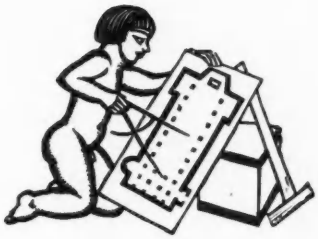
THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1929

THE OPEN DOORS OF THE R.I.B.A.

"When all the Temple is prepared within
Why nods the drowsy Worshipper outside?"

It will be remembered that in 1909 the R.I.B.A. enjoyed a great increase in membership. With the object of broadening the basis of the Institute and so enabling it to approach Parliament with a claim for Statutory Registration a temporary class of Licentiates was created. Though the privileges of this class were limited, no fewer than 2,200 were admitted to the ranks between 1910 and 1912, and it was finally acknowledged that the development had brought with it a great increase in the influence and prestige of the Institute.

The time, it seems, has come when the experiment must be repeated, and the Licentiate class must be reopened to complete the structure of professional organization. The idea was put before the Allied Societies' Conference last June, and was approved by it. The proposal is, in effect, that the sanction of the Privy Council should be obtained to the reopening of the class of Licentiates under the same conditions of admission as existed in 1910-1912. That is to say, architects over thirty years of age who have been for not less than five years engaged in the practice or the study of architecture are to be invited to apply for election as Licentiates. But it is stated to be the intention of both the Council of the R.I.B.A. and of the Allied Societies' Conference that the decision of the general body of members shall be taken upon this important question, and that it shall, moreover, be taken in a form which will enable every member in Great Britain and Ireland to record his vote. Nor will the voters be left uninformed of what it is they are voting upon. A general meeting is to be held in London next week (on Tuesday, January 8, to be precise) to enable members in the metropolitan area to discuss the question freely, and the allied societies are being requested to call similar meetings so that the subject can be subjected to the same discussion.

Something more is therefore being done to obtain, and act upon, the opinions of all who are most concerned than was done before the granting of the Charter in 1909, and the ballot-box should be rather more than full of interest. Perhaps Hope will lie in it. For the bearing of the proposals upon the question of registration is obvious. If the Institute is to succeed in getting a Registration Act on the Statute Book, the representative character of the R.I.B.A. must be strengthened, or the solidity of the profession in its demand for registration will be questioned.

It cannot, of course, be denied that an opening of the ranks—even though it be with the object of their final closing—is for the time a little unfortunate. But what more can one do? The cells grow, and the central magnetism is insufficient to attract them all to the same nucleus; each cell has a strong individuality, and a strong tendency to become a nucleus, and a law, unto itself. The existing members of the R.I.B.A. will be making a sacrifice, but it should be remembered that similar sacrifices were made for the experiment in 1909—and again in 1925, when the amalgamation with the Society of Architects was brought about; and it would perhaps be hard to lay one's hands upon any architect who had definitely found the sacrifice to be too great. "Every profession," wrote Mr. Shaw, "is a conspiracy against the public." The point of the remark should not be lost because of its over-emphasis.

Architects who understand team-work in building should be the readier exponents of team-work for the profession and the better critics of the egoism which considers the part to be greater than the whole. Adoption of the trade union form has not infrequently caused suspicion of subversive and selfish tendencies, but if a profession is a conspiracy *against* the public, it is also a conspiracy to *protect* the public from the results of its own ignorance by upholding standards of competency which would otherwise be jeopardized. And seeing that the public takes so little interest in the status and remuneration of those who are really its most valuable assets the latter can hardly be blamed if they decide to organize themselves for their own protection and close their ranks to the incompetent outsider who is likely to bring discredit upon their profession.

NEWS AND TOPICS

A C.P.R.E. EXHIBITION FOR LONDON

ARRANGEMENTS are being made to hold an exhibition in London towards the end of February, under the auspices of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, in order to indicate what can be done to prevent the spoiling of the countryside. The success of the exhibition of photographs and posters held in the autumn at Leicester, which was subsequently transferred to the Architectural Association in Bedford Square, has encouraged the C.P.R.E. to undertake an exhibition on a somewhat larger scale. Mr. Guy Dawber is taking an active part in collecting evidence of the disfigurement that is being caused to rural England by unsightly advertisements, by ugly petrol stations, by unsuitable design in building, and by ribbon development along our new roads. It is hoped that public opinion will be roused so as to demand an extension of the control of design by local authorities. Already the Ministry of Health has prepared model clauses for inclusion in town-planning schemes for the purpose of controlling the elevations of buildings.

* * *

NEW SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS

A most successful school of fine arts has now been established at Fontainebleau in France. It was founded six years ago by the well-known American architect, Mr. Lloyd Warren, who was, indeed, the first American ever to matriculate at the Paris Beaux-Arts. Unfortunately he did not live to see the project fully realized, but his brother, Mr. Whitney Warren, the architect of the new library at Louvaine, has completed the scheme, and the school is now installed in a wing of the palace at Fontainebleau. The active director is Mr. Jacques Carlu, who is also professor of architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is encouraging in this school a high standard of architecture, painting, and sculpture. The students work in the palace itself, which is, of course, a treasure-house of renaissance architecture and decoration. They also enjoy special trips to the Loire, Chartres, Versailles, and Barbizon. The attendance last term was nearly 150. It has become the custom for the holder of the American Paris prize in architecture to spend his summer in this school.

* * *

ARCHITECTURE FOR CHILDREN

It is a long time since I saw the meeting-room at the R.I.B.A. as full as it was on Friday afternoon when Mr. C. H. B. Quennell gave the first of this season's "Architecture for Children" lectures, taking the times of Homer for his subject. "I am not a scholar, I am only an architect," said Mr. Quennell at one point in his address, but he was able to give his audience something more than scholarship—he gave them the atmosphere of Homeric times. He showed on the screen the armour and the swords, the chariots and the ships, with which the heroes fought, and in the darkened room there fell not a sound but that of Mr. Quennell's voice and the tapping of his stick for the changing of a slide, so rapt were his listeners. Mr. Quennell is very fond of ships (his books on everyday things tell us that), and if he had not been an architect I suspect he would have been a sailor, or, perhaps, a writer of fairy tales. Mrs. Quennell had made for the screen some delightful drawings of Homeric people and things, chiefly from vases. It would make a big book, but wouldn't it be wonderful to have a Homer annotated and illustrated by Mr. and Mrs. Quennell! It would be the best book in my architectural library.

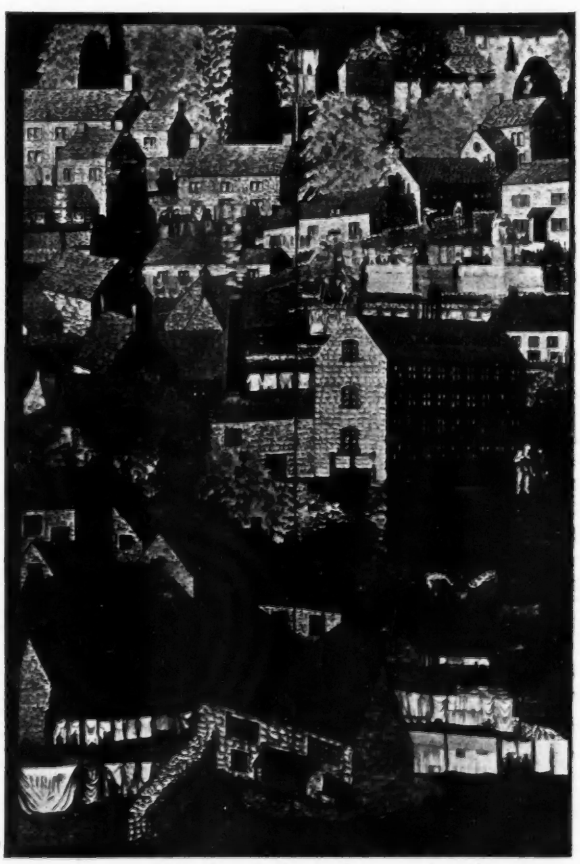
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AN ARTIST IN LACQUER

When I went to the autumn exhibition of Arts and Crafts at Burlington House I wondered where all the things would eventually go. There were lots of things, of course, that the artists would send to aunts who didn't really know what was what, but some were obviously too good for that. I came across something during Christmas that I thought I recognized as from the exhibition, and I found on inquiring that it had been there. It was a fourfold screen in lacquer by a lady artist who has taken up this kind of work. Lacquer work has never been much troubled about in England. I do not know whether it is because it requires the Oriental ability for taking infinite pains, but most of the lacquered things come from China, India, or Japan.

* * *

At the exhibition of modern furniture at Waring and Gillow's the walls of the French dining-room are of plywood



Lacquer as a medium: a four-fold screen.

with a design sprayed on to it. Certainly the effect is good, but no better than that of lacquer, and probably not so permanent. I think lacquer, with its wonderful permanence and colour, has been curiously overlooked by architects in interiors.

* * *

ENGLISH WOOD ENGRAVING

English wood engraving of the present day is much better than is generally recognized. The English woodpeckers are building even better than they themselves recognized. Instinctively they have adopted the white line, although some of them are still inclined to the heresy of relief. But even the heretical prints are beautiful in their own way, which is, however, more the way of metal engraving—the way the engravers after Bewick followed, to the destruction of the art. Process blocks followed, and wood engraving even as reproduction was neglected. For many years there were only half a dozen real wood engravers left in Great Britain, and no more in France and America. Now the Society of Wood Engravers has held its ninth exhibition at the Redfern Gallery, and the English Wood Engraving Society has entered the field at the St. George's Gallery, and all is well.

* * *

English wood-block printing is better than French and American. It ranges with the flourishing school of artist-engravers of Czechoslovakia. Wood-block printing can only flourish in the hands of the artist-engravers. Even the closest mutual accommodation of separate artist and engraver, as achieved by the great early men, does not bring about the same excellence as the work of the designer who cuts his own blocks. Bewick was a born artist, a born naturalist, and a born woodcutter. W. J. Linton and H. D. Linton were fine artists as well as craftsmen, especially the former, who was also an ardent lover of Nature. These peculiarities are shared by many members of the two societies I have named, hence the excellence of their work; hence its appreciation as evidenced in the new vogue of collecting which makes wood engraving a paying proposition. Such born cutters as Alan Durst and Eric Gill are bound to be successful, but there are many others who are scarcely behind them.



"*Monday Evening*," *by Hester Maitland Radford.*

* * *

CHAPEL IN A HOTEL

Taking a leaf from the past, when the medieval traveller could find a chapel for meditation and prayer in a wayside inn, the Hotel Biltmore in New York recently opened within its walls a similar chapel, where people of all faiths may retire for meditation. As a correspondent describes the chapel: "It is an exquisite little sanctuary, reminiscent of Sainte-Chapelle, on the Isle de la Cité, Paris, a beautiful and cloistered retreat in a great municipal building. Or it might suggest the tiny chapels hidden away in the floral splendours of the Palazzo Barberini or the Palazzo Doria in Rome. It is without precedent in America, both in its inspiration and in its use of ecclesiastical tradition without fashioning a single definitely religious symbol. It is to be a chapel for worshippers of all faiths.

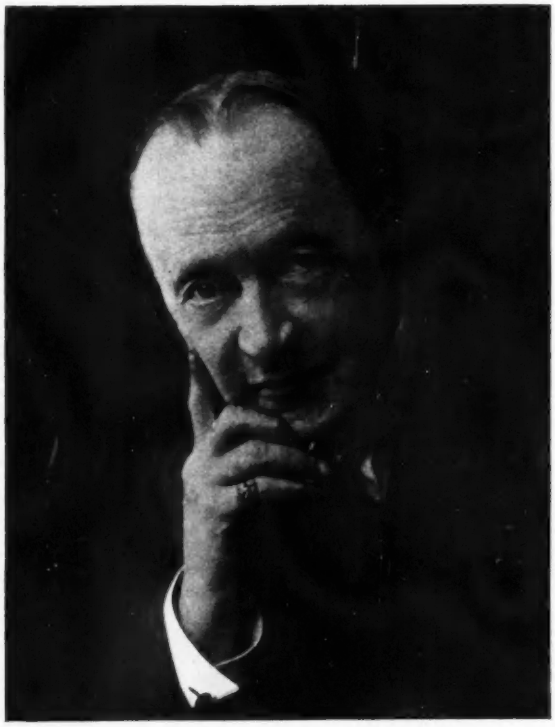
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"Carved pilasters speak of the choir stalls of Notre Dame. The tiled floor might have come from a Franciscan monastery. The iron grille work is Florentine, and there are bits of ornamentation suggesting the warm splendours of the San Sulpice. Beside the altar are small stained glass windows, with the figures of kneeling angels—drawn, however, with an emphasis of purely decorative effects, in apparent avoidance of any literal symbology. There are hints of Gothic, Romanesque, Baroque, and Byzantine, all exquisitely blended. One may step down the corridor and look out across the Grand Central station and a wilderness of skyscrapers, a jumble of architecture and a confluence of many faiths and many cultures."

* * *

LONDON CLERGY AND HOUSING

During the first fortnight of January the Bishop of London is asking all the clergy to direct public attention to the alleged inactivity of London's local authorities. He has ordered that a letter should be read out in every pulpit to the effect that in London "to a great extent the Housing Acts are a dead letter." I have made an inquiry into this question, and learn that even during this bad winter season over 5,000 men were employed in the month of December by the London County Council on the building of new houses. At Dagenham well over 1,000 men have been at work, and at Downham over 1,200. Although 33,555 houses and tenements were completed up to December 1 last, work is now in progress on another 4,000 houses.



The late C. Harrison Townsend.

A well-known architect, Mr. Charles Harrison Townsend, died last week at his home in Northwood, Middlesex, at the age of seventy-eight, and it may be said that he died young. Very few of his friends would have suspected his age. From the long list of his works, the Bishopsgate Institute, the Horniman Museum at Forest Hill in South London, and the Whitechapel Art Gallery are the only ones remembered by me; but there were houses, big and small, up and down the country, though chiefly in the south. Restorations at famous places like Compton Wynyates and Castle Ashby also came his way. Mr. R. Anning Bell, writing in *The Times* an appreciation, says: "He was a man much appreciated by his friends, to whom his wide knowledge and a certain whimsical, quippish humour, always accompanied by a touch of old-fashioned courtesy, much endeared him. He was a past-master of the Art Workers' Guild, and the organizer of many of its expeditions abroad, occasions on which his charm of manner and careful attention to detail smoothed the path of many a timid or even fretful traveller." He mentions his dead friend as having been a Fellow of the Royal Society of British Architects. At least twice in the past three weeks has this wrong naming appeared in *The Times*. I do not know of any other important learned society that has to suffer so much.

* * *

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS COME TO TOWN

Twenty-six students from Liverpool University School of Architecture and fourteen from Bristol came to town on Friday to see the A.A. pantomime and the other sights. (London is very good just now from the sightseeing point of view.) Mr. Gordon Hake came with his Bristol students, but Professor Reilly was held up with a cold. The pantomime lasted till a late hour, and then there was a dance at the R.I.B.A., which lasted till an early one; but nobody seemed too tired on Saturday to get out and about. The exhibition of modern furniture at Waring and Gillow's was one of the places on the list. A football match that had been thought of for Saturday afternoon did not take place, because the Liverpool men played soccer and the A.A.—always very refined—played Rugby.

* * *

SEEING-IN THE NEW YEAR

> Now the New Year reviving Old Desires,
> The Thoughtful Soul to Solitude retires

—bearing our New Year Issue with him, I suppose, to the anger of everybody else in the office. Many weeks may elapse—even to the coming of the summer holidays—before he will be found again at his drawing-board, so many fine things are there in this special number. The subjects of the articles, the Editor says, range from buildings to books and from architects to mere men, and among the buildings there are banks and hospitals, a Swedish commercial building, and some recent work at Oxford and Cambridge. When it comes out, everybody who buys it will want to invite the Editor to tea.

* * *

ALAS FOR LONDON BEAUTY SPOTS!

Many of us are so anxious to carry out schemes for the preservation of rural England that we are inclined to overlook abuses that are growing up in our midst. London today offers a unique example of the folly of its governors in allowing its beauty spots to be spoilt for ever. We talk and write much about the Hampstead Garden Suburb and Welwyn. But in St. John's Wood there have been, until recently, many examples of quiet squares and well-designed houses standing back in their gardens. Now the old-world atmosphere around Abbey Road is being shattered. Georgian houses are ruthlessly being pulled down, and in their places are arising mammoth flats. Similarly in the High Street, Hampstead, one of the few thoroughfares within four miles of Charing Cross that still retains much of the charm of a small country town, picturesque houses are being demolished in order to make way for a disfiguring garage. The time has certainly come, not only for a movement to awaken public opinion to the need to preserve the English countryside and rural cottages, but also for our local government bodies to take more care to preserve buildings of historic interest or beauty.

* * *

LITTER

I am glad to hear that inquiries are being made into the methods of preventing litter being scattered about in English beauty spots. Germany and Austria have already passed drastic legislation in order to deal with this problem. No doubt the spread of public opinion is the simplest method of all; but it will take time to teach the vandalistic *nouveaux riches*, who infest our countryside at week-ends, not to leave the remains of their picnics behind. I have seen empty champagne bottles left by the roadside in the New Forest, and, indeed, from all parts of England there are bitter complaints at the refuse left behind by motorists. The C.P.R.E. will be doing a national service if, after an examination of methods adopted in other countries, they are able to put forward a practical Bill for dealing with this evil.

ASTRAGAL

FROM TOWN HOUSE TO GARAGE

The History of a Paris Transformation

BY P. MORTON SHAND

The reconstruction of the Hôtel du Prince Roland Bonaparte by M. Michel Roux-Spitz, provides valuable suggestions for the modernization of town houses, particularly in view of the garage problem in congested cities. The building occupies one of the most valuable sites in Paris. It has been converted to three new uses: a garage to house 250-280 cars, a home for the library and botanical collections of the French Geographical Society, and flats of the most modern type.

At his death, Prince Roland Bonaparte bequeathed his library and immense botanical collections to the French Geographical Society. The Society, unfortunately, was not in a position to purchase or lease the Prince's sumptuous *hôtel particulier* in which these precious legacies were housed, and could not find accommodation for them in its own premises. Desiring to be of assistance to the Society, the Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez bought the Prince's *hôtel*. In doing so it undertook to lease the first floor to the Society at a very nominal rent, in order that the Prince's bequests, to which the Society added its own library, might remain under the same roof as before. In this way the Hôtel du Prince Roland Bonaparte, situated at 10 Avenue d'Iéna, near the Etoile, Paris, became the Society's new headquarters.

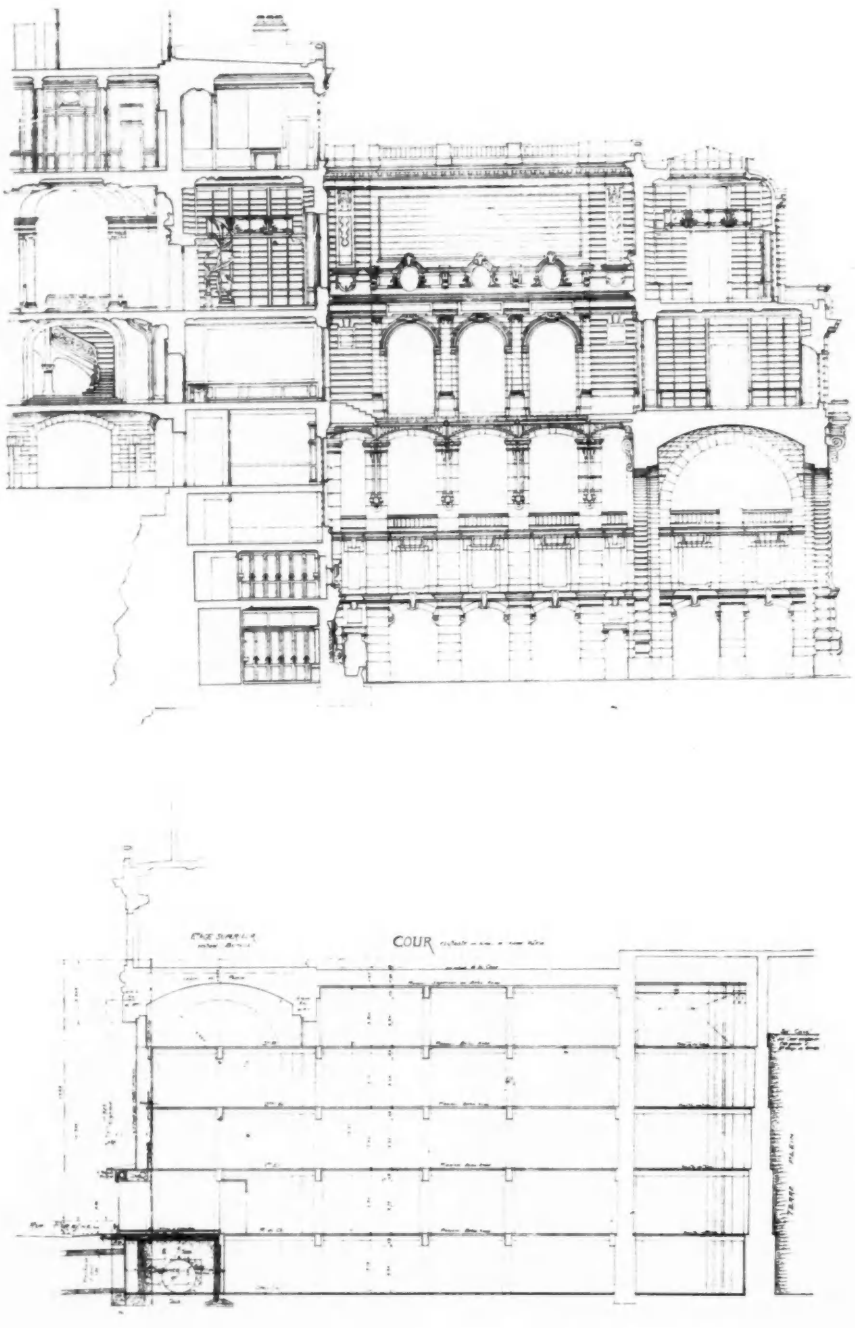
The company, however, could not contemplate allowing the rest of this enormous building, which occupies one of the most valuable sites in Paris and covers a superficial area of some 2,400 sq. yds., to stand permanently idle as an unproductive investment. Moreover, in its then form, this acquisition was something of a white elephant, being quite unsuitable for office or residential purposes. In consequence, M. Michel Roux-Spitz was asked, as the company's architect, to prepare a plan for a transformation of the *hôtel* entailing the minimum reconstruction of the building and deriving the maximum commercial advantage from the site.



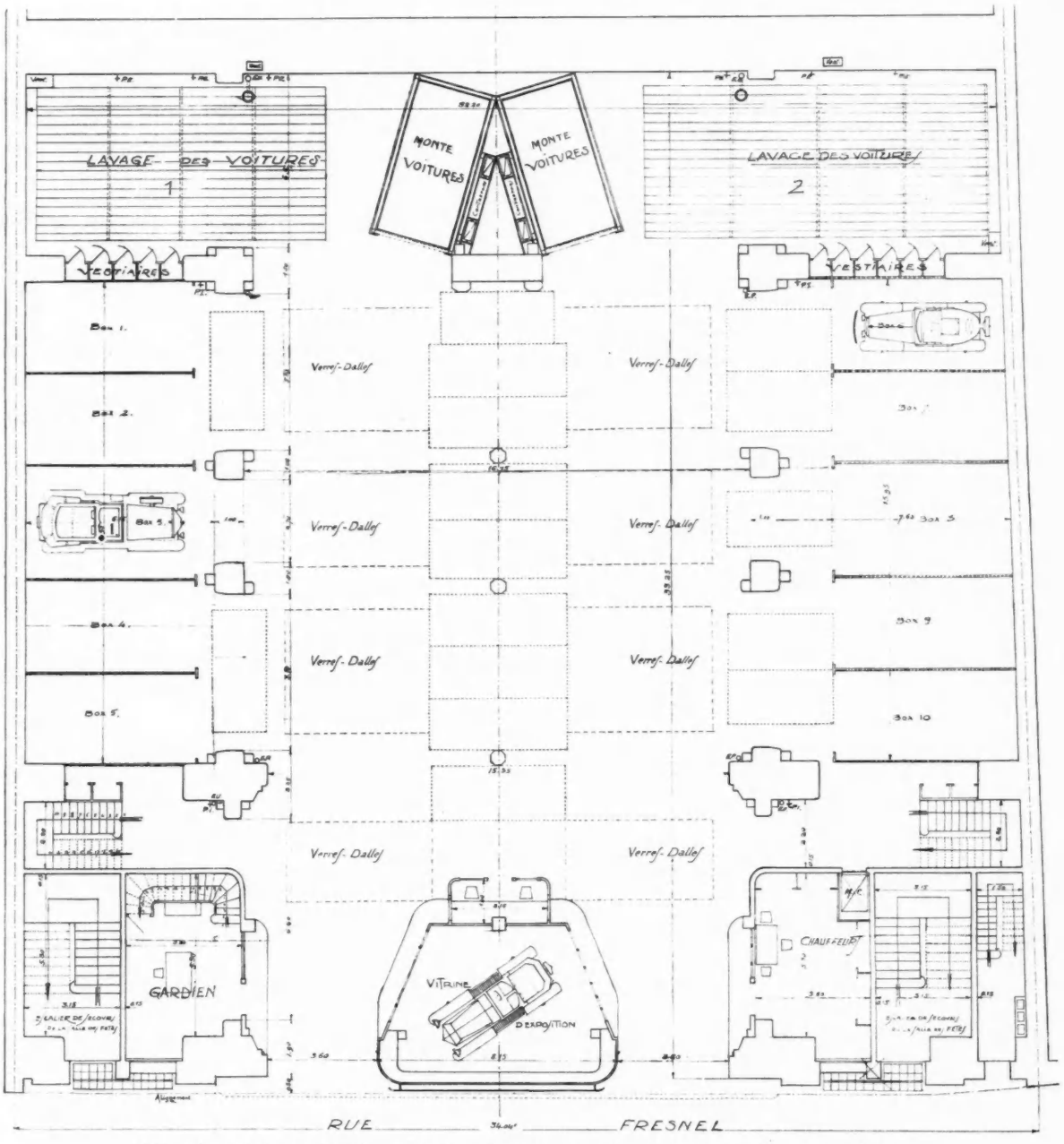
Principal front to the Avenue d'Iéna, showing work in progress upon new upper floors.



The great portico entrance to the Garage Fresnel, which embraces more than three floors.



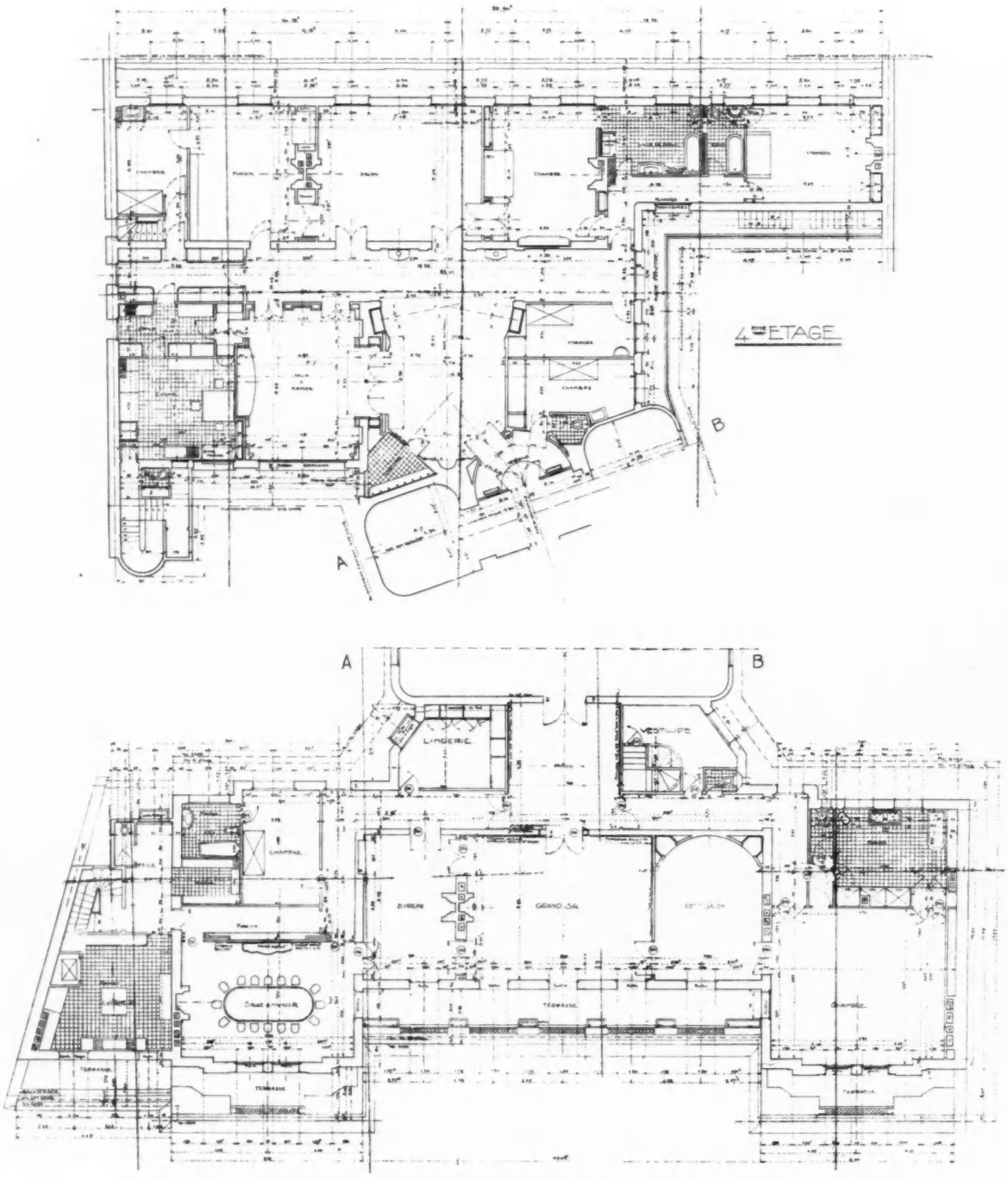
Sections through the building. Above, before, and, below, after the process of reconstruction. The structure of the stables was first reduced to a shell and then the new floors built in, with deepened and strengthened foundation to form the garage.



This plan of the completed ground floor of the Garage Fresnel shows the disposition of showcase, car washing-stands, motor lifts to upper floors, and other amenities of an up-to-date garage.

The original construction, a florid and uninteresting Third Republic example of the heavily-palatial, transitional Louis XV-XVI style, typical of many similar buildings in the ruthlessly Haussmannized Champs Elysées quarter, had a second frontage, at a falling level, abutting on the Rue Fresnel in rear, the pavement of which, at this spot, is 57 ft. below that of the Avenue d'Iéna. This back part of the building, entrance to which from the Rue Fresnel was through two great stone gateways, contained the Prince's monumentally-arcaded stables, grouped round an open courtyard in the middle. The courtyard itself gave access to the stalls and harness-rooms by five arched openings on either side. Above the stables were two floors divided between the servants' quarters and storerooms used for surplus, or newly-arrived, botanical specimens. Two extra storeys of library and herbarium galleries, added by the Prince, stretched across the second floor of the stables and the first floor of the main building in front. The difference of levels involved between the two parts of the building may be judged from the fact that the floor of what is now the fourth storey of the garage lies just below the floor of the cellars underneath the *corps de logis* of the *hôtel* proper.

These stable buildings have been transformed into a five-storied commercial garage (the bottom floor of which is subterranean) with a capacity of 250-280 cars. The existing constructions were first reduced to an empty shell.



Plans of the flats that form the addition on the fourth floor. The lower plan is to be read as joining on to the upper one — A at A and B at B.

A basement floor had then to be excavated and the foundations lengthened and strengthened to a uniform thickness of rather over 19 ft. of mass concrete. The interior of the stone shell was then rebuilt, and the courtyard entirely filled up with a reinforced concrete skeleton.

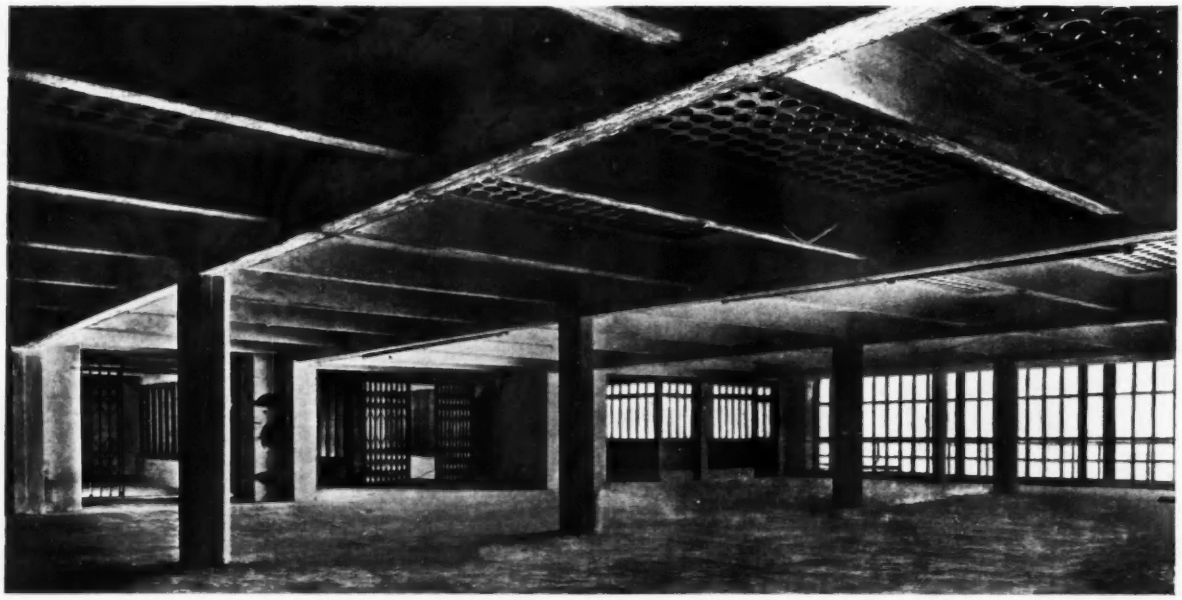
Surmounting the new garage, and isolated from it by a double concrete skin, a conference hall, seating 600 persons, has been built into what was formerly the principal herbarium gallery, just above the great barrel vault that enclosed, in a lateral sense, the twin gateways which opened into the stables perpendicularly to its axis. Here, too, all the supporting pillars had to be demolished in order to provide a clear space for the body of the hall and an unobstructed view of its platform. This hall is let out by the company for concerts and lectures, though its use is reserved for the Society on a certain number of days in the year. After the two gateways, but not the massive lateral vault in which they culminated, had been removed, a



The completed principal façade as rebuilt. The two top storeys are entirely new. The success of the fusion of the new work with the old is due largely to the top storeys being stepped back.

single, but very wide, rusticated stone portico with steel reinforcement was introduced to replace them. This spacious portico, which surrounds most of the first three storeys of the garage, and part of the fourth, has metal-framed glass infillings. Its construction was rendered necessary not only to support the much heavier weight imposed, but also to keep in place this same lofty vault situated immediately under, and at right angles to, its crown; which, relieved of the stress it had formerly sustained, would have had a tendency to rise some 10 to 12 in. from its bed. On the ground-floor level this portico is divided between a separate entrance and exit for cars, with an automobile show-window for the display of new models in the middle.

Part of each floor of the Garage Fresnel is screened off in a series of compartment boxes for owner-drivers' cars. The washing-areas have iron-grating floors spanning concrete examination-pits underneath. The impossibility of devising

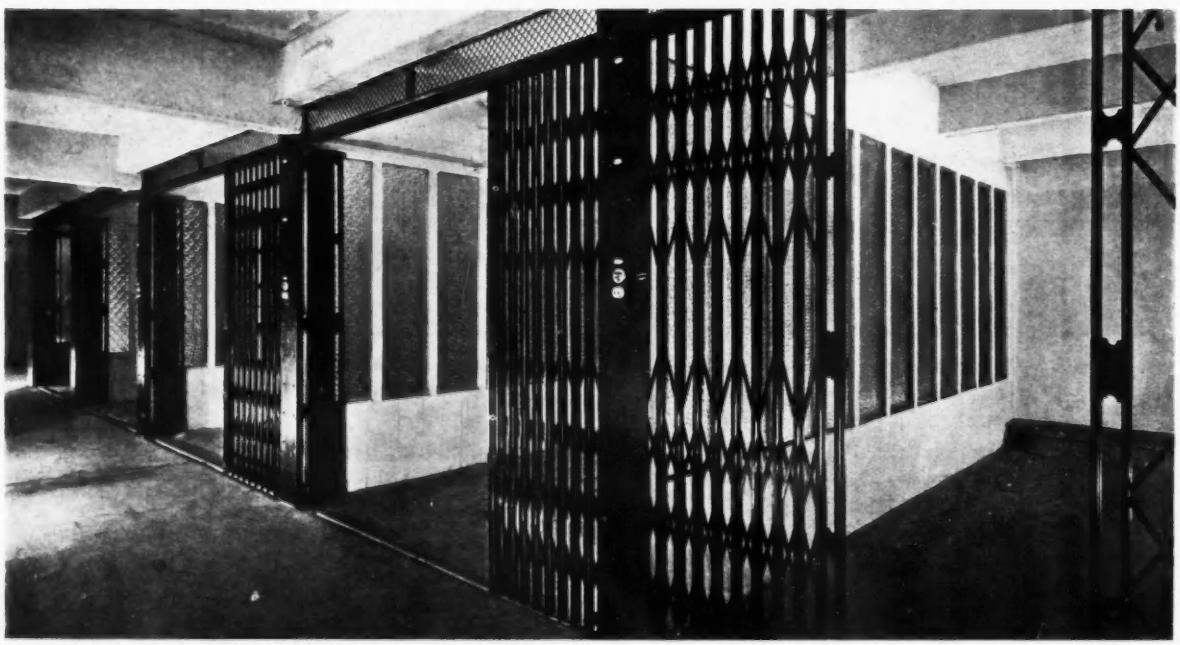


Interior view of a typical floor of the garage, showing honeycomb ventilation ducts in the ceiling.

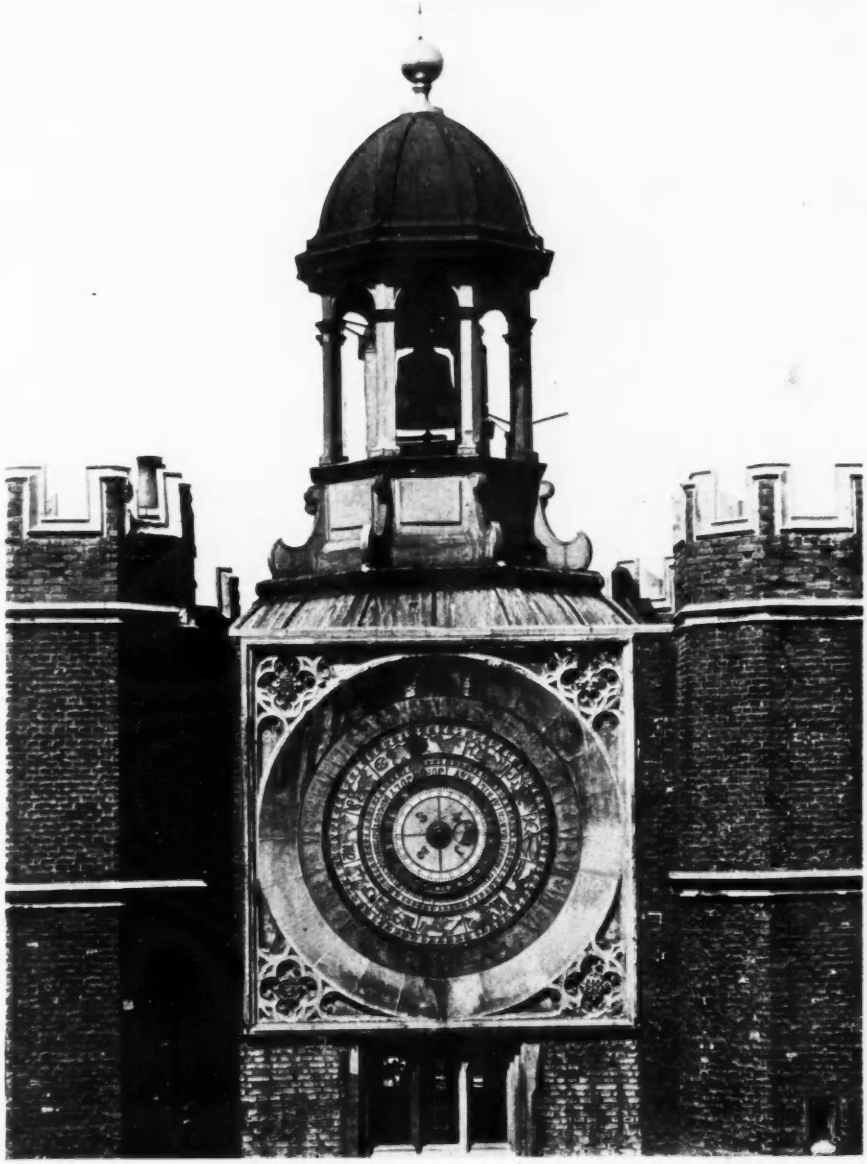
ramps with sufficiently gradual slopes in the relatively constricted space available necessitated the installation of a couple of car-lifts. These are flanked by four washing-stands on either side.

The main building of the *hôtel* on the Avenue d'Iéna, which, before it was remodelled, consisted of four storeys, was first cleared of its attic floor; after which the second floor was entirely dismantled with the exception of its exterior walls. Three new storeys—two being new elements in the façade—designed as luxurious modern flats, with all the usual conveniences, were then built on above the existing first-floor ceiling, the top of the conference hall and what was formerly the stable courtyard behind. The two highest floors are recessed back in successive tiers of parapets on the zoning principle. The flat leads are set out as a roof-garden.

The real architectural difficulty—to say nothing of the engineering problems—so skilfully overcome by the architect's resource and ingenuity, was the fusion of the new with the old elements of the building: a result achieved by recasting or eliminating much of the detail and rearranging part of the original elevations, on both street façades; and also by stepping back both of the two top floors from the building-line common to the first three storeys of the old *hôtel*.



Lock-up boxes with collapsible gates for private owner-drivers' cars are a feature of the garage.



ENGLISH PRECEDENT No. 45

THE ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK, HAMPTON COURT PALACE

This astronomical clock was erected in the tower of the Clock Court for Henry VIII. Its invention is generally attributed to Nicholas Cratzer, the German astrologer. The frame holding the dial is of stone, and is carved in the angles with Henry VIII's badges and initials and Tudor tracery. A reading of the dial makes it possible to ascertain the hour, the day of the month, the number of days since the beginning of the year, the position of the sun in the ecliptic, the time of high water at London Bridge, the phase of the moon, its age in days, and the hour of the day at which it crosses the meridian.

OLD WINDMILLS IN—

Norfolk and Nottinghamshire



2



1

—NORTH-EASTERN COUNTIES

Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.



3

ON this and the following page are illustrated some of the old windmills of the North-Eastern Counties. Numbers one to six are post mills, and numbers seven to twelve tower mills. A post mill is trimmed to the wind by the post that can be seen in several of the photographs.

1 : At North Muskham, near Newark, Notts. This windmill has not been worked for nineteen years. It stands within a few yards of the main L.N.E. Ry. line and near the Great North Road. The round house was added and dated 1812.

2 : At Foston, Grantham, Lincs, on the Great North Road. It is still working and in good condition. Note one pair of "mixed" sails, half shutter and half canvas.

3 : Toft Mill, Friskney, Lincs, on the main road from Skegness to Boston. Has two pairs of stones, one grey and one French. Still works and makes flour in wire dresser with brushes. Note the canvas sails.

4 : At Tottenhill, near King's Lynn, Norfolk. The building between the residence and the mill is an oil-engine mill, with two pairs of stones. Two pairs are in the old post mill, which still works flour dresser, etc. The bakehouse is in the centre. The top of old Sporle (near Swaffham) windmill (pulled down about 1900), on right of bakehouse, is used as a flour store.

5 : At North Hykeham, Lincs, on the main road from Newark to Lincoln. Has not worked for ten years.

6 : Potter Mill, Swinderby, Lincs, near Newark, worked during the war.

7 : At Skidby, near Hull. A well-kept mill, and a good business. It has three pairs of stones and makes wholemeal, etc.

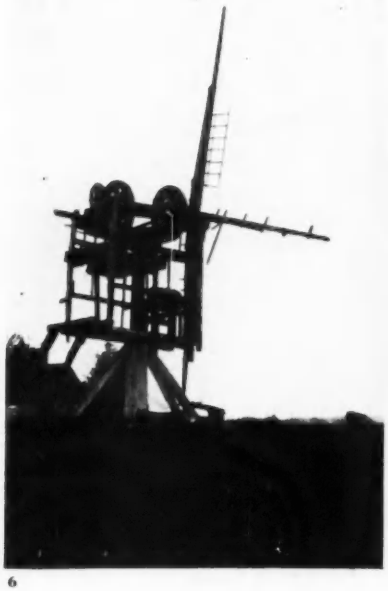
8 : At Heckington, near Sleaford, Lincs. The only eight-sailed mill in Great Britain. Works five stones, also a sawmill. It was standing idle, with no arms or roof (which were blown off in 1890). In 1892 it was bought, and the owner purchased the top and eight arms from a mill that stood near the present Boston Dock, and put



4



5



6



7



8

them on this mill. The roof, etc., was built in 1813, and the present tower is dated 1830.

9 : Ingleborough Mill, West Walton (near Wisbech), Norfolk. Four pairs of stones. Roller (Tattersall) and sack plant on second floor worked by oil-engine.

10 : Holgate Mill, York. Note the remains of the recently demolished chimney on right. The arms are to be restored. Four pairs of stones, one of which is worked by electric motor 11 : Ostler's (Maud Foster) Mills, Boston, Lincs. Separate grist mill worked by suction gas plant on left. Four pairs of stones worked by wind.

12 : At Sibsey, near Boston, Lincs. One of the last windmills to be built in England. Dated 1877. Works four pairs of stones. An oil-engine works one.



9



10



11



12

BARNES CHURCH HALL

A pleasing design, in hand-made bricks and tiles, with low, wide eaves, oak doors and steel casements, glazed with leaded lights. Erected at a cost comparable with a corrugated iron structure.

BARNES Church Hall is built in the old walled garden of the rectory. It was a difficult task to plan a building so close to the ancient church, which was consecrated in 1215 by Stephen Langton, a few weeks after he had signed Magna Carta. With low brick walls (the hand-made brickwork is a feature), wide eaves, and oak porch, the new church hall nestles unobtrusively in the shade of its neighbours, and the tall trees help to bring it into harmony with its site.

The exterior dimensions are 106 ft. by 40 ft. Inside, the big hall seats 420 people (or even 450 at a pinch) for a meeting, lecture, or play. At other times it makes a good room for a dance, with its highly polished floor and its area of about 2,000 sq. ft. Two cloakrooms on either side of the main entrance are fitted with hatchways so as to serve as box offices when desired. The stage (32 ft. by 20 ft.) has been carefully planned so that serious plays may be performed. In size and arrangements it is equal to those of several of the smaller London theatres. The lighting is controlled by a switchboard in the wings, and was arranged by a member of Miss Sybil Thorndyke's company, and has since been added to. Miss Thorndyke herself was so good as to give some helpful suggestions. Under the stage are concreted cellars for the storage of properties and other articles, and a runway, while, in front, sliding doors admit of the easy storage of chairs when the hall is wanted for a dance. The stage can then be used as the supper room or converted into a lounge.

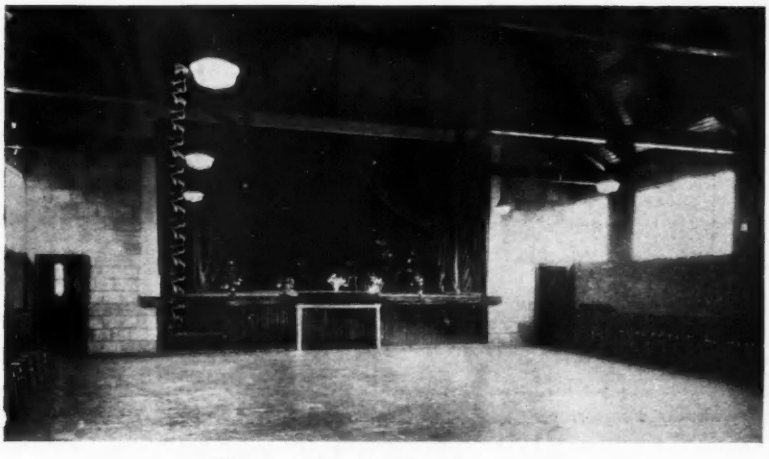


The main front of Barnes Church Hall.

There are double doors into the open at one side that afford a safety exit of transport and ease of scenery. The well-equipped and modern kitchen and the committee-room adjoining can be used as dressing-rooms. Behind all this, but under the same roof, is the small hall measuring 40 ft. by 22 ft. This can be divided into classrooms by means of sliding doors, and each room has its own exit to the pathway outside. These various arrangements of the hall have been most carefully thought out with a view to its many uses. But first and foremost it was built to aid in parish life: to accommodate Bible classes, confirmation classes, mothers' meetings, the church council, and other gatherings.

The boy Scouts and the Cubs use the small hall. The hall was opened some six months ago by Dean Inge, representing the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, to whom the living of Barnes has belonged since the Conquest.

Barnes as yet has no infants' welfare, so the rector has offered the use of four rooms free of charge if the Medical Officer of Health approves it as a suitable centre for this much needed institution. The hall was designed by Mrs. Annabel Dott, wife of the rector of Barnes. The builders were Messrs. W. H. Gaze and Sons, Ltd., of Kingston-on-Thames.



The big hall looking towards the stage.

THE ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE CONGRESS

The fortieth congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute will be held at Sheffield from Monday, July 15, until Saturday, July 20, 1929. The health exhibition to be held in connection with the congress will include appliances for housing and general sanitation and all matters relating to health and physical welfare. Medals will be awarded at the discretion of the judges. The Rogers Field Medal may be awarded for an exhibit of special merit from the hygienic point of view. This is the highest award offered by the Institute.



A view from the drive. On the right are the old barn and service building. On the left the gardener's cottage.

RESTORING A BERKSHIRE MANOR HOUSE

DAYS HOUSE is situated on the outskirts of the pretty old village of East Hanney, off the main Oxford to Wantage Road. It was the residence of Sir William Scroggs, Lord Chief Justice of England in the days of Charles II. Later, it became a farmhouse, and subsequently was converted into two cottages.

The house was acquired a few years ago by its present owner and, under the direction of Mr. Mervyn Macartney, F.R.I.B.A., has been restored again to its condition as a manor house. Great care, however, has been taken by the



The south front before alteration.



The south front and terrace after alteration.

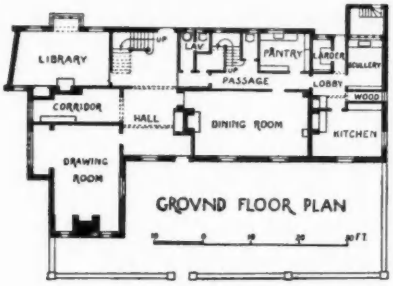


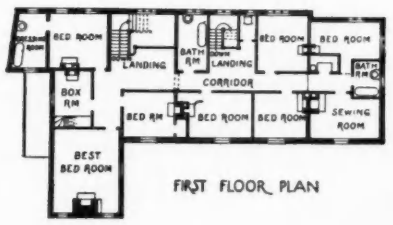
The garden front, showing the grass path with stone-flagged edges.

Days House, East Hanney, Wantage, Berkshire. Restored and altered by Mervyn Macartney.

architect to preserve the character of the old house, which has only been improved and extended, so far, as to bring it into conformity with modern standards of comfort and convenience. The house occupies a secluded position well off the main road, and is approached by a broad carriage drive. The principal entrance is on the south front. The house is built chiefly of old red brick, with a tiled and stone-covered roof.

The north side of the house is where the chief structural alterations and enlargements have been made. Stone found on the ground has been used and a large window of Queen Anne type introduced, lighting the hall and the new oak staircase. The south front is surrounded by a terraced garden and





enclosed by a low wall of ornamental seventeenth-century old bricks found on the premises.

On entering the house on the south front from a flagged pathway, bordered on either side by a lavender hedge, one comes to the original hall, now enlarged, lined with fine oak panelling, and containing the original stone Tudor chimneypiece dating from about 1600. To the right of this is the dining-room, the ceiling of which is supported by a fine old oak beam dated 1673 and bearing the initials of Sir William Scroggs, and to the left the drawing-room, which contains a genuine Adams chimneypiece. There is also a spacious library. This has three windows to the north and one to the south, from each of which are obtained pleasant views of the garden.

The upper floor is approached by an oak staircase from the lounge hall to a large, well-lighted landing and bed-room corridor, where much of the old oak framing and beams constituting part of the old structure have been retained and exposed to view. There is also a capital maids' staircase, which was formerly the original one of the house. On this floor are nine excellent bedrooms, one with dressing-room attached. Above are two attics, suitable for storage and boxroom.

There is also a fine old brick-built barn, big enough to garage from four to six cars, and opposite is a brick-built and tiled range of buildings for stabling, harness, and messrooms. There is also a brick-built and tiled service building, comprising electric light house, battery room with fifty-four cells, and fitted laundry, store-room and potting shed, and coal house. Central heating has been installed, and electric light is generated from a private plant.

The house stands on the east fringe of the Vale of White Horse, Berkshire, and claims historical association with many famous barons from the time of King John to Charles II, among them Ralph de Camoys, who played a part in compelling the signing of Magna Carta.



The hall and a glimpse of the oak staircase.



The drawing-room, with bay-window accommodating a piano.

Days House, East Hanney, Wantage, Berkshire. Restored and altered by Mervyn Macartney.

PRIMITIVE DETAIL OF TODAY

The Legacy of the Centuries

BY A. J. PENTY

The following notes are introductory to a series of plates to be published in the ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL *at fortnightly intervals. The purpose of the series is to expound the main laws of architectural design as they stand exemplified in the buildings of all countries and all styles. Differences between the styles will be noted and an attempt made to discover some of those simple and universal laws that unite all buildings of real worth.*

ALL the more complex forms of architecture are built up from certain simple units of design. From this it follows that any mastery of architecture is dependent ultimately upon a mastery of the units out of which it is developed. Apart from a mastery of detail a building will lack distinction, however good it may be in grouping and general arrangement. It will lack distinction because it will lack expression. The architect of such a building will be a slave of the styles; for nothing short of a mastery of detail can emancipate the architect from a tyranny of the styles. Mere rebellion against traditional forms of architecture is no use, for the architect who is only inspired by such a spirit of rebellion tends to rush from one mad extreme to the other. He will remain incapable of that balanced judgment which we know as "the golden mean," because the architect can only follow the golden mean if he has made a careful and systematic study of the elements out of which architecture is made. He should study old work until it becomes fluid in his hands, and when it becomes fluid he will have no disposition to rebel.

Any intensive study of architectural form inevitably takes us back to a study of the primitive in architecture, for in the primitive are to be found the beginnings of things; and to understand the beginnings of things provides us with the right background, with the right approach for elucidating the complex æsthetic problems of the present day. To be familiar with the primitive is, therefore, to be equipped for dealing with the modern. Hence, therefore, the title of this thesis—Primitive Detail of Today.

I am disposed to think that the best approach to the study of architecture would be to begin by studying simple geometric decoration. For decoration is for the most part a matter of two dimensions, and it would be well to master design in two dimensions before attempting to manage the third, which is to manage architecture. In primitive work there are to be found an infinite variety of abstract forms and symbols, such as circles, crosses, squares, lozenges, triangles, octagons, dotted lines, and other little devices which are to be regarded as the root forms of design and are in a sense permanent, being unaffected by change and fashion. But while all these simple forms are available for decoration, they cannot all be used in architecture as distinguished from its decorative adjuncts.



Thus a column may be square, circular or octagonal on plan, but it could not very well be triangular, nor can I recall one that is hexagonal, though it is not so unlikely.

The square, the circle, and the octagon occur so often and explain so much in architecture that they are to be regarded as essential or fundamental forms, and it will be convenient to approach the study of architectural detail from the particular angle which they provide. These forms are much in evidence in the architecture of the eleventh and twelfth and early thirteenth centuries, with its indefinable impression of freshness, which is what I understand by the primitive. It is the monumental architecture of these centuries and the vernacular architecture down to the middle of the eighteenth century that we should study if we are to recapture this quality. And do not let us forget that if originality means anything it means going back to origins.

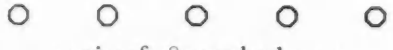
Columns and piers are square, circular, and octagonal on plan. They may be used in series all alike or in combination. Thus



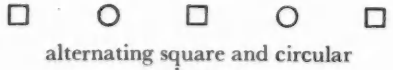
a series of square columns;



a series of circular columns;



a series of octagonal columns;



alternating square and circular columns;



alternating octagonal and circular columns;



alternating square and octagonal columns;



alternating square, circular, and octagonal columns.

The examples given are only a few of the many ways in which square, circular, and octagonal columns can be used in combination.

Primitive mouldings are very closely related to the square, the circle, and the octagon.

Out of the square we get the square angle;



Out of the circle we get the rounded angle;



but out of the octagon we get the chamfer.



It may be objected that the square angle is not to be classed as a moulding at all. Whether this is so or not, its importance should not be overlooked; for if a design is to convey an impression of freshness, a certain number of angles should be left square. Indeed, square angles are just as essential to a feeling of freshness in form as the use of white is essential to a feeling of freshness in a colour scheme.

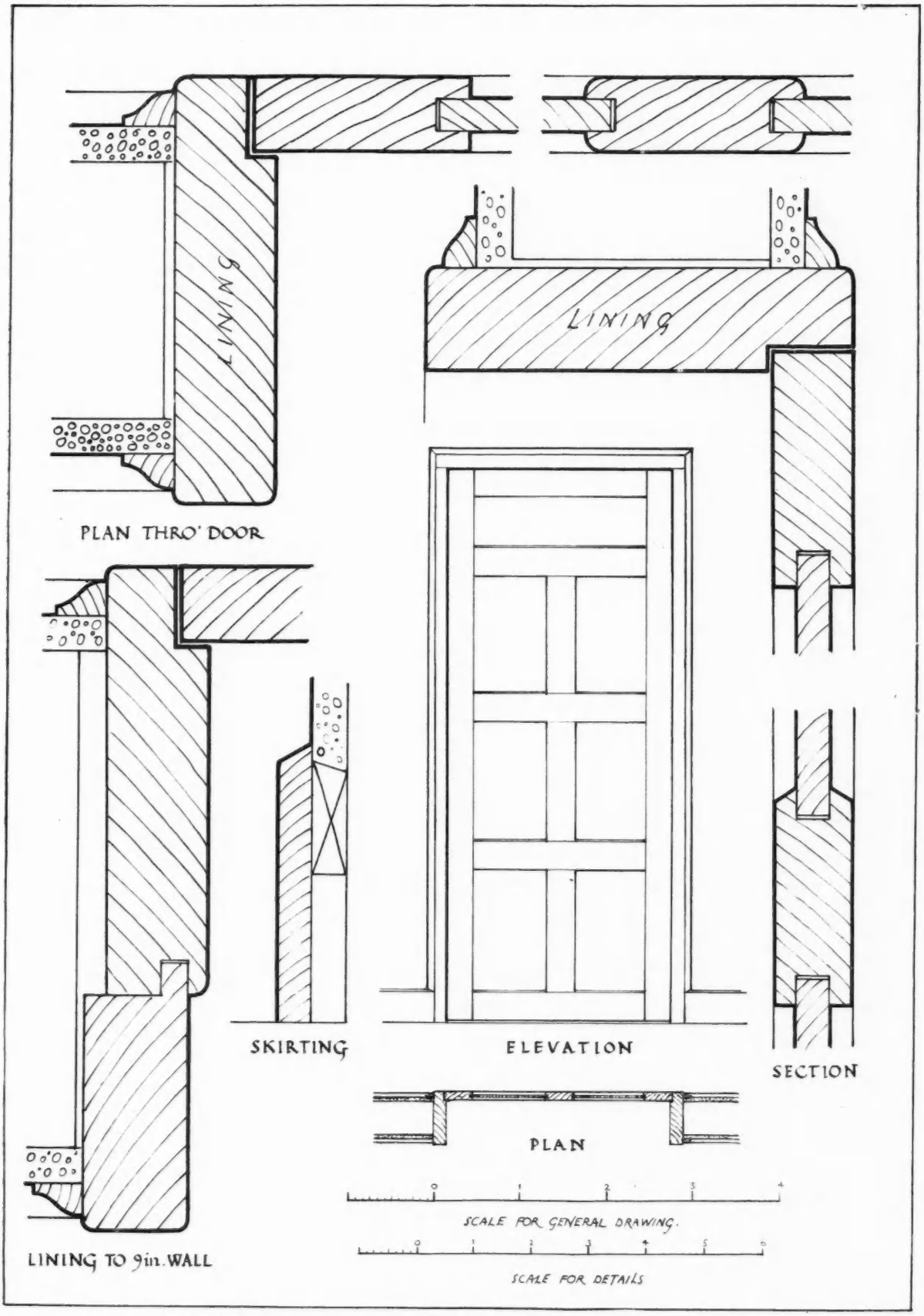
In the Middle Ages the chamfer led to a whole series of developments,



including the chamfered mullion, which on plan is a double chamfered square.

By a similar process of evolution the rounded angle gives rise to mouldings. In the eleventh and twelfth centuries mouldings were used sparingly, but in the later Middle Ages a large variety came to be used. Gothic architecture

PLATE I.

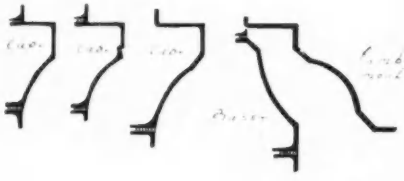


Primitive Detail of Today : I. "Primitive ideas of design are capable of being applied to such a craft as woodwork in all the ramifications of domestic work."

became so over-moulded that the essential forms of architecture became obscured. Some of the early mouldings which are only occasionally seen —as at an early date they appear to have dropped out of the architectural consciousness—are instructive to recall, for they have great potentiality:



To these are to be added the modifications which the chamfer undergoes as the taste for curves increases:



Observe the difference in the drawing between these mouldings and Roman ones, particularly the general effect of flatness. This is obtained in some cases by the flatness of individual curves and in others by joining sharp curves together with straight lines as in the case of the cyma.

NOTES ON PLATE I

The architecture of the eleventh, twelfth, and early thirteenth centuries which we have designated as primitive is an architecture of stone, and affords us very little precedent for the treatment of woodwork, the development of which belongs to a later and more luxurious age. Nevertheless, its principles are just as much applicable to wood and any other material as to stone. Woodwork may not be capable of the same massive simplicity as stone, yet its design can be preoccupied just as much with essential form; it is capable of the same clear-cut handling; it can be the same clean, simple, vital thing. For this reason, and for the further one that most of us have a hundred opportunities of designing woodwork to one in stone, I have deemed it expedient to make the first plate one giving the application of the primitive principle to woodwork. For if it can be shown that primitive ideas of design are capable of being applied to such a craft as woodwork in all the ramifications of domestic work, I have gone a long way towards proving they are capable of a general application and in no way limited to the type of building which was in demand in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. And among the various items of woodwork that I propose to give to illustrate the primitive principle, I have chosen a seven-panelled door as the one to lead off with because it is the simplest illustration of the principle I am explaining, namely, that the key to the primitive is to be found in the use of the square, the circle and the octagon, and their derivatives. For it will be seen that the design of this door is made up entirely by using the chamfer and square and rounded angles. The door is out of 1½ in. stuff, which is all that is required if rim locks are used. The custom of making doors thicker appears to be due to the introduction of mortice locks. Early panelled doors are often very thin. Those at Haddon Hall are only 1⅛ in. thick. I may add that there is no constructional reason why the bottom rail of a door should be deeper than the other rails, as most architects seem to imagine. The fashion for making the bottom rail a deep one is due entirely to the fact that in the eighteenth century high skirtings were used, and the bottom rails of the doors were increased in depth to make them linable with the skirting. Mason's joints are unnecessary, as the chamfer on rails being at an angle of 30 deg. permits of the muntin being scribed on to it. The skirting I have given is 4½ in. by ⅝ in., which is as big as any skirting need ever be in ordinary sized rooms. The angle of the chamfer on the top is 30 deg. I have not given a detail of a picture rail, because I am of the opinion that the use of such should be discouraged as they spoil the proportions of rooms, while a series of picture cords are very unpleasant. It is better to hang pictures on nails. If clients object to this they should be advised to have painted iron picture rods rather than picture rails, for picture rods do not affect the general proportions of rooms.

Another merit claimed for this design is the departure from established precedent in the treatment of the lining. This has not been done for the sake of novelty, but because the traditional treatment of this detail does not satisfy me; inasmuch as I am persuaded that the face of the door should not be on the same plane as the plaster, and that the architrave as generally used is not properly assimilated to the design. Incidentally, this treatment increases the apparent thickness of the wall, and this is very desirable when slab partitions are used. It gets rid of the cardboard effect.

A word on finishing. As a result of the Gothic revival, and particularly of the influence of Pugin and Ruskin, it came to be recognized that a perfectly mechanical finish was not conducive to architectural effect, inasmuch as the total elimination of tool marks destroys expression. This led many architects to demand an exaggerated roughness of finish, which was as foreign to the spirit of craftsmanship as to the demands of the machine. This in turn led to reaction, and for a generation there has been a tendency to discountenance anything of the kind. In so far as this is to be interpreted as disapproval of fakes it is good. But it is certainly wrong where it leads architects to demand a mechanical finish. We ought not to reject truth because it lends itself to exaggeration. The new wine was good, though it went to the heads of many members of the profession who could not drink in moderation. There is such a thing as a golden mean. Because we think adzing an anachronism incompatible with modern methods of production, we ought not therefore to conclude that anything short of a perfectly mechanical finish is equally incompatible, for such a finish is not necessarily in the nature of things, but is a consequence of a mechanical standard of perfection. Machinery is employed in woodwork; but the finishing off has to be done by hand, and it is here that a false standard works evil. It has resulted in planes being made with perfectly straight blades. A couple of generations ago this was not the case. The blades then were slightly curved on the cutting edge, and this resulted in a slight unevenness of surface which prevented woodwork looking mechanical. The finish the curved plane gave is described as "rough-jacked." I suggest that we should in the future ask for this finish in our specifications.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sir Charles Tamlin Ruthen, of Y Dderwen Fawr, Blackpyl, Swansea, architect, left £18,934.

Mr. C. H. Aslin, deputy county architect of Hampshire, has been appointed architect to the county borough of Dudley.

Messrs. Leonard Stokes and Drysdale have removed to No. 102 Great Russell Street, W.C.1. Tel.: Museum 5071.

The large Venetian Room (No. VII) at the National Gallery is closed for redecoration. Since the pictures it contains are among the most important and popular works in the gallery, a selection from them has been transferred for the present to Room XXVI.

Owing to continued ill-health, Mr. W. L. Lucas, F.R.I.B.A., has been compelled to relinquish practice and has given up his offices at 3 Buckingham Street, Westminster. He hopes to be well enough to do a certain amount of consulting work from his private house, 51 South Audley Street, later on in the year.

SMALL HOUSE LABORATORY "UNLIMITED."

BY C. H. WHITAKER

The author projects himself forward ten years hence and from that imaginary viewpoint takes a backward glimpse at the present era of "Limited" undertakings.

IN May 1938, I was walking in a Hampshire vale. After ten years away I had come back and, with some trepidations, had set out for a spot endeared to me as a youth. Change was apparent, as I had expected, but as I began to sense the newness amongst the old I saw that I had wasted my fears. My mind ran back to 1928. There was then great alarm over the disappearing beauty of the English countryside. Newspapers gave occasional scrapbook space. New societies were being formed, old ones were being agitated. I had gone away with no great faith. Our civilization is chiefly significant by the way in which the will to something better evaporates into words, resolutions, minutes, and verbose paraphernalia.

CHANGES IN THE VALE

The vale surely had changed, but still it wore the contented appearance, the happy attire that a landscape puts on only when man and the land have come truly to understand each other. There were but scanty remains of the orgy of post-war ugliness. Machine-made boxes and "architectural" copies had given way to houses that seemed instinct with a hallowed tradition and yet equally prescient of another quality that I did not at first put a name to.

On the footpath I met a man and we fell into pleasant conversation, the channel of which was quickly determined by my praise of the vale in which we stood. When I said that I had been away ten years, many explanations followed. To make the story short, omitting the hundred questions and answers, I set down the tale in narrative form, just as though my chance acquaintance were telling it.

A VISION OF 1918

"My father, a man of large affairs both at home and abroad, was born in this vale. So were his fathers, for many generations. Need I tell you how they all loved it without, I think, quite understanding either why it was, or why it would not for ever remain? When the war came my father's ability in organizing and directing was given unlimited scope. Divorced as he was from every thought of personal gain, his philosophy was put to the same burning test that challenged his kind everywhere. I was too young to give note, but from what he has since said and done, I am sure that in 1918 he had a vision, as simple people once described their dreams. He never gave it a name or put it into words, for these, after the war, he had come greatly to mistrust. 'To feel with understanding, is the thing', as he put it. 'If you really feel a thing words are not of much use.'

"I mention these things because what you see in this landscape is wholly due to his vision; some call it his 'initiative.' When friends began to motor over to ask him what was to be done as ugly buildings began to mar the vale, he used to send them home gently but always wearing a perplexed look. 'Try to state, in writing, the problem of "saving rural England," as you see it. That's what I am trying to do. Bring your statement over and we'll compare. It's no use tackling a problem until you can state it.'

"IF YOU BELIEVE, ACT"

"What he wanted to say to them was probably this: Think the problem through; put it into the simplest words; let others take it or leave it. Then, if you believe in your idea, act. The world is far too full of talkers, and far too empty of doers. 'Let someone else' is the sign of a feeble faith and a wobbly will. We who care must do. The people who are spoiling things are the doers who do not care. We can defeat them, not by talk but by doing better, because we care. Don't waste ideas on the side-tracks of words or in the blind alleys of argument.

"My father is not a talker, but I began to jot down his sayings, and I have the notes out of which the story of what has happened in this vale might be written. If you are interested, I shall be glad to show you my notes"—and this is how it was that I came to grips with the philosophy of Sir Pagan Wealding. In trying to state it, as I piece together the scraps of his son's writing, I also use the narrative form. Imagine, then, that Sir Pagan is speaking:

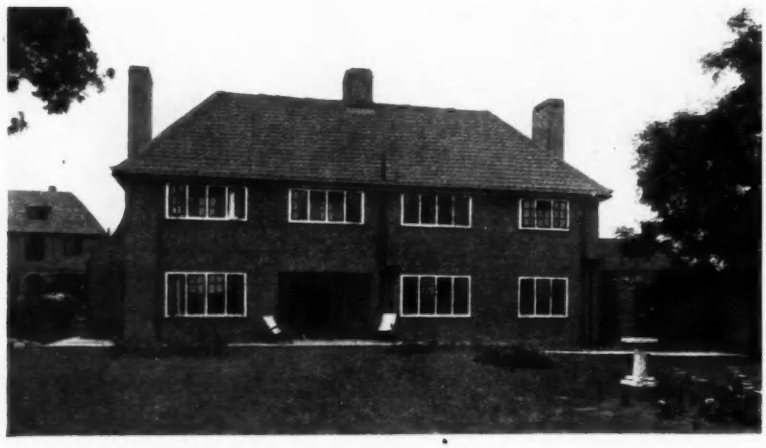
SAVING RURAL ENGLAND

"Men talk so easily about saving rural England. Are they sure what they mean? Doubtful. Sentiment, vaporized into words, with no thought behind, fogs the vision. What is rural England? Anyone got a definition? Suppose we try to get one by looking at it. What do we see? Land, buildings, animals, trees, rivers, fields, and people. People get named last, do they not? Isn't the reason for that significant? 'Without vision, the people perish.' But when, unobscured by a thick fog of words, vision comes, all things are possible. Failing that vision, life becomes a matter of digging toy trenches—political, professional, economic, warlike—one after the other, and all leading forwards and never towards.

"Will the rural England that we have loved repeat itself? Not for a long,



Little Compton Manor, near Moreton-in-Marsh, at which a disastrous fire occurred on Christmas Day, one wing being completely destroyed.



House at Hampstead Garden Suburb.] [*By Hubert Lidbetter.*

This house, the garden front of which is illustrated above, stands in Middleway. Plans and other views of the house are reproduced on this and the following pages.

long time, if ever. Once we were agricultural. Now we are industrial and commercial. We have to be fed from outside our isles. Will we ever again be fed from inside? Not for a very long time, if ever.

"Hargrave* sums it up pretty well when he suggests: *a*: The land as an economic factor for the production of food; *b*: the land as a spiritual factor of human well-being.

"Pretty good divisions those. He sees, as does any sensible person, that the cost of using land is a first charge on production, but instead of getting excited about ownership and rent, he sees farther. He isn't the first, but he states it well.

LAND AND CREDIT COSTS

"In building the more houses that *have* to be built, suppose we begin by dividing houses into land, credit, labour. All these go into the cost. Land cost we shall some day get rid of. We shall have to and shall want to. Credit cost, a queer hocus-pocus in our economic wonderland, will also have to go. Hargrave again states this very well: 'The ownership of the land, either by the State or private individual groups, is of secondary importance, and the whole question of land tenure will begin to unravel the moment the nation's credit power is used as a whole.' Fancy the rich communities of England paying for the right to use their own credit as they borrow thousands with which to buy land and more thousands with which to build houses! That's just piling up wasteful industrial overhead. We can't get very far in that way.

"But where to begin. The job can't be stopped while we deal with land and credit. All of that in time, as we work forwards. But can we begin, now, with labour? It cannot get very far while land and credit dictate pecuniary ends—some people call them 'necessities.' Labour of all kinds, hand and brain, trying to resist these forces without trying to understand them, has 'dug itself in' as it were, set up territorial rights, professional claims, little demarcational spheres of economic influence, which it naturally desires to maintain, just as every human is trying to reach what he thinks is economic security. They all forget that it won't be attained until it is thoroughly distributed.

"But in small houses? There's a lot of labour in them. Truly they are all labour. As a matter of present-day reckoning, they are, in cost, part land, part credit (loan and interest), and only part labour. The men who actually make the houses cannot buy them back under many years. What's wrong? Land and credit, primarily. But what to do? The houses will go on. Someone will build them. Likely they will be horrors. Can we do anything?

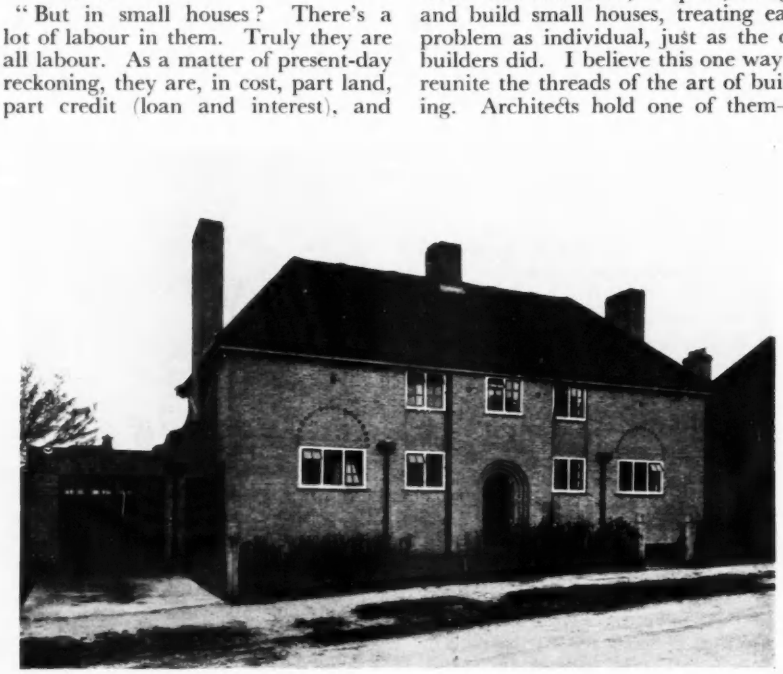
"What about architects? Are they one of the keys to good small houses? Perhaps, but we can't pay them adequately unless they do great schemes, mass-produced, and that's not what we want. We want a great deal more than that. We want much more than can be put on a drawing-board, a typewriter, and an adding machine. Those are not the tools that made rural England dear to us.

THE EXISTING TRINITY

"Could architects get adequate payment if they took the whole job, building as well as designing? Why not? What were the old master builders? Now the architects say we must also hire a builder, who must hire workers. The builder, for small houses is what—a technical necessity or a financial circumlocution? Instead of the trinity, architect-builder-worker, could not the architect resume his function of master builder, even under our present contract system, as an experiment? In small houses?

"He says he can't. Against the rules. I protest. Is the beloved English countryside to go because of rules? I ask that rules be suspended while we make an experiment. I offer to contract with architects, to plan, design, and build small houses, treating each problem as individual, just as the old builders did. I believe this one way to reunite the threads of the art of building. Architects hold one of them—a

* *The Confession of the Kibbo Kift.* By John Hargrave. Duckworths.



House at Hampstead Garden Suburb.] [*By Hubert Lidbetter.*

The entrance front. A detail of the garage shown on the left appears on page 26.

very necessary one—but it has become too aloof for small houses.

"I convinced enough people to make the experiment possible. All interfering rules were waived. I made it clear that while the experiment had a serious purpose, it wasn't worth doing unless everyone enjoyed it. Building must be a pleasure, not a travail.

"Some of the architects who volunteered had their own capital. Some borrowed it from me.

IN THE LABORATORY

"All the workers in the laboratory dropped proprietary names. No one called himself aught but a 'builder.' All were builders together—all trying to combine knowledge and skill, no one afraid of not 'getting credit,' but all eager to have the joy of creating small houses that 'belonged'—and were thus related not only to needs, but to site and environment.

"Result? In appearance, see for yourself. As to cost we have saved not very much, nor can we until land and credit get cleared up. But we are on the way. Every man in the laboratory now sees that the advancing gains made by technical skill and knowledge are at once snapped up by the rising cost of land and credit. All the skill in the world is thus made helpless to lower the cost of building or to improve its quality. Indeed, the constant pressure is to decrease quality.

"Have we 'saved rural England'? Not at all. We did not set out to. We set out to create a new one, easier to live and work in. We go in for 'looks' quite as hard as the earnest sentimentalists of ten years ago. But we have learned that the problem of land use is not simple, and that's the crux of the rural England problem, when all is said. We have learned a lot about building small houses. We have built up a great confidence. We have reunited the threads of the art of building until there is a common vision and not an abstract design to be followed. We have, to some extent, got rid of the contract method. We shall get rid of it wholly. It was a stupid form of credit misuse. It will go when the technical integrity of builders is seen to be just as good a safeguard as professional aloofness. All human affairs come down to character. Technical competency does not necessarily reside in a name. 'A profession is an attitude of mind,' said George Herbert Palmer.* Every good workman, hand or brain, has it through and through. When you put him to building on contract, you discourage him, for you have aspersed the honour of his craft.

"In a degree we have recaptured the art of building small houses that are pleasant to live in and to look at. Not by talking, standardizing, mass-production, cheap plans, nor voluntary criticism. We have done it by doing it—by building them together. We are not yet free to do our best. We have made a demonstration. Its effects are apparent. Instead of splitting up the process of building we have unified it.

"What have we gained? First, an understanding of the tremendous problem. Some call it 'population distribution'; we call it 'land use.' Secondly, we have gained pride of craft, fellowship, good houses; the free flow of knowledge, vision, and technique reacting on each other in sympathetic interplay—all sharers in seeing the finished work ere it is finished. We have gone forward by going backward and picking up the threads of the building process. They had gone so far astray that there was but little unity either in practice or outlook, and without that unity, building brings forth only the stillborn.

"What have we lost? Nothing but some names."

That is the substance of Sir Pagan's philosophy as I found it in his son's notes. You may well imagine how keenly I am looking forward to meeting him.

* *Trades and Professions.* By George Herbert Palmer. Houghton, Mifflin.

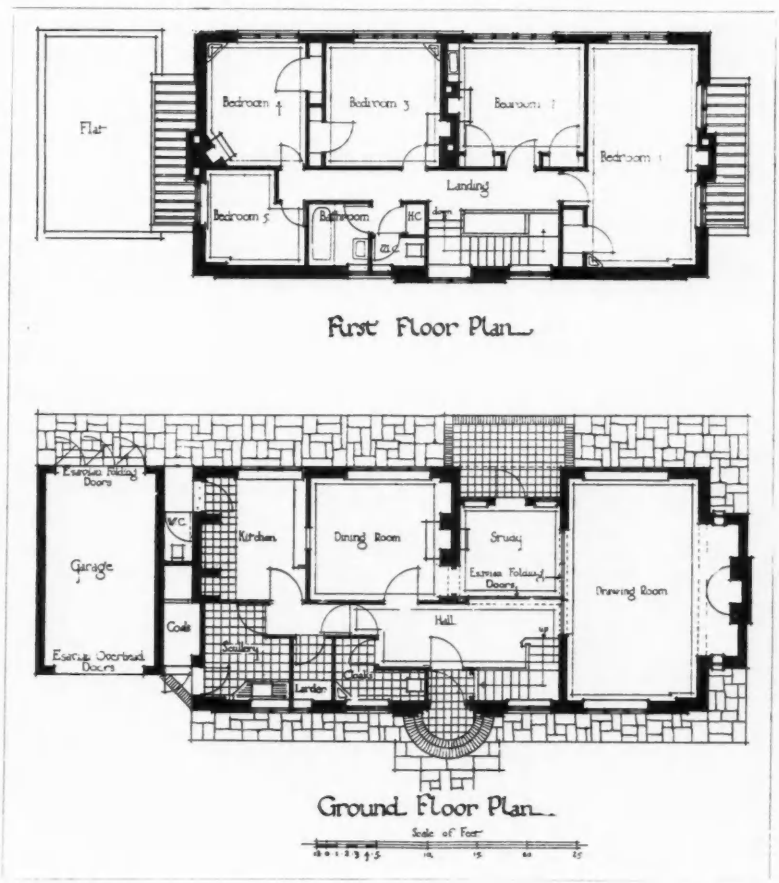
IN PARLIAMENT

BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

Mr. Briant asked the Minister of Health if, pending legislation dealing with the recommendations contained in the report of the Royal Commission on London Squares, he would introduce a Bill providing that no alienation of such open spaces should be permitted, and that no compensation should be payable in respect of anything done or contract made in regard to them since the date of the report?

Sir K. Wood said that the Minister feared it was impracticable to introduce such a measure this session in view of the pressure of other business.

Mr. Montague asked the Minister of Health whether he would give particulars of cases where the standard of equipment of houses had been raised since the reduction of the subsidy on October 1, 1927?



House at Hampstead Garden Suburb.] [*By Hubert Lidbetter.*

Plans of the ground and first floors.

Mr. Chamberlain said that as the specification had for some years been entirely a matter for the local authority no record had been kept of the cases referred to, but on a number of occasions his department had been informed at interviews during this period that improvements in specifications had been made by local authorities. Such improvements were facilitated by the recent substantial fall in building prices.

Mr. Longbottom asked the Minister of Health whether local authorities administering the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, took into account the financial circumstances of applicants for assistance under this Act; and whether any county councils made grants or loans to applicants who were in a position to carry out improvements in their property without the aid of the Act?

Mr. Chamberlain said that the administration of the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, in regard to individual applications, was a matter for the local authorities, and it was not necessary for them to consult him. He had, however, issued a circular to local authorities pointing out that the conditions of the Act were so devised as to ensure that the advantages of any assistance by way of grant were secured to the tenant and that while therefore local authorities should properly satisfy themselves that, in particular cases, there was no likelihood that the works in question would be carried out without assistance, the financial position of an applicant should not in itself preclude a local authority from dealing with an application which was in conformity with the conditions of their scheme, since the effect of such a decision might well be to deprive the tenant of an improvement in his house which could be secured by the Act and which would not, in fact, be secured otherwise.



House at Hampstead Garden Suburb. By Hubert Lidbetter.

An interesting detail of the garage, showing the overhead doors half open.

NEW INVENTIONS

[The following particulars of new inventions are specially compiled for THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office. All inquiries concerning inventions, patents, and specifications will be answered by our patent expert, and should be addressed to the Editor, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. For copies of the full specifications here enumerated readers should apply to the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.2. The price is 1s. each.]

LATEST PATENT APPLICATIONS

35591. Batliss, W. J. Scaffolding for chimney stacks, &c. December 3.

36185. Booth, P. M. Window sills. December 7.

36056. Conod, G. Treatment of stone. December 6.

36040. Evans, J. W. Windows, &c. December 6.

35710. Gay, G. Means for securing roofing-slates. December 4.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED

301524. Chaudoir, E. Collapsible or folding gates.

301538. Cocking, W. C. Reinforced-concrete floor and like construction.

301589. Adshead, H. W. Slab and post wall constructions for buildings and structures, applicable also to toy building sets.





House at Hampstead Garden Suburb.] *[By Hubert Lidbetter.*

Two views in the hall, looking towards the study and the drawing-room. The study is separated from the hall and the drawing-room by folding doors. The left-hand illustration shows the doors closed, and the right-hand view the doors thrown open, converting the study, the drawing-room, and part of the hall into one large apartment.

LITERATURE

LONDON STATUES

In the year 1886 an English poet published an essay entitled "Shall Smith have a Statue?" in the course of which he wrote: "It would be prudent, also, to wait awhile before conferring diplomas of immortality upon the heroes of legislation. . . . In our haste we may be placing an awful and easy vengeance in the hands of posterity; which might choose, not to pull down such monuments, but—to let them remain." This warning was not heeded, and no argument against haste could delay the advancing phalanx of monumental masonry; but time has brought its pretty revenge in this volume, wherein Mr. Sitwell has found a theme for prose and Miss Hamnett a theme for draughtsmanship in the statues that her sense of humour has selected. Mr. Sitwell, after an historical essay and some whimsical remarks on the present and future of public monuments, appends a series of comments to the artist's drawings. These are rich in anecdote and sometimes very amusing. The merit of the book is to show how much can be made by two imaginations of an apparently unpromising subject. Lord Edward Gleichen has lately given us a comprehensive guide, and Prof. Borenius an illustrated selection, but the present volume is an artistic "translation" on the one hand, and a personal commentary on the other. If the spirit which has created this book could have inspired the statues themselves, the statues would have been better, but the book itself would not have been written.

From the three illustrations here reproduced, those who do not know Miss Hamnett's work already may judge of its quality. The wooden vacuity of many of her subjects receives a touch, decorative and whimsical, which becomes the inversion of caricature By simplifying she has transfigured them. "The Fat Boy" is irresistible; the "Richard Green," prosiness in the seat of authority, is a pattern; and, to remind us that the aim is not caricature, The "Achilles" a beautiful thing.

The drawings are curiously literal, though everything not essential has been left out, and I hope that one effect of the book will be to make its readers see the statues as forms and shapes instead of being content to read the letters incised upon their pedestals. While looking at these pages the imagination can take a holiday, and in his own sphere, necessarily at a greater remove than drawing from the figures concerned, Mr. Sitwell has done his best to be entertaining. The information carries one into many curious corners, including the correspondence of the King of Hanover and Queen Victoria's adventure with a Greek myth.

OSBERT BURDETT

The People's Album of London Statues. Described by Osbert Sitwell. Drawn by Nina Hamnett. Duckworth. Price 12s. 6d.

FIRE AS THE ENEMY

In this book the principle of fire is first described, and the normal duties of extinguishing a small blaze are not forgotten. On page 17 a list of solids, liquids, and gaseous materials which may be used in fire fighting are put into a table, with means of employment and classes of risk, or substances for which they are suitable. Oils and spirits favour sand rather than water, which might only cause the fire to spread. Celluloid is one of the most combustible of materials and a great danger is presented by its treatment with water, for although the flames of combustion are extinguished by its submersion in water they continue to develop an inflammable gas.

The sprinkler-heads by which runnels of water are dashed on to the body of goods below are described in detail. It is clearly pointed out that the soldered part of the sprinkler must be left unpainted, and in places where the sprinkler pipes are liable to decay by corrosive action, special protective works are required. The sprinkler-heads must be gold-plated, and covered with vaseline.

Automatic fire alarm systems are of comparatively modern origin. The first company to use them was formed in 1896, and it was ten years later when fire insurance rates took notice of their value. Several fire alarm systems, both electrical and non-electrical, are explained, the gravity fire alarm being one of the latter. The remainder of the book deals with drenchers, foam installations, and fire engines, in which pictures are given of the old manual fire engines and the new electrically-driven stationary pump.

W. H.

Fire Extinguishment and Fire Alarm Systems. By R. Northwood. London: Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd. Price 7s. 6d. net.

IN WATER STREET, LIVERPOOL

The Year's Photography, issued by the Royal Photographic Society, is always a most attractive publication, and generally contains a number of photographic studies which have a direct appeal to architects; the current issue is no exception. Perhaps the most interesting picture of all is that by Mr. W. A. Blanchard showing Water Street, Liverpool, as it now appears. This is a finely effective piece of composition. There are, however, many attractive "corners," for example Mr. R. H. Lawton's study of "The Admiralty Arch by Night." Mr. Thomas H. B. Scott has made a beautiful picture of Lisieux, St. Jacques, with peasants ascending the steps of the church. One of the cobbled streets of Bruges with characteristically gabled cottages roofed with pantiles and a church spire in the background makes a pleasing composition in Mr. Reginald Perkins's "In Bruges." The study by Jaroslav Krupka entitled "Lantern" depicts an exquisite little design, very effective with the heavy shadow thrown on the internal corner of the building, to which it is attached.



"Richard Green," "The Fat Boy," and "Achilles" By Nina Hamnett. [*From* The People's Album of London Statues.]

LAW REPORTS

SIZE AND TYPE OF HOUSE: ALLEGED BREACH OF COVENANT

Grant v. *Derwent. Court of Appeal. Before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Lawrence and Russell*

This appeal raised a question as to the rights of a landowner to enforce a covenant with regard to the size and type of house to be erected upon an estate, the court below having dismissed the plaintiff's action. The plaintiff, Mr. Geo. Grant, of Cottenham Park Road, Wimbledon, brought an action in the Chancery Division, before Mr. Justice Astbury, against Mr. Sidney Derwent, of Worple Road, Wimbledon, to restrain him from erecting on land owned by him fronting Durham Road and Melbury Gardens, houses of such a type and size as to be a breach of covenant entered into by him when he purchased the land, and for an order on defendant to remove any such houses. Plaintiff further asked for a declaration that he was the owner of the soil and subsoil of Melbury Gardens, and for an injunction restraining the defendant from trespassing on that land for the purpose of connecting drains of the houses he had erected with service in Melbury Gardens.

Mr. Justice Astbury, in dismissing the action, with costs, said the plaintiff's and defendant's land was subject to certain covenants and conditions as to user and building, but there was no covenant to either plaintiff or defendant by the respective guarantees to observe and perform those covenants. He accordingly held, following a decision of Mr. Justice Romer, that the plaintiff had no right to sue the defendant on the covenant in question. In any event, the defendant, he said, had not broken the covenant in respect to the class of property he had erected.

With regard to the claim for damages through the connection of the defendant's drains to the sewer in Melbury Gardens, his Lordship said he could not imagine what the damage could possibly be. Subject to the ownership of the subsoil in the road the defendant was entitled to cause the drains of his houses to empty into the appropriate sewers of the local authority and the appropriate sewer in question was the one in Melbury Gardens. He held there was power under the Wimbledon Corporation Act, if not under the Public Health Acts also, for the Corporation to act as they did at the request of the defendant. He said that if the Corporation had exceeded its powers and were liable to pay compensation, nothing in the present case would affect the plaintiff's right to obtain such compensation from the Corporation, though it was difficult to see how the compensation could be estimated in money.

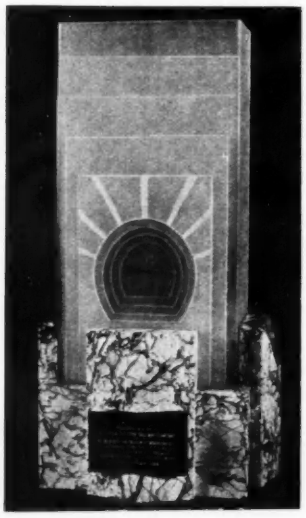
Plaintiff now appealed from this decision.

The court dismissed the appeal, with costs, holding that it was of opinion that it had not been proved by the appellant that there had been any trespass committed by the respondent or anyone on his behalf in what he had done or what was complained of.

HOUSING ACT, 1925: IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

Rex v. *The Minister of Health, ex parte Davis. King's Bench Divisional Court. Before the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Avory and Acton*

This matter came before the court on a rule nisi granted at the instance of Mr. William Davis, calling on the Minister of Health to show cause why he should not be prohibited from proceeding farther in the matter of an order confirming a certain scheme, cited as the "Derby (River Street, Duke Street, Bridge Gate, and Darley Lane Area) Improvement (No. 2) Scheme, 1928," on the ground that the Minister had no power to order an inquiry into the scheme and had no jurisdiction to further consider or confirm the scheme. It was alleged that the scheme was not an improvement scheme within the meaning of the Housing Act, 1925, in that it was not a scheme for the rearrangement or reconstruction of the streets or houses within the area, or of some of such streets or houses, and in that it was not otherwise an improvement scheme within the meaning of the Act; that it contained a provision for the sale, lease, or disposition of the whole of the cleared land, which provision was in excess of the powers conferred on the Council by the Act and was contrary to the terms thereof; that it permitted the appropriation or use of the land by the Corporation for any purpose approved by the Minister of Health, which provision was also in excess of the powers conferred on the Council by the Act and was contrary to the terms thereof.



The Verreries d'Art Light, presented by the London Electric Railway Company to the Mayor of Westminster, Major Vivian B. Rogers, on the occasion of his opening the new station at Piccadilly Circus. It was designed and produced by Galliers (Wholesale) Ltd.

The Attorney-General, Sir T. Inskip, K.C., argued the case for the Minister of Health. In opposing the rule he said that when there was an area containing houses that were not fit for human habitation the Minister could agree to a scheme for their demolition, and at the same time he could consider the health of the people of the surrounding district and agree that the space should be kept as an open site. It did not matter even though the demolition got rid of houses hitherto occupied by the working classes. There were many instances in our big cities where the local authorities had decided that a "lung" must exist.

Mr. Scholefield, K.C., for Mr. Davis, submitted that the scheme did not provide for "rearrangement and reconstruction" of any streets in the area, and was not a scheme within the Act. It purported to give the Corporation power to acquire land compulsorily, clear it of buildings, and sell it for any purpose they chose. Under a "reconstruction" scheme they might clear an area and leave it clear, but they could not do so under an improvement scheme.

The court made the rule for prohibition absolute against the Minister of Health, with costs.

The Lord Chief Justice, in the course of his judgment, said the objection made was that under the agreeable name of an improvement scheme the Council was minded to acquire a slice of very valuable land in the heart of the city, not for rearrangement and reconstruction of the houses and streets, but for sale if and when the Council thought fit, and, of course, for sale at the highest price obtainable. There was nothing wrong with the scheme up to the point when the land had been acquired and the site cleared. After that all was left vague, and the Council was seeking to take to itself the power to sell the land as and when it thought fit. One naturally asked whether the statute contained any such power. In

his opinion, if Parliament had really meant that a local authority should have such a power, that power would have been expressed in unambiguous terms. He considered that it was incorrect to say that the Minister could under the Act authorize the sale of, or lease of, a cleared area. Was this a proper case for prohibition? If the scheme was once approved by the Minister there was no remedy and no redress, because it had the effect of an Act. The matter had reached the last stage but one. The last stage would be that at which it would receive the authority of an Act. If check there was to be, it must be now. The court must assume that the Minister might exercise the power of approval. It was said that another part of the scheme provided for the erection of seventy-two houses, which would leave but little of the area for any other purpose. But that provision was qualified by the words " if the Minister so requires," and conceivably he might abstain from so requiring.

Justices Avory and Acton concurred.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Sir Robert Lorimer's Call to Edinburgh

" The rebuilding of the slums is undoubtedly the greatest social problem of the present day, and I would be in favour of slowing down every other form of municipal development until it has been successfully grappled with." This statement was made by Sir Robert Lorimer in proposing the toast of " The Edinburgh, Leith, and District Building Trades' Association " at the annual dinner of that body held in Edinburgh. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. W. Finlayson, president of the Association. Sir Robert said that the building trade, like the profession of the architect, was open to any genius who liked to walk into it. Anybody who liked to go to a cheap store and buy a sixpenny brass plate could stick it up and call himself an architect; and anyone who liked to rent a disused hen-run and buy himself a wheelbarrow and a few picks and shovels could call himself a builder. But neither was likely to get very far, because the matter of building, to suit the complexity of modern requirements, became more difficult and more strenuous every day.

This, proceeded Sir Robert, was in many ways an extremely difficult time both for the building trade and for architects, and if they were not to lose their traditional skill it was essential that a proportion of buildings of all types should be carried on. But there was no doubt that the question of clearing and rebuilding the slums in their large towns was the most clamant question of all. The difficulties were appalling, but it was no use denying the fact that the very class for whose benefit housing schemes were launched originally had not up to date benefited to any considerable extent from all the housing that had been done in the country. It was a matter of common knowledge that a large proportion of the houses intended for the lower wage-earner were occupied by a class for whom they were not originally intended—a very deserving class, but not the class for whom the houses were erected. The question of clearing the slums would never be solved until some sort of improved block of tenement or flatted house was adopted.

Welsh School of Architecture

The Architecture Club, in connection with the Welsh School of Architecture and the South Wales Institute of Architects (Central Branch), held its annual dinner at Cardiff. Mr. A. Jewell (who presided) was supported by Mr. J. W. Bishop, Mr. W. S. Purchon, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., head of the Welsh School of Architecture; and Mr. R. H. Winder, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., senior lecturer in architecture. Students of the School of Architecture have visited two new buildings designed by Messrs. Ivor Jones and Percy Thomas: the Birchgrove Inn and Empire House, Mountstuart Square, Cardiff Docks. The visit was arranged by Mr. W. S. Purchon and Mr. R. H. Winder, and the construction of the buildings was explained to the party by Mr. Percy Thomas, A.R.I.B.A.

R.I.B.A. Exhibition at Bournemouth

Designs for a vicarage were among the drawings on view at Bournemouth Municipal College in a touring exhibition promoted by the R.I.B.A. The exhibition was held mainly through the instrumentality of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Association of Architects (whose secretary is Mr. A. L. Roberts, F.R.I.B.A.). The several sets of drawings exhibited were submitted by candidates in support of their applications for admission to the R.I.B.A. " intermediate " and " final " examinations, and have been approved by the Board of Architectural Education. The Municipal College, with its numerous classes, provides every facility for students entering the profession of architecture. The exhibition proved interesting to students throughout the district.

North Wales Architectural Society

At the annual general meeting of the North Wales Architectural Society, held at Colwyn Bay, the special committee appointed to redraft the constitution presented their report, which was adopted. The election of officers for the year resulted in the appointment of Mr. G. A. Humphreys (Llandudno) as president, Mr. H. Harold Hughes (Bangor), vice-president, and Mr. Richard Hall (Bangor), hon. secretary and treasurer. The council is composed of the above with Mr. E. W. Burnett (Colwyn Bay), Mr. S. Colwyn Foulkes (Colwyn Bay), Mr. E. Roughley (Prestatyn), Mr. W. B. Edwards (Flint), and Mr. R. D. Jones (Pwllheli), all full members, with two associate members and one student.



The new bridge across the Tiber, the Ponte del Littorio, and the Ministry of Marine, one of the new great public buildings recently opened in Rome.

CORRESPONDENCE

TILED FLOORS

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—Some eight years ago I specified a red quarry tile floor for a messroom in a factory. The floor was satisfactory in every way for two years, when suddenly a large area of the tiles rose from the cement screed with a loud report. A similar occurrence has recently taken place in a lavatory, though here the tiles had been laid for six years. The floors were of the usual hollow brick construction; the screed was analysed, and was reported as being composed of Portland cement and sand, as specified. There is evidence that the tiles were well soaked before laying. It was found quite impossible to fit the tiles back in their original position, which apparently proves either 1: that the tiles had expanded, which seems highly improbable, or 2: that the cement screed had shrunk and set up intense compression in the tiles.

I should be interested to know whether any of your readers have had a similar experience, if it is known what is the cause of the failure, and what safeguard should be taken to prevent a repetition thereof.

J. ALAN SLATER

PEVENSEY SLAUGHTER-HOUSE SCHEME

SIR,—At a meeting of the council of the South-Eastern Society of Architects at the Royal Institute of British Architects it was unanimously resolved by the forty-five members present to use every effort in our power to prevent the desecration of the countryside, permitted by the Eastbourne Rural District Council, which has passed plans for the erection of a slaughter-house for killing 1,000 head of cattle a week in the picturesque village of Pevensey, one of the most historical beauty spots in the kingdom. My council desired me to point out to you that the Ministry of Health has communicated in a White Paper to the local authorities the fact that panels of architects have been constituted:

> "to assist local authorities and others in the general preservation of the amenities of rural areas, not only in connection with the Housing Act, but also in connection with town-planning schemes; and local authorities and developing owners can advantageously avail themselves of this assistance."

We had already offered the services of a voluntary advisory panel to the Eastbourne Rural District Council without any cost to the ratepayers, and we had hoped to obtain as good results from the friendly co-operation of our advisory panel in this district as we are obtaining in the other districts of our extended area in Kent, Surrey, and Sussex. We should be grateful for any assistance that you, Sir, could give in persuading local authorities to follow the advice which the Minister of Health himself has emphasized so as to bring about a better understanding to enable the amenities of town and country to be maintained.

The presence of such an obnoxious trade as would result from the slaughter-house will produce disastrous results both in Pevensey and in Eastbourne, not only to their inhabitants, but to the many thousands of visitors who find recreation in these health resorts.

R. GOULBURN LOVELL,
Hon. Gen. Secretary, the South-Eastern Society of Architects.

[Since this letter appeared it has been announced that voluntary efforts are to be made by the company to find another site for their proposed abattoir away from Pevensey Castle.—ED., A.J.]

COMPETITION CALENDAR

The conditions of the following competitions have been received by the R.I.B.A.:

January 15. Municipal Buildings and Market Hall proposed to be erected on a site in Whitby Road, Ellesmere Port. Assessor: Mr. T. R. Milburn, F.R.I.B.A. Premiums: £100, £75, and £50. Particulars from the Clerk to the Council, Council Offices, Ellesmere Port. Deposit £1 1s.

February 13. Art Gallery to be erected in Christchurch, New Zealand, under the R. E. McDougall gift. Amount to be expended, £25,000. Competition in two stages. 1st stage: Pencil sketches from which will be selected by the assessor three designs, each of the authors to receive £100 honorarium. 2nd stage: The authors of the three selected designs to compete and the one adjudged the winner by the Jury of Award will be employed as architect. Open to all architects on the Register of the R.I.B.A. and all affiliated Institutions. Assessor: Mr. S. Hurst Seager, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., Jury of Award: the Donor; the Rev. J. K. Archer (who is at present the Mayor of Christchurch); Mr. R. Wallwork, Director of the Canterbury College School of Art, Christchurch (and at present the President of the Canterbury Society of Arts); and the Assessor. Particulars from the Office of the High Commissioner for New Zealand, the Strand, London, or from Mr. J. S. Neville, Town Clerk, Christchurch, New Zealand.

March 31. Erection of a monument to the Liberator Bolivar in the City of Quito. The Ecuadorean Minister in Paris and two members of the Sociedad Bolivariana of Quito, residing in Paris, will form a committee to organize and carry out the competition. A jury of four members, composed of experts, artists, and art critics, will judge the works presented. The designs, "Esbozos" (drawings or sketches), "maquettes," etc., which it is desired to present must be forwarded to the Legation of Ecuador, 91 Avenue Wagram, Paris, not later than March 31, 1929. The sum of 2,000,000 French francs is available for the erection of the monument. This sum includes the fees of the artist who will carry out the work, either by himself or with others acting under his direction. Honourable mention will be awarded to the authors of the designs adjudged second and third. The decision of the jury will be submitted to the Sociedad Bolivariana of Quito for ratification, prior to the contract with the author of the selected design being signed.

TRADE NOTES

The Board of Directors of Intelco (The International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation), on December 14, declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable January 15, 1929, to stockholders of record December 21, 1928.

One of the most interesting items to be seen in the new B.T.H. demonstration rooms at Crown House, Aldwych, W.C.2, is the B.T.H. refrigerator just placed on the market. This refrigerator has several novel features in its design. For instance, both the motor and the unit are fixed outside the refrigeration chambers. Other domestic appliances exhibited comprise an excellent display of electric fires, including the new "Hotpoint" "Live-coal" models; in fact, the showroom is heated by means of these electric fires, which are very realistic in their representation of a coal fire. The cooking apparatus shown includes electric cookers in a variety of sizes and designs, hot plates, toasters, kettles, etc. There are also electric washing-machines, vacuum cleaners, irons, fans, and other appliances. In the basement below the showroom there is a trade counter with a special entrance in Drury Lane.

The National Register of Electrical Installation Contractors, of 1 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2, which has been formed to provide a "measure" of reliability by the various technical organizations in the electrical industry, has set up a national register containing only the names of such persons or firms as have given to its registration board evidence of their ability to handle work properly. Bad work is penalized by withdrawal of an offending contractor's certificate of registration, and the removal of his name from the register. All certificates are reviewed annually by a local advisory committee which has to be satisfied that the necessary standard of workmanship has been maintained before recommending the renewal of any certificate. It will thus be appreciated that the National Register provides a definite guide to the status of electrical contractors on its roll, and should therefore be of great value to architects.

A CORRECTION

When illustrating the Municipal Offices, Rangoon, in our issue for December 26 we stated that the building had been officially opened. This is incorrect. The portion of the buildings formally opened comprise the north block to Corporation Street and the Council Chamber block. Tenders are now being called for the west block to Sule Pagoda Road and the south block to Dalhousie Street.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

The PORTSMOUTH Corporation is acquiring 18 acres at Hilsea for housing persons displaced from slum clearances, and 216 houses are to be erected at an estimated cost of £106,000.

*

The LEAMINGTON Corporation has passed the following plans for the development of estates: Mr. McGregor, Manor Farm estate, Lilington; Messrs. Stowe and Clack, fronting Rugby Road, Milverton and Cross Road, building and improvement lines and layout; Messrs. England and Son, Woodcote Road estate; Messrs. Bailey, Son and Dickins, Ltd., land south side of Radford Road, west of Stanley's Lane.

*

The L.C.C. Education Committee has approved preliminary plans for the reconstruction of Hollydale Road, PECKHAM, elementary school at a cost of £19,000.

*

Plans passed by the CARLISLE Corporation: Heating chamber, Goschen Road, for Mr. E. Hutchinson; alterations to pavilion and new boundary wall, for Mr. W. B. Jack (architect), for the West End Bowling Club; two houses, Cross Street, Scotland Road, for Mr. H. H. Hodgkinson (architect); two houses, Beaver Road, for Mr. H. H. Hodgkinson (architect).

*

The CHESTERFIELD Education Committee has asked Messrs. Wilcockson and Cutts to submit plans and estimates for the necessary reconstruction of Highfield Hill as an infants' school.

*

Plans passed by the MARYLEBONE B.C.: Buildings, 137 Park Road, for Mr. D. W. Beck; building, 15 Langham Place, for Barclays Bank, Ltd.; building line, Finchley Road, Grove End Road, etc., for Messrs. T. P. Bennett and Sons; houses and garages, Maida Vale, for Mr. D. W. Beck; additions, 466-90 Edgware Road, for Messrs. O'Donoghue and Halfhide; shops and flats, Marble Arch and Great Cumberland Place, for Mr. F. J. Wills; rebuilding, 73 Portland Place, for Messrs. Wills and Kaula.

*

Plans passed by the BARNSLEY Corporation: Rebuilding shop, New Street, for Messrs. Atkinson and Sons; filter-house, rear of mills, Old Mill Lane, for the Yorkshire Paper Mills; two houses, Wombwell Road, Stairfoot, for Mesdames Burgin and Penty; three bungalows, Greenfoot Lane, for Mesdames Birkinshaw and White; house, White Hill Avenue, for Messrs. Hey and Pashley, Ltd.; school, Littleworth Lane, Monk Bretton, for Barnsley Education Committee; one house, Dodworth Road, for Mr. A. J. Marshall.

*

The GLASGOW Corporation is acquiring 4 acres in Janefield Street for rehousing purposes.

The BARNSLEY Education Committee has obtained sanction to borrow £30,000 for the erection of an elementary school at Littleworth Lane for 930 scholars.

*

The DORCHESTER Corporation has appointed a sub-committee to act in co-operation with the borough surveyor to consider the production of plans and suggestions for the alterations to the municipal offices, 21 North Square, Dorchester.

*

The GLASGOW Corporation has decided to erect 138 houses in Altyre Street, Springburn, and 162 additional houses in connection with the Germiston housing scheme.

*

At a meeting of the GLASGOW Corporation Health Committee it was reported that the cost of the work still to be carried out in connection with the extensions at the Bellefield Sanatorium was £44,000.

*

Plans passed by the GLASGOW Corporation: Extensions, Victoria Infirmary, for the Governors; extensions, premises in Milton Street, for Messrs. William M'Ewan & Co., Ltd.

*

The Congregational Union of Scotland is seeking ground at Bellahouston, GLASGOW, for the erection of a church.

*

Mr. J. Everington has prepared plans for the development of the Bellingham Farm estate, CATFORD.

*

The SWANSEA Corporation Estates Committee has leased a site in Penygraig Road for the erection of a Baptist church and schoolroom.

*

The SWANSEA Corporation is seeking sanction from the Minister of Health to the erection by direct administration on the Townhill site of a further 100 houses.

*

The ST. PANCRAS B.C. has passed plans submitted by Messrs. H. V. Ashley and Winton Newman, architects, on behalf of the Royal Free Hospital, for a building providing wards, etc., facing St. Andrew's Gardens.

*

The ST. PANCRAS B.C. Housing Committee is acquiring land in Camden Road as a site for twenty-six flats and four shops. The cost is estimated at £18,571.

*

Plans passed by the BEDFORD Corporation: House, Shakespeare Road, for Mr. E. H. C. Inskip; garage extension, St. John's Street, for the National Omnibus Co., Ltd.; stone store, 29 Cauldwell Street, for Messrs. J. E. Page, Ltd.; depot extension, Crown Inn, Britannia Road, for Messrs. Carter Paterson & Co., Ltd.

Plans passed by the SWANSEA Corporation: Three houses and shops, Manor Road, for Messrs. Weaver Bros.; Sunday School and additions, Walter Road, for the trustees of the Congregational Church; alterations, Cameron Hotel, High Street, for Messrs. F. W. Woolworth & Co.; three houses, Nixon Terrace, Morriston, for Mr. M. A. Williams; two houses, Waun Road, Morriston, for Messrs. Thomas and Jones; five houses, Pennard Street, for Messrs. Weaver Bros.; addition to workshop, Blackhill, for Messrs. Dd. Lloyd and Son; two houses, Lon Cynlais, Cwmgwyn, for Mr. D. Griffiths; rebuilding, 9 Sea View Terrace, Mumbles, for Mr. Dd. Lloyd; twelve houses, Graiglwyd Road, for Messrs. T. and G. Spragg; two houses and shops, Mayhill Road, Townhill, for Messrs. Rees and Jones; four houses, Goitre Fawr Road, for Messrs. Rosser and Bedford; alterations and additions, Cwmbwrla Inn, Carmarthen Road, for Messrs. Crosswell's Cardiff Brewery Co.; alteration and additions, South Wales Hotel, High Street, for Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, Buxton & Co.; house and shop, Manselton Road, for Mr. John Willis; alterations and additions, 223 and 224 Oxford Street, for Mr. Ivor L. Roberts; rebuilding "Cardiff Arms," The Strand, for Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, Buxton & Co.; two houses, Derwen Fawr Road, for Mr. W. G. Christians; dining-room, Nazareth House, Gover Road, for the Mother General; twenty-nine garages, Bath Lane, for Mr. H. Field; Sunday School, Sway Road, for the trustees of St. Teilo's Church; additions, mission room, for Archdeacon H. S. Williams.

*

Plans passed by the SOUTH SHIELDS Corporation: Alterations, Scotia Hotel, King Street and Mile End Road, for Messrs. T. A. Page and Son, for Messrs. Alex. Deuchar, Ltd.; alterations, Look-out Inn, Fort Street, for Messrs. W. B. Reid & Co., Ltd.; alterations, "Mariners' Arms," Market Place, for Messrs. W. B. Reid & Co., Ltd.; alterations, Pier Hotel, Ocean Road, for Mr. F. W. Newby, for Messrs. W. B. Reid & Co., Ltd.; alterations, Lord Clyde Hotel, Cuthbert Street, for Messrs. T. A. Page and Son; conversion of house into St. Mark's Vicarage, Laygate Lane, for Messrs. J. H. Morton and Son.

*

Plans passed by the FULHAM B.C.: Buildings, Otto House site and North End Road site, for Messrs. Josephs; additions, Sunlight Laundry, Byam Street, for Messrs. Christian and Sinclair; additions, Queen's Club, for Mr. P. M. Davson; additions, Seaton's Garages, North End Road, for Mr. W. E. Catchpole; flats, etc., Parson's Green, for Messrs. Allan and Potter; building, Parson's Green Lane, for Messrs. H. Archer, Ltd.; flats, etc., Peterboro' Villas, for Mr. F. C. Spiller.

Plans passed by the SHOREDITCH B.C.: Buildings at Branch Wharf, Branch Place; rebuilding 16-20 St. John's Road; factory, 23-35 Hows Street.

*

Plans passed by the GUILDFORD Corporation: Additions to garage, Woodbridge Road, for Aldershot and District Traction Co., Ltd.; enclosure to railway siding, Woodbridge Road, for Messrs. Dennis Bros., Ltd.; warehouse, 11 Quarry Street, for Messrs. C. Brewer and Sons; house and garage, Warren Road, for Mr. J. A. Fogwill; house, Boxgrove Avenue, for Mr. W. R. Stirling; alterations, 135 and 136 High Street, for Mr. W. Triggs Turner.

*

Plans passed by the HACKNEY B.C.: Factory, Southgate Grove, for Messrs. A. J. King, Ltd.; alterations, 98 Clapton Common, for Mr. G. H. Burghes; additions, warehouse, Ash Grove Works, Sheep Lane, for Messrs. J. Hamilton and Son; workshop, 48 and 50 Well Street, for Mr. S. Barnett; block of L.C.C. dwellings, Shore Place, for Messrs. Rowley Bros., Ltd.

*

Plans passed by the BRIGHTON Corporation: Eleven garages, Exeter Street, for Mr. W. Casselden; six houses, Kimberley Road, for Mr. G. Ayling; five houses, Osborne Road, for Mr. C. T. James; rebuilding, 9 and 10 Regent Row, for Messrs. Smithers and Sons, Ltd.; alterations, 154-155 Edward Street, for Messrs. G. Virgo and Sons; four houses, Osborne Road, for Mr. C. Slaughter.

*

Plans passed by the TYNEMOUTH Corporation: Offices, Tynemouth Road, North Shields, by Mr. W. Stockdale, for G. Park, Ltd.; two houses, Otterburn Road, by Mr. A. K. Tasker, for Mr. W. Moore; alterations, Rudyerd Street, for Mr. Meikle; four houses and shops, St. George's Road, Cullercoats, by Mr. J. R. Wallace, for Messrs. H. D. Burton, Ltd.; workshop and office, Percy Square, for Mr. J. Carruthers; alterations, Dene House, Albert Edward Docks, and conversion of traffic offices to dwellings, Northumberland Dock, for Messrs. Marshall and Tweedy, for Tyne Improvement Commissioners; two houses, The Broadway, by Mr. J. R. Wallace, for Mr. Chas. Brannen; house, Burdon Street, Percy Main, by Mr. J. R. Wallace, for Messrs. H. D. Burton, Ltd.; public hall, St. Andrews Mission, Hawkey's Lane, Preston, by Mr. W. Stockdale, for Christ Church Church Council.

*

The HERNE BAY U.D.C. has asked the surveyor to prepare plans for the erection of a fire station on a site in Mortimer Street.

*

The Church Army Housing, Ltd., has acquired a site in Beresford Street, WALWORTH, for the erection of a three-story block of dwellings, containing nine tenements, for poor families.

The STOKE-ON-TRENT Corporation is negotiating for housing sites of five acres at Tunstall, thirty acres at Burslem, five acres at Hanley, and twelve acres at Fenton.

*

The STOKE-ON-TRENT Corporation has inspected sites for a municipal aerodrome and is to inspect others.

*

Plans passed by the POPLAR B.C.: Nine flats, Simpson's Row, for Messrs. J. Marsland and Sons, Ltd.; additions, wharf, West Ferry Road, for Messrs. Aston, Grant & Co., Ltd.; additions, 417 Old Ford Road, for Mr. H. V. M. Emerson; additions, 73 Garford Street, for Messrs. G. B. Farrar & Co.

*

In connection with the new housing scheme at the Isle of Dogs, the POPLAR B.C. has decided upon the erection of forty-five three-bedroomed houses at a cost of £554 10s. each, and sixty-three two-bedroomed houses at a cost of £476 19s. each.

*

The SWANSEA Education Committee has approved plans for the erection of new premises for the girls' and infants' departments of the St. Joseph's Roman Catholic School.

*

The CITY OF LONDON Corporation has made an arrangement with Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co., for effecting an improvement in front of the bank's premises in Lombard Street on their rebuilding.

*

The GUILDFORD Corporation has decided to consider the provision of an open-air swimming bath when the extension of the existing baths is under consideration.

*

The WOODFORD U.D.C. has passed plans for the lay-out of streets on the Firs estate.

*

The HAMMERSMITH B.C. has purchased a site for the erection of a new town hall and municipal offices.

*

The Church Army Housing, Ltd., has acquired a site on the Tabard estate, SOUTHWARK, for the erection of workmen's dwellings.

*

In connection with proposals for the erection of tenements in the central areas of LONDON, the L.C.C. proposes a vote of £250,000 for the acquisition and development of certain sites.

*

The L.C.C. is to clear the Teale Street area in SHOREDITCH, and provide rehousing at a cost of £45,000.

*

The L.C.C. is to undertake a scheme for dealing with the West Ferry Road area, POPLAR, at an estimated cost of £57,000. This area was seriously affected by recent floods and is to be reconstructed on modern lines.

Plans passed by the NORTHFLEET U.D.C.: Bungalow, Perry Street Road, for Mr. T. Bennett: laboratory, Botany Bay, for Messrs. R. Hopkins and Sons, for The Thames Metal Co.

*

At the annual meeting of the BOURNEMOUTH Education Committee, the question of proceeding with the erection of an assembly hall, gymnasium, laboratories, domestic science rooms, etc., at the Bournemouth school for girls was considered, and it was decided to have plans prepared.

*

The WESTMINSTER City Council has passed plans submitted by Messrs. H. V. Ashley and Winton Newman, the Council's architects, for the provision of three four-roomed, four three-roomed and three two-roomed flats at Ebury Bridge.

*

Plans passed by the WESTMINSTER City Council: Building, Caxton Street, for Mr. G. Vernon; addition, 39 Park Lane, for Mr. G. T. Jell.

*

The Devon County Council is considering a proposal for the construction of a small-pox hospital for PAIGNTON and district.

*

The WESTMINSTER City Council have appointed Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., as architect for the Grosvenor housing scheme, Millbank.

*

Plans passed by the PRESTWICH U.D.C.: Bakehouse, 11 Bedford Street, for Mr. J. Crampton; house, Danesway, for Messrs. Ambler and Waite; alterations to laundry, mess room and store room, Heywood Road, for Model Laundry (Overbrook), Ltd.; eight houses, Ostrich Lane, for Messrs. Longden and Sutcliffe; lay-out, Singleton Park estate, for Messrs. Ambler and Waite; house, Bury Old Road, for Messrs. Ambler and Waite; lay-out, Woodhill estate, for Messrs. S. and S. K. Sambrook; two houses, Woodhill Drive, for Messrs. S. and S. K. Sambrook; lay-out, Sedgley Park, for Mr. A. Fenton.

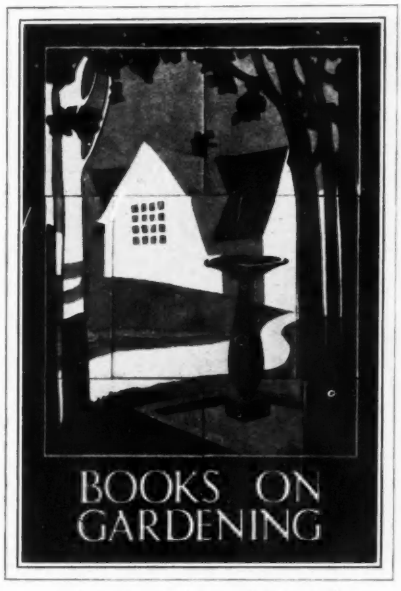
*

Plans passed by the HERNE BAY U.D.C.: Alterations and additions, Norlands Hotel, Beacon Hill, for Mr. C. P. Stowe; bungalow, Central Avenue, for Mr. H. Pettman; bungalow, Reculver Road, for Mr. W. Hancock; eleven houses, Selsea Avenue, for Mr. R. E. Line; three houses and shops, Sea Street, for Mr. A. A. Kemp; house, Oxenden Park Drive, for Messrs. G. R. Brown and Sons; two houses, Beacon Hill, for Mr. R. Messenger; eleven bungalows, Ridgeway Cliff, for Mr. W. Hancock; conversion of swimming baths into garage, St. George's Parade, for Mr. H. Pettman; rebuilding Casino Cinema, Promenade Central, for Mr. J. R. Huxtable.

*

The WANDSWORTH B.C. has appointed a committee to prepare a scheme for the reconstruction of an unhealthy area.

The Permanence of the Tile



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WHAT is the most enduring thing in the world no one can say. Steel suffers corrosion; stone decays. Yet among the Roman remains of baths and villas built 2,000 years ago there are tiled floors that are walked upon today. Indeed, there are still tiles in the world that date from times before Memphis and Tyre.

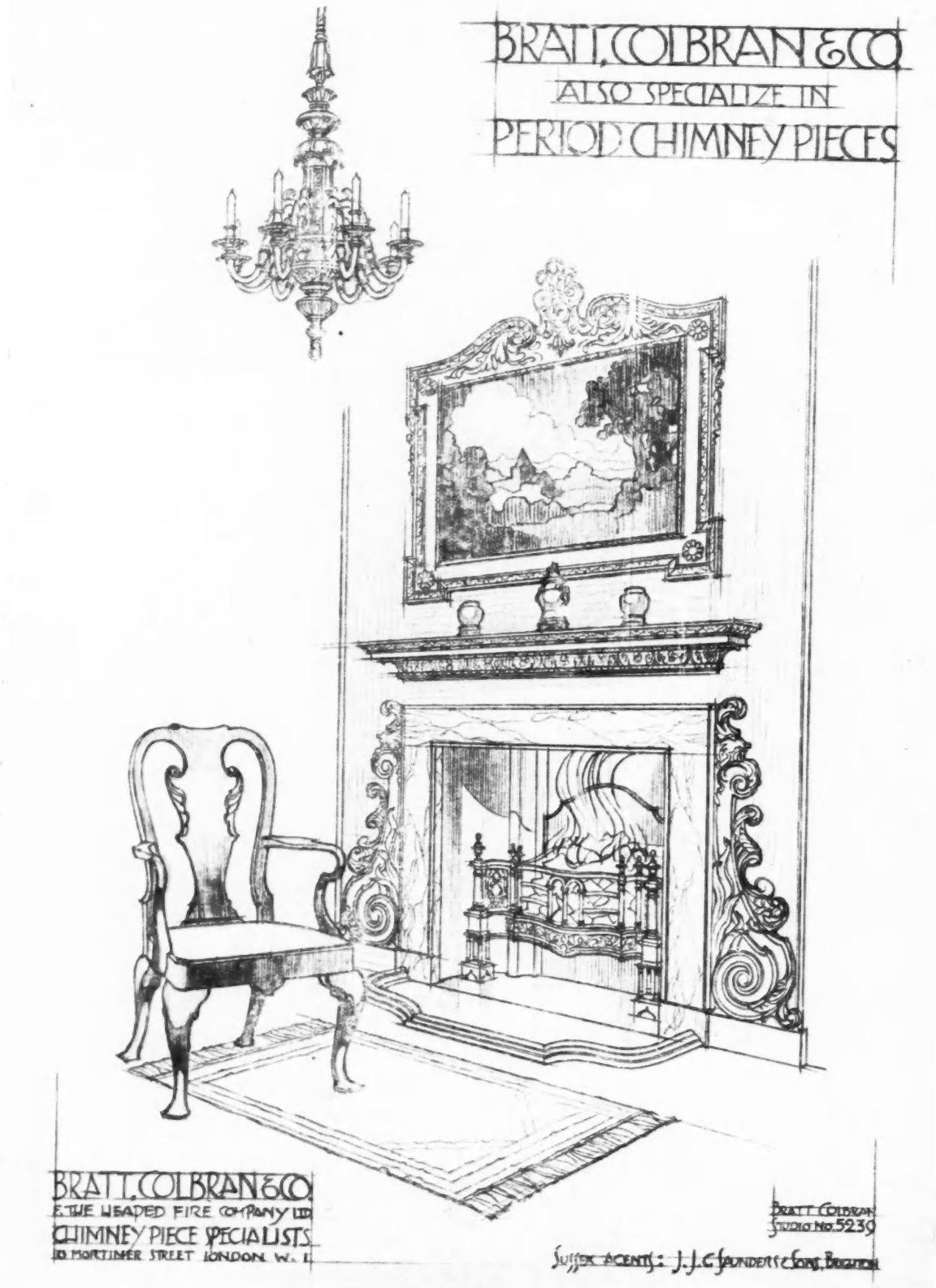
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BRATT COLBRAN
STUDIO No. 5239
SUSSEX AGENTS: J. J. C. SAUNDERS & SONS, BRIGHTON

Plans passed at PUTNEY: House, Westmead, for Messrs. Wm. Willett, Ltd.; house, Bramcote Road, for Mr. S. E. Castle; art room, Grove House, Roehampton Lane, for Messrs. Holland and Hannen and Cubitts, Ltd.

*

Plans passed at STREATHAM: Forty-two houses, Leigham Court Road and Romney Road, for Messrs. F. T. Wooding and Sons; house, Abbotsfield Road, for Mr. N. Wates; alterations, 308 High Road, for Messrs. H. Bragg and Sons, Ltd.

*

Plans passed by the WANDSWORTH B.C.: Alterations, 75 High Street, for Messrs. Edwin Evans and Sons; house, Leacroft Avenue, for Messrs. J. W. Faulkner and Sons, Ltd.; warehouse, Park Hill, Clapham, for Wilton Decorators, Ltd.

*

The KENT Education Committee has purchased about fifteen acres of land and buildings for purposes of the Medway technical college.

*

The Salvation Army is in negotiation with the HULL Corporation for sites on the two housing estates for the erection of places of worship.

*

The Rev. W. Woodhouse is in negotiation with the HULL Corporation Housing Committee regarding a site on the West Hull estate for the erection of a United Methodist church.

*

In connection with the construction of a new street from Paragon Station to Beverley Road, the HULL Corporation has decided to seek power to borrow £100,000 for the erection of buildings.

*

The WALSALL Corporation is to erect 162 houses on the New Mills and Mar Green estates.

*

Messrs. Lewis, Solomon and Son have submitted plans to the Corporation for the erection of a cinema in Green Lane, ILFORD.

*

Messrs. Thomas Evans & Co., builders, Lock Ferry, are to erect shops and dwelling-houses at the corner of Town Lane and Rarchwood Drive, BIRKENHEAD.

*

Plans passed by the OXFORD Corporation: Garage and showroom, Cowley Road, for Mr. Ganter; building, rear of 80 Cranham Street, for Mr. Fletcher; science block, St. Edward's School, for the Governors.

*

The PLYMOUTH Corporation has obtained sanction for a loan of £100,000 for further housing advances.

*

The HULL Education Committee has obtained sanction to borrow £30,786 for the erection of senior departments at Francis Askew School.

Mr. J. K. Micklewait is to develop a building estate at Lees Hill, Ardsley, BARNSLEY.

*

The STOKE-ON-TRENT Corporation Health Committee is considering the provision of another welfare centre.

*

The STOKE-ON-TRENT Education Committee has obtained sanction for a loan for extensions at Abbey Hulton Council School.

*

The HULL Education Committee has obtained sanction for the purchase of thirty-five acres at Pickering Road for playing fields and the erection of a secondary school.

*

The HULL Education Committee has obtained sanction for a loan for the acquisition of land in Bricknell Avenue for playing fields and the erection of an elementary school.

*

Plans passed by the MORECAMBE Corporation: Alterations, Morecambe Tower, for Denman Picture Houses, Ltd.; two houses, West End Road, for Messrs. Wm. Gardner & Co., Ltd.; two houses, Balmoral Road, for Mr. Wm. Huddleston; two houses West End Road, for Mr. T. H. Coupe; bungalow, Queen's Drive, for Messrs. Atkinson and Halliday; two houses, St. Patrick's Walk, for Messrs. J. Harrison and Son; workshop, Green Street, for Mr. J. W. Kitching; two houses, Draycombe Drive, for Mr. H. Hartley; Christian Spiritualist church, West End Road, for church council.

*

Before deciding as to the reconstruction of the baths, the POPLAR Baths Committee has called for a report in regard to modern baths so that the committee may prepare a complete scheme for consideration.

*

The HAMPSHIRE Joint Mental Hospitals Committee recommends a further extension of the Park Prewett mental hospital and the provision of a new nurses' home at the Knowle mental hospital.

*

The WEYMOUTH Corporation has appointed a sub-committee to consider the erection of dwellings for letting at cheap rents and to suggest a suitable site.

*

The BOURNEMOUTH Corporation has passed the following plans for roads and sewers on estates: Westover estate, for Mr. W. S. B. Parsons; East Overcliff Drive, for Carlton Hotel, Ltd.; Carbery estate, for Estate trustees, Pokesdown estate, for Mr. S. Kermode.

*

The BOURNEMOUTH Corporation has obtained sanction for a loan of £14,100 for the erection of houses on the Lower Charminster estate.

Plans passed by the BOURNEMOUTH Corporation: Additions, Tollard Royal Hotel, West Hill Road, for Mr. A. Rosenberg; additions, The Carlton Hotel, East Cliff Drive, for the Bournemouth and District Properties Co., Ltd.; additions, shops, Markham and Charminster Roads, for Messrs. A. C. Barnes & Co.; additions, Westover Dance Hall, Westover Road, for The Savoy Cinemas, Ltd.; addition, The Grange Hotel, Southbourne, Overcliff Drive, for The Grange Hotel, Ltd.; alterations, Palmerston Hotel, Christchurch Road, for Messrs. Ellis & Co.; alterations and additions, 67 Belle Vue Road, for the Westminster Bank, Ltd.; office and showroom, Orchard Street, for Messrs. D. Drake and Son; business premises, Westover Road, for Messrs. Fuller, Ltd.; seven houses and shops, Charminster Road, for Mr. S. G. Ward; four houses and garages, Norton Road, for Mr. A. F. V. Holly; alterations and additions, 18 and 19 The Arcade, for The Saxone Shoe Co., Ltd.; alterations and additions, 72 Charminster Road, for The Westminster Bank, Ltd.; fifteen houses, Seafield Road, for Mr. J. Jacques; three houses, Horsa Road, for Messrs. Midgeley and Hardy, Ltd.; two houses, Victoria Park Road, for Mr. W. Haycraft; five shops, Malvern Road, for Mr. H. Mitchell; three houses, Lower Charminster Road, for Mr. H. J. Roggey; six houses, Cobham Road, for Messrs. Philpotts and Manners; five shops and ten flats, Cranleigh Road, for Mr. A. H. Parks; three houses, Portland Road, for Mr. H. Wilmott.

*

The BOURNEMOUTH Corporation has obtained sanction to borrow £10,000 for the erection of a chapel at North Cemetery.

*

Plans passed by the PAIGNTON U.D.C.: Alterations, Hyde Road, for Mr. J. Perrett; house, Laura Grove, for Mr. A. E. Knight; additions, Lower Polsham Road, for The Torbay Laundry Co.; house, Preston Down Road, for Mr. R. H. Stockman; addition, Dawe's Mineral Works, Curledge, for Mr. H. Dawe; additions, Seaway Dairy, Seaway Road, for Mr. R. C. Yabsley; extension, "La Casita" Nursing Home, Polsham Park, for Mrs. Gillet; two shops, Torquay Road, for Mr. F. Budd; thirteen houses, destructor site, York Road, for the Paignton U.D.C.; three houses, Batson Gardens, for Mr. A. Jonas; house, Laura Grove, for Mr. S. K. Pickering.

*

The LOWESTOFT Corporation has agreed to consider a scheme of the East Suffolk C.C. for the provision of a joint small-pox hospital on a site at Carlton Colville.

*

Butler's Wharf, Ltd., is to erect a wharf jetty at George's Stairs, Shad Thames, ROTHERHITHE.

*

The SHIPLEY U.D.C. has appointed a sub-committee to prepare amended plans for the provision of new public offices.

RATES OF WAGES

			I	II
			s. d.	s. d.
A	ABERDARE	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A₁	Abergavenny	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B	Abingdon ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Accrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A₃	Addlestone	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Adlington ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Airdrie ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
C₁	Aldeburgh	E. Counties	1 3	1 1½
A	Altrincham	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B₃	Appleby ..	N.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A₃	Atherstone	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B₃	Aylesbury ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B₃	BANBURY ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B₂	Bangor ..	N.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	BarnardCastle	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barnsley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B₁	Barnstaple	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Barrow ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barry ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B₃	Basingstoke	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
B	Bath ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Batley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Bedford ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₂	Berwick-on-Tweed	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A₂	Bewdley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B₂	Bicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Birkenhead	N.W. Counties	*110	1 4½
A	Birmingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bishop Auckland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackburn	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackpool	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blyth ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B₃	Bognor ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Bolton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A₃	Boston ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B₁	Bournemouth	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B₂	Bovey Tracey	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Bradford ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A₂	Brentwood	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Bridgend ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B₂	Bridgwater	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A₁	Bridlington	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Brighouse ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B₁	Brighton ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Bristol ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B₃	Brixham ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A₂	Bromsgrove	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
C	Bromyard ..	Mid. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Burnley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burslem ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A₂	Burton-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Bury ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A₁	Buxton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	CAMBRIDGE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B₂	Canterbury	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Cardiff ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Carlisle ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Carmarthen	S. Wales & M.	1 5½	1 1½
B₂	Carnarvon	N.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A₁	Carnforth ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Castleford	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B₁	Chatham ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B₁	Chelmsford	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A₃	Cheltenham	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Chester ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Chesterfield	Mid. Counties	*1 7½	1 2½
B₂	Chichester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0
A	Chorley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B₂	Cirencester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Clitheroe ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Clydebank	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Coalville ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Colchester ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Colne ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A₃	Colwyn Bay	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Consett ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A₃	Conway ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Coventry ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A₃	Crewe ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₃	Cumberland	.....	1 6	1 1½
A	DARLINGTON	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Darwen ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B₂	Deal ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A₃	Denbigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Derby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Dewsbury	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Didcot ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Doncaster	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
C₁	Dorchester	S.W. Counties	1 3	11½
A₃	Driffield ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A₃	Droitwich	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₁	Dudley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Dundee ..	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Durham ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B₁	EASTBOURNE	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Ebbw Vale	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Edinburgh	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A₁	E. Glamorganshire & Monmouthshire	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B	Exeter ..	S.W. Counties	*1 5½	1 1½
B₃	Exmouth ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	FELIXSTOWE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₃	Filey ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A	Fleetwood ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B₂	Folkestone	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Frodsham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B₃	Frome ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	GATESHEAD	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B₁	Gillingham	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A₃	Gloucester	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₂	Goole ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
B	Gosport ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₃	Grantham	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₁	Gravesend	S. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Greenock ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Grimsby ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B₁	Guildford ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	HALIFAX ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hanley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Harrogate	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hartlepools	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B₁	Harwich ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B₂	Hastings ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A₃	Hatfield ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Hereford ..	S. W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B	Hertford ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₁	Heysham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Howden ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Huddersfield	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hull ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	ILKLEY ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Immingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Ipswich ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
C₁	Isle of Wight	S. Counties	1 3	11½
A	JARROW ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	KEIGHLEY	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B₁	Kendal ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B₁	Keswick ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A₃	Kettering ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₂	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B₂	King's Lynn	E. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	LANCASTER	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A₂	Leamington	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Leeds ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leek ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B₃	Lewes ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A₃	Lichfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lincoln ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Liverpool ..	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A₃	Llandudno	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Llanelly ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	London (12 miles radius)		1 9	1 4
	Do. (12-15 miles radius)		1 8½	1 3½
A	Long Eaton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Loughborough	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A₃	Luton ..	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lytham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A₁	MACCLESFIELD	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B₁	Maidstone	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A₃	Malvern ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Manchester	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Mansfield	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B₂	Margate ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A₃	Matlock ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₁	Merthyr ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Middlesbrough	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A₃	Middlewich	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B₂	Minehead ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Monmouth	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	S. and E. Glamorganshire			
A₁	Morecambe	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A₃	NANTWICH	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Neath ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nelson ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newcastle ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newport ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Normanton	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A₁	Northampton	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	North Staffs.	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	North Shields	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A₃	Norwich ..	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Nottingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nuneaton ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	OAKHAM ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Oldham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A₃	Oswestry ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Oxford ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	PAISLEY ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
C	Pembroke ..	S. Wales & M.	1 3½	11½
A	Perth ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A₃	Peterborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Plymouth	S.W. Counties	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Pontefract	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A₁	Pontypridd	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B	Portsmouth	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Preston ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	QUEENSFERRY	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2
A₃	READING	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Reigate ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₃	Retford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₁	Rhondda Valley	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A₃	Ripon ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A	Rochdale ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Rochester ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₁	Ruabon ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A₂	Rugby ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A₃	Rugeley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Runcorn ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A₃	ST. ALBANS	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	St. Helens ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B₃	Salisbury ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A₁	Scarborough	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Scunthorpe	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Sheffield ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Shipley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A₃	Shrewsbury	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₂	Skipton ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A₃	Slough ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₂	Solihull ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A₃	South'pton	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₂	Southend-on-Sea	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Southport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	S. Shields ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A₂	Stafford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Stockport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stockton-on-Tees	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stoke-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Stroud ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Sunderland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swadlincote	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swansea ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B	Swindon ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₁	TAMWORTH	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B₁	Taunton ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Teeside Dist.	N.E. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Teignmouth	S.W. Coast	1 5½	1 1½
A	Todmorden	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A₂	Torquay ..	S.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
C	Truro ..	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
B₁	Tunbridge Wells	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Tunstall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Tyne District	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	WAKEFIELD	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A₁	Walsall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Warrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A₂	Warwick ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Wellingborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Weston-s-Mare	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₂	Whitby ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Widnes ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Wigan ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B₂	Winchester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A₃	Windsor ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Wolverhampton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A₃	Worcester	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₃	Worksop ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A₁	Wrexham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Wycombe	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B₁	YARMOUTH	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B₂	Yeovil ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	York ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2

The initial letter opposite each entry indicates the grade under the Ministry of Labour schedule. The district is that to which the borough is assigned in the same schedule. Column I gives the rates for craftsmen; column II for labourers; the rate for craftsmen working at trades in which a separate rate maintains is given in a footnote. The table is a selection only. Particulars for lesser localities not included may be obtained upon application in writing.

*** In these areas the rates of wages for certain trades (usually Painters and Plasterers) vary slightly from those given. The rates for each trade in any given area will be sent on request.**

PRICES CURRENT

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

EXCAVATOR, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; NAVVY, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; TIMBERMAN, 1s. 5½d. *per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour*; WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. *per shift.*

*

Broken brick or stone, 2 in., per yd.					£0	11	6
Thames ballast, per yd.					0	10	0
Pit gravel, per yd.					0	15	0
Pit sand, per yd.					0	12	6
Washed sand, per yd.					0	15	0
Screened ballast or gravel, add 10 per cent. per yd.							
Clinker, breeze, etc., prices according to locality.							
Portland cement, per ton					£2	8	0
Lias lime, per ton					2	0	0
Sacks charged extra at 1s. 9d. each and credited when returned at 1s. 6d.							
Transport hire per day:							
Cart and horse	£1	3	0	*Trailer*	£0	15	0
3-ton motor lorry	3	15	0	*Steam roller*	4	5	0
Steam lorry, 5-ton	4	0	0	*Water cart*	1	5	0

*

EXCAVATING and throwing out in ordinary earth not exceeding 6 ft. deep, basis price, per yd. cube . . 0 3 0
Exceeding 6 ft., but under 12 ft., add 30 per cent.
In stiff clay, add 30 per cent.
In underpinning, add 100 per cent.
In rock, including blasting, add 225 per cent.
If basketed out, add 80 per cent. to 150 per cent.
Headings, including timbering, add 400 per cent.
RETURN, fill, and ram, ordinary earth, per yd. £0 1 6
SPREAD and level, including wheeling, per yd. 0 1 6
FILLING into carts and carting away to a shoot or deposit, per yd. cube . 0 10 6
TRIMMING earth to slopes, per yd. sup. 0 0 6
HACKING up old grano. or similar paving, per yd. sup. 0 1 3
PLANKING to excavations, per ft. sup.. 0 0 5
DO. over 10 ft. deep, add for each 5 ft. in depth, 30 per cent.
IF left in, add to above prices, per ft. cube 0 2 0
HARDCORE, 2 in. ring, filled and rammed, 4 in. thick, per yd. sup. . 0 2 1
DO. 6 in. thick, per yd. sup. . . 0 2 10
PUDDLING, per yd. cube 1 10 0
CEMENT CONCRETE, 4-2-1, per yd. cube 2 3 0
DO. 6-2-1, per yd. cube 1 18 0
DO. in upper floors, add 15 per cent.
DO. in reinforced-concrete work, add 20 per cent.
DO. in underpinning, add 60 per cent.
LIAS-LIME CONCRETE, per yd. cube . £1 16 0
BREEZE CONCRETE, per yd. cube . . 1 7 0
DO. in lintels, etc., per ft. cube . . 0 1 6
CEMENT concrete 4 2–1 in lintels packed around reinforcement, per ft. cube 0 3 9
FINE concrete benching to bottom of manholes, per ft. cube 0 3 0
FINISHING surface of concrete spade face, per yd. sup. 0 0 9

DRAINER

LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; TIMBERMAN, 1s. 5½d. *per hour*; BRICKLAYER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; PLUMBER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. *per shift.*

*

Stoneware pipes, tested quality, 4 in., per ft.	£0	0	10
DO. *6 in., per ft.*	0	1	3
DO. *9 in., per ft.*	0	2	3
Cast-iron pipes, coated, 9 ft. lengths, 4 in., per yd.	0	5	0
DO. *6 in., per yd.*	0	7	6
Portland cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.			
Leadwool per cwt.	£2	0	0
Gaskin, per lb.	0	0	4½

*

STONEWARE DRAINS, jointed in cement, tested pipes, 4 in., per ft.	0	4	3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0	5	0
DO. 9 in., per ft.	0	7	9
CAST-IRON DRAINS, jointed in lead, 4 in., per ft.	0	8	0
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0	10	0

Note.—These prices include digging concrete bed and filling for normal depths, and are average prices.
Fittings in Stoneware and Iron according to type. *See* Trade Lists.

BRICKLAYER

BRICKLAYER, 1s 9d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour.*

*

London stocks, per M.	£4	5	0
Flettons, per M.	3	0	0
Midhurst white facing bricks, per M	5	0	0
T.L.B., multi-coloured facings, per M	7	7	9
DO. *red best facings, per M*	7	7	9
DO. *rubbers 9½ in., per M*	12	0	6
Staffordshire blue, per M.	9	10	0
Firebricks, 2½ in., per M.	9	0	0
Glazed salt, white, and ivory stretchers, per M	22	10	0
DO. *headers, per M.*	21	0	0
Colours, extra, per M.	5	10	0
Seconds, less, per M.	1	0	0
Cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.			
Lime, grey stone, per ton	2	15	0
Mixed lime mortar, per yd.	1	6	0
Damp course, in rolls of 4½ in., per roll	0	2	6
DO. *9 in. per roll*	0	4	9
DO. *14 in. per roll*	0	7	6
DO. *18 in. per roll*	0	9	6

BRICKWORK in stone lime mortar, Flettons or equal, per rod . . £32 0 0
DO. in cement do., per rod . . 35 0 0
DO. in stocks, add 25 per cent. per rod.
DO. in blues, add 100 per cent. per rod.
DO. circular on plan, add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in backing to masonry, add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in raising on old walls, etc., add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in underpinning, add 20 per cent. per rod.
HALF-BRICK walls in stocks in cement mortar (1–3), per ft. sup. . . £0 1 0
BEDDING plates in cement mortar, per ft. run 0 0 3
BEDDING window or door frames, per ft. run 0 0 3
LEAVING chases 2½ in. deep for edges of concrete floors not exceeding 6 in. thick, per ft. run 0 0 2
CUTTING do. in old walls in cement, per ft. run 0 0 4
CUTTING, toothing and bonding new work to old (labour and materials), per ft. sup. 0 0 7
TERRA-COTTA flue pipes 9 in. diameter, jointed in fireclay, including all cuttings, per ft. run 0 3 6
DO. 14 ft. by 9 in. do., per ft. run . 0 6 0
FLAUNCHING chimney pots, each . 0 2 0
CUTTING and pinning ends of timbers, etc., in cement 0 1 0
FACINGS fair, per ft. sup. extra . . 0 0 3
DO. picked stocks, per ft. sup. extra . 0 0 7
DO. red rubbers gauged and set in putty, per ft. sup. extra . . 0 4 9
DO. in salt white or ivory glazed, per ft. sup. extra 0 5 6
TUCK pointing, per ft. sup. extra . 0 0 10
WEATHER pointing, do. do. . . 0 0 3
TILE creasing with cement fillet each side per ft. run 0 0 6
GRANOLITHIC PAVING, 1 in., per yd. sup. 0 5 0
DO. 1½ in., per yd. sup. 0 6 0
DO. 2 in., per yd. sup. 0 7 0
If coloured with red oxide, per yd. sup. 0 1 0
If finished with carborundum, per yd. sup. 0 0 6
If in small quantities in finishing to steps, etc., per ft. sup. . . . 0 1 4
Jointing new grano. paving to old, per ft. run 0 0 4
Extra for dishing grano. or cement paving around gullies, each . . 0 1 6
BITUMINOUS DAMP COURSE, ex rolls, per ft. sup. 0 0 7
ASPHALT (MASTIC) DAMP COURSE, ½ in., per yd. sup. 0 8 0
DO. vertical, per yd. sup. . . . 0 11 0
SLATE DAMP COURSE, per ft. sup. . 0 0 10
ASPHALT ROOFING (MASTIC) in two thicknesses, ¾ in., per yd. . . 0 8 6
DO. SKIRTING, 6 in. 0 0 11
BREEZE PARTITION BLOCKS, set in cement, 1½ in. per yd. sup. . . 0 5 3
DO. DO. 3 in. 0 6 6
BREEZE fixing bricks, extra for each . 0 0 3

THE wages are the Union rates current in London at the time of publication. The prices are for good quality material, and are intended to cover delivery at works, wharf, station, or yard as customary, but will vary according to quality and quantity. The measured prices are based upon the foregoing, and include usual builders' profits. Though every care has been taken in its compilation it is impossible to guarantee the accuracy of the list, and readers are advised to have the figures confirmed by trade inquiry.

MASON

MASON, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; DO. *fixer*, 1s. 10d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour.*

*

Portland Stone:			
Whitbed, per ft. cube	£0	4	6
Basebed, per ft. cube	0	4	9
Bath stone, per ft. cube	0	3	0
Usual trade extras for large blocks			
York paving, av. 2½ in., per yd. super	0	10	0
York templates sawn, per ft. cube	0	7	6
Slate shelves, rubbed, 1 in., per ft. sup.	0	2	6
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.			

*

HOISTING and setting stone, per ft. cube	£0	2	2
DO. for every 10 ft. above 30 ft. add 15 per cent.			
PLAIN face Portland basis, per ft. sup.	£0	2	8
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	0
SUNK FACE, per ft. sup.	0	3	9
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	10
JOINTS, arch, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. sunk, per ft. sup.	0	2	7
DO. DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
CIRCULAR-CIRCULAR work, per ft. sup.	1	2	0
PLAIN MOULDING, straight, per inch of girth, per ft. run	0	1	1
DO. circular, do., per ft. run	0	1	4
HALF SAWING, per ft. sup.	£0	1	0
Add to the foregoing prices, if in York stone, 35 per cent.			
DO. Mansfield, 12½ per cent.			
Deduct for Bath, 33⅓ per cent.			
DO. for Chilmark, 5 per cent.			
SETTING 1 in. slate shelving in cement, per ft. sup.	£0	0	6
RUBBED round nosing to do., per ft. lin.	0	0	6
YORK STEPS, rubbed T. & R., ft. cub. fixed	1	9	0
YORK SILLS, W. & T., ft. cub. fixed .	1	13	0
ARTIFICIAL stone paving, 2 in. thick, per ft. sup..	0	1	6
DO. 2½ in. thick, per ft. sup. . .	0	1	3

SLATER AND TILER

SLATER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; TILER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour.*
N.B.—Tiling is often executed as piecework.

*

Slates, 1st quality, per 1,200:							
Portmadoc Ladies					£13	0	0
Countess					25	0	0
Duchess					32	0	0
Old Delabole	*Med.*	*Grey*			*Med.*	*Green*	
24 in. × 12 in.	£42	11	3		£45	1	0
20 in. × 10 in.	31	4	3		33	0	6
16 in. × 10 in.	20	18	0		22	4	9
14 in. × 8 in.	12	1	0		12	16	3
Green Randoms, per ton					8	3	9
Grey-green do., per ton					7	3	9
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long, per ton					5	13	9
In 4-ton truck loads, delivered Nine Elms station							
Clips, lead, per lb.					£0	0	6
Clips, copper, per lb.					0	2	0
Nails, compo, per cwt.					1	6	0
Nails, copper, per lb.					0	1	10
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.							
Hand-made tiles, per M.					£5	18	0
Machine-made tiles, per M.					5	8	0
Westmorland slates, large, per ton					9	0	0
DO. *Peggies, per ton*					7	5	0

*

SLATING, 3 in. lap, compo nails, Portmadoc or equal:			
Ladies, per square	£4	0	0
Countess, per square	4	5	0
Duchess, per square	4	10	0
WESTMORLAND, in diminishing courses, per square	6	5	0
CORNISH DO., per square	6	3	0
Add, if vertical, per square approx.	0	13	0
Add, if with copper nails, per square approx.	0	2	6
Double course at eaves, per ft. approx.	0	1	0

SLATING with Old Delabole slates to a 3 in. lap with copper nails, at per square.

	Med. Grey			Med. Green		
24 in. × 12 in.	£5	0	0	£5	2	0
20 in. × 10 in.	5	5	0	5	10	0
16 in. × 10 in.	4	15	0	5	1	0
14 in. × 8 in.	4	10	0	4	15	0
Green randoms				6	7	0
Grey-green do.				5	9	0
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long				4	13	6

TILING, 4 in. gauge, every 4th course nailed, in hand-made tiles, average per square	4	0	0
DO., machine-made do., per square .	3	10	0
Vertical Tiling, including pointing, add 18s. 0d. per square.			
FIXING lead soakers, per dozen .	£0	0	10
STRIPPING old slates and stacking for re-use, and clearing away surplus and rubbish, per square . . .	0	10	0
LABOUR only in laying slates, but including nails, per square . .	1	0	0

See "Sundries for Asbestos Tiling."

CARPENTER AND JOINER

CARPENTER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; JOINER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour.*

*

Timber, average prices at Docks, London Standard, Scandinavian, etc. (equal to 2nds):			
7×3, per std.	£23	0	0
11×4, per std.	30	0	0
Memel or Equal. Slightly less than foregoing.			
Flooring, P.E., 1 in., per sq. . .	£1	5	0
DO. *T. and G., 1 in., per sq.* . .	1	5	0
Planed boards, 1 in. × 11 in., per std. .	30	0	0
Wainscot oak, per ft. sup. of 1 in. .	0	1	4
Mahogany, Honduras, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	4
DO. *Cuba, per ft. sup. of 1 in.* . .	0	2	6
DO., *African, per ft. sup.* . . .	0	1	3
Teak, per ft. sup. of 1 in. . . .	0	1	3
DO., *ft. cube*	0	14	0

*

FIR fixed in wall plates, lintels, sleepers, etc., per ft. cube	0	5	0
DO. framed in floors, roofs, etc., per ft. cube	0	6	0
DO. framed in trusses, etc., including ironwork, per ft. cube . .	0	8	6
PITCH PINE, add 33⅓ per cent.			
FIXING only boarding in floors, roofs, etc., per sq.	0	13	6
SARKING FELT laid, 1-ply, per yd. .	0	1	6
DO. 3-ply per yd.	0	1	9
CENTERING for concrete, etc., including horsing and striking, per sq. .	2	10	0
TURNING pieces to flat or segmental soffits, 4½ in. wide, per ft. run .	0	0	4½
DO. 9 in. wide and over per ft. sup. .	0	1	2

continued overleaf

CARPENTER AND JOINER: *continued*

SHUTTERING to face of concrete, per square	£1	10	0
DO. in narrow widths to beams, etc., per ft. sup.	0	0	6
USE and waste of timbers, allow 25 per cent. of above prices.			
SLATE BATTENING, per sq.	£0	12	6
DEAL boarding to flats, 1 in. thick and firrings to falls, per square	2	10	0
STOUT feather-edged tilting fillet to eaves, per ft. run	0	0	6
FEATHER-edged springer to trimmer arches, per ft. run	0	0	4
STOUT herringbone strutting (joists measured in), per ft. run	0	0	6
SOUND boarding, ¾ in. thick and fillets nailed to sides of joists (joists measured over), per square	2	0	0
RUBEROID or similar quality roofing, one ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., two-ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	6
DO., three-ply, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
TONGUED and grooved flooring, 1¼ in. thick, laid complete with splayed headings, per square	2	5	0
DEAL skirting torus, moulded 1¼ in. thick, including grounds and backings, per ft. sup.	0	1	0
TONGUED and mitred angles to do.	0	0	6
WOOD block flooring standard blocks laid herringbone in mastic :			
Deal 1 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	10	0
DO. 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	12	0
Maple 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	15	0
DEAL moulded sashes, 1¾ in. with moulded bars in small squares, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. 2 in. do., per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DEAL cased frames, oak sills and 2 in. moulded sashes, brass-faced pulleys and iron weights, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
MOULDED horns, extra each	0	0	3
DOORS, 4-panel square both sides, 1¾ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. moulded both sides per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. 2 in. thick, square both sides, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0	3	0
DO. in 3 panels, moulded both sides, upper panel with diminished stiles with moulded bars for glass, per ft. sup.	0	3	6
If in oak, mahogany or teak, multiply 3 times.			
DEAL frames, 4 in. × 3 in., rebated and beaded, per ft. cube	£0	15	0
Add for extra labours, per ft. run	0	0	1
STAIRCASE work :			
DEAL treads 1¼ in. and risers 1 in., tongued and grooved including fir carriages, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DEAL wall strings, 1¼ in. thick, moulded, per ft. run	0	2	6
If ramped, per ft. run	0	5	0
SHORT ramps, extra each	0	7	6
ENDS of treads and risers housed to strings, each	0	1	0
2 in. deal mopstick handrail fixed to brackets, per ft. run	0	1	6
4½ in. × 3 in. oak fully moulded handrail, per ft. run	0	5	6
1¼ in. square deal bar balusters, framed in, per ft. run	0	0	6
FITTINGS :			
SHELVES and bearers, 1 in., cross-tongued, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
1¼ in. beaded cupboard fronts, moulded and square, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
TEAK grooved draining boards, 1¼ in. thick and bedding per ft. sup.	0	4	6
IRONMONGERY :			
Fixing only (including providing screws) :			
TO DEAL—			
Hinges to sashes, per pair	0	1	2
Do. to doors, per pair	0	1	7
Barrel bolts, 9 in., iron, each	0	1	0
Sash fasteners, each	0	1	0
Rim locks, each	0	1	9
Mortice locks, each	0	4	0

SMITH

SMITH, *weekly rate equals* 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour ;* MATE, *do.* 1*s.* 4*d. per hour ;* ERECTOR, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour ;* FITTER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour ;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

*

Mild Steel in British standard sections, per ton	£12	10	0
Sheet Steel :			
Flat sheets, black, per ton	17	0	0
DO., *galvd., per ton*	19	0	0
Corrugated sheets, galvd., per ton	18	10	0
Driving screws, galvd., per grs.	0	1	10
Washers, galvd., per grs.	0	1	1
Bolts and nuts per cwt. and up	1	18	0

*

MILD STEEL in trusses, etc., erected, per ton	25	0	0
DO., in small sections as reinforcement, per ton	16	0	0
DO., in compounds, per ton	17	0	0
DO., in bar or rod reinforcement, per ton	22	10	0
WROT-IRON in chimney bars, etc., including building in, per cwt.	2	0	0
DO., in light railings and balusters, per cwt.	2	5	0
FIXING only corrugated sheeting, including washers and driving screws, per yd.	0	2	0

PLUMBER

PLUMBER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour ;* MATE OR LABOURER, 1*s.* 4½*d. per hour.*

*

Lead, milled sheet, per cwt.	£1	10	0
DO. *drawn pipes, per cwt.*	1	10	6
DO. *soil pipes, per cwt.*	1	13	6
DO. *scrap, per cwt.*	1	0	0
Copper, sheet, per lb.	0	1	0
Solder, plumber's, per lb.	0	1	0
DO. *fine, per lb.*	0	1	6
Cast-iron pipes, etc. :			
L.C.C. soil, 3 in., per yd.	0	4	6
DO. *4 in. per yd.*	0	5	6
R.W.P., 2½ in., per yd.	0	2	1
DO. *3 in., per yd.*	0	2	6
DO. *4 in., per yd.*	0	3	5
Gutter, 4 in. H.R., per yd.	0	1	6
DO. *4 in. O.G., per yd.*	0	1	10

*

MILLED LEAD and labour in gutters, flashings, etc. per cwt.	3	0	0
LEAD PIPE, fixed, including running joints, bends, and tacks, ½ in., per ft.	0	2	0
DO. ¾ in., per ft.	0	2	3
DO. 1 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 1¼ in., per ft.	0	4	0
LEAD WASTE OR soil, fixed as above, complete, 2½ in., per ft.	0	6	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	7	0
DO. 4 in., per ft.	0	9	9
WIPED soldered joint, ½ in., each	0	2	6
DO. ¾ in., each	0	3	2
DO. 1 in., each	0	3	8
BRASS screw-down stop cock and two soldered joints, ½ in., each	0	11	0
DO. ¾ in., each	0	13	6
CAST-IRON rainwater pipe, jointed in red lead, 2½ in., per ft. run	0	1	7
DO. 3 in., per ft. run	0	2	0
DO. 4 in., per ft. run	0	2	10
CAST-IRON H.R. GUTTER, fixed, with all clips, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	2	0
DO. O.G., 4 in., per ft.	0	2	3
CAST-IRON SOIL PIPE, fixed with caulked joints and all ears, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	3	6
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	2	6
Fixing only :			
W.C. PANS and all joints, P. or S., and including joints to water waste preventers, each	2	5	0
BATHS, with all joints	1	3	6
LAVATORY BASINS only, with all joints, on brackets, each	1	10	0

PLASTERER

PLASTERER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour* (*plus allowances in London only*) ; LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

*

Chalk lime, per ton	£2	17	0
Hair, per cwt.	2	5	0
Sand and cement see "Excavator," etc., above.			
Lime putty, per cwt.	£0	2	9
Hair mortar, per yd.	1	7	0
Fine stuff, per yd.	1	14	0
Sawn laths, per bdl.	0	2	5
Keene's cement, per ton	5	15	0
Sirapite, per ton	3	10	0
DO. *fine, per ton*	3	18	0
Plaster, per ton	3	0	0
DO. *white, per ton*	3	12	6
DO. *fine, per ton*	5	12	0
Lath nails, per lb.	0	0	4
Ferrocrete, per ton	2	15	6

*

LATHING with sawn laths, per yd.	0	1	7
METAL LATHING, per yd.	0	2	6
FLOATING in Cement and Sand, 1 to 3, for tiling or woodblock, ½ in. per yd.	0	2	4
DO. vertical, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER, on brickwork, 1 to 3, per yd.	0	2	0
RENDER in Portland and set in fine stuff, per yd.	0	3	3
RENDER, float, and set, trowelled, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER and set in Sirapite, per yd.	0	2	5
DO. in Thistle plaster, per yd.	0	2	5
EXTRA, if on but not including lathing, any of foregoing, per yd.	0	0	5
EXTRA, if on ceilings, per yd.	0	0	5
ANGLES, rounded Keene's on Portland, per ft. lin.	0	0	6
PLAIN CORNICES, in plaster, per inch girth, including dubbing out, etc., per ft. lin.	0	0	2
WHITE glazed tiling set in Portland and jointed in Parian, per yd., from	1	11	6
FIBROUS PLASTER SLABS, per yd.	0	1	10

GLAZIER

GLAZIER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

*

Glass : 4ths in crates :			
Clear, 21 oz.	£0	0	4½
DO. 26 oz.	0	0	5
Cathedral white, per ft.	0	0	7½
Polished plate, British ¼ in., up to 2 ft. sup. per ft.	0	1	2
DO. *4 ft. sup.* „	0	2	3
DO. *6 ft. sup.* „	0	2	6
DO. *20 ft. sup.* „	0	3	1
DO. *45 ft. sup.* „	0	3	3
DO. *65 ft. sup.* „	0	3	5
DO. *100 ft. sup.* „	0	3	10
Rough plate, ⅛ in., per ft.	0	0	6½
DO. *¼ in. per ft.*	0	0	6½
Linseed oil putty, per cwt.	0	15	0

*

GLAZING in putty, clear sheet, 21 oz.	0	0	11
DO. 26 oz.	0	1	0
GLAZING in beads, 21 oz., per ft.	£0	1	1
DO. 26 oz., per ft.	0	1	4

Small sizes slightly less (under 3 ft. sup.).
Patent glazing in rough plate, normal span, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per ft.

LEAD LIGHTS, plain, med. sqs. 21 oz., usual domestic sizes, fixed, per ft. sup. and up	£0	3	0

Glazing only, polished plate 6½*d.* to 8*d.* per ft. according to size.

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER

PAINTER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour ;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour ;* FRENCH POLISHER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour* PAPERHANGER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

*

Genuine white lead, per cwt.	£2	12	0
Linseed oil, raw, per gall.	0	3	3
DO., *boiled, per gall.*	0	3	6
Turpentine, per gall.	0	4	6
Liquid driers, per gall.	0	15	0
Knotting, per gall.	1	4	0
Distemper, washable, in ordinary colours, per cwt., and up	2	5	0
Double size, per firkin	0	3	6
Pumice stone, per lb.	0	0	4½
Single gold leaf (transferable), per book	0	2	0
Varnish, copal, per gall. and up	0	17	6
DO., *flat, per gall.*	1	5	0
DO., *paper, per gall.*	1	5	0
French polish, per gall.	0	16	0
Ready mixed paints, per cwt. and up	3	10	6

*

LIME WHITING, per yd. sup.	0	0	3
WASH, stop, and whiten, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
DO., and 2 coats distemper with proprietary distemper, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
KNOT, stop, and prime, per yd. sup.	0	0	7
PLAIN PAINTING, including mouldings, and on plaster or joinery, 1st coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	10
DO., subsequent coats, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
DO., enamel coat, per yd. sup.	0	1	2½
BRUSH-GRAIN, and 2 coats varnish, per yd. sup.	0	3	8
FIGURED DO., DO., per yd. sup.	0	5	6
FRENCH POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	1	2
WAX POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	0	6
STRIPPING old paper and preparing, per piece	0	1	7
HANGING PAPER, ordinary, per piece	0	1	10
DO., fine, per piece, and upwards	0	2	4
VARNISHING PAPER, 1 coat, per piece	0	0	9
CANVAS, strained and fixed, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
VARNISHING, hard oak, 1st coat, yd. sup.	0	1	2
DO., each subsequent coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	11

SUNDRIES

Fibre or wood pulp boardings, according to quality and quantity.
The measured work price is on the same basis . . . per ft. sup. £0 0 2½

FIBRE BOARDINGS, including cutting and waste, fixed on, but not including studs or grounds per ft. sup. . . . from 3d. to	0	0	6

S

Plaster board, per yd. sup. . from	0	1	7
PLASTER BOARD, fixed as last, per yd. sup. . . . from	0	2	8

S

Asbestos sheeting, 5/32 in., grey flat, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., *corrugated, per yd. sup.*	0	3	3
ASBESTOS SHEETING, fixed as last, flat, per yd. sup.	0	4	0
DO., corrugated, per yd. sup.	0	5	0
ASBESTOS slating or tiling on, but not including battens, or boards, plain "diamond" per square, grey	2	15	0
DO., red	3	0	0
Asbestos cement slates or tiles, 5/32 in. punched per M. grey	16	0	0
DO., *red*	18	0	0
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION FLOORING : Laid in two coats, average ¼ in. thick, in plain colour, per yd. sup.	0	7	0
DO., ½ in. thick, suitable for domestic work, unpolished, per yd.	0	6	6

S

Metal casements for wood frames, domestic sizes, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO., *in metal frames, per ft. sup.*	0	1	9
HANGING only metal casement in, but not including wood frames, each	0	2	10
BUILDING in metal casement frames, per ft. sup.	0	0	7

S

Waterproofing compounds for cement. Add about 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. to the cost of cement used.

S

PLYWOOD, per ft. sup.

Thickness	5/32 in.			¼ in.			3/8 in.			½ in.		
Qualities ..	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7	6
Gaboon												
Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	—	1 0½	10	—
Figured Oak												
1 side	8½	7	—	10	8	—	11½	—	—	1 6	—	—
Plain Oak												
1 side	6½	6	—	7½	7	—	9½	—	—	1 0	—	—
Oregon Pine	5	4	—	5½	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9.

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, Regent Street, W.1. Meeting of Board of Architectural Education Examinations Committee.

MANCHESTER SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, 16 St. Mary's Parsonage. "The Origin of Gothic." By T. D. Barlow, M.A.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Students' meeting. **6.30 p.m.**

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, Regent Street, W.1. Meeting of Science Standing Committee, Board of Architectural Education, Schools Committee and Prizes and Scholarships Committee.

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, Regent Street, W.1. Exhibition of Works submitted for R.I.B.A. Prizes and Scholarships. Open daily between 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. (Saturdays, 5 p.m.) until January 21 inclusive. **10 a.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. "A Study of the Future Development of Demand and the Economic Selection, Provision and Lay-out of Plant as illustrated by Telephone Systems on the One Hand and Power Systems on the Other." By Capt. J. M. Donaldson, M.C., and Capt. J. G. Hines. **5.30 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS, 12 Russell Square, W.C.1. Last day for the Reception of Membership Proposal Forms by the Secretary of the Institution.

SOCIETY FOR THE CULTURE OF RELATIONS BETWEEN SOVIET RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN. At Central Y.M.C.A., Tottenham Court Road, W.C.1. "An Architectural Journey in Russia." By D. R. Buxton. **8.30 p.m.**

ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, INC., 15 Savoy Street, W.C.2. Exhibition and Demonstration of Industrial Electric Heating Apparatus at Belle Vue, Longsight, Manchester. Open daily 2 p.m. to 9 p.m. until Saturday, January 12 inclusive. **2 p.m**

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11

HILARY LAW TERM BEGINS.

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS: London Students' Section, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. "Telephone Repeaters." By J. A. H. Lloyd. **6.15 p.m.**

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12

Sunrise, 8.2. Sunset, 4.15.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34–36 Bedford Square, W.C.1. "The New Liverpool Cathedral." By Professor C. H. Reilly, M.A., F.R.I.B.A. **3 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS: London Students' Section. Visit to the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E.10. **2.30 p.m.**

MONDAY, JANUARY 14

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34–36 Bedford Square, W.C.1. "Chinese Art." By R. L. Hobson, Keeper, Ceramics and Ethnography, British Museum. **7 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, BRISTOL SECTION. Annual Dinner.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, Regent Street, W.1. "The Development of London." By H. V. Lanchester, Vice-President, R.I.B.A. **5.30 p.m.**

INCORPORATION OF ARCHITECTS IN SCOTLAND, 15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh. Council meeting. **1.45 p.m.**

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. At 15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh. Council meeting. **5.15 p.m.**

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS AND MARKET HALL, Ellesmere Port. Closing date of competition.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "The Domestic Smoke Problem: A Practical Solution." By Professor Charles R. Darling, A.R.SC.I., F.I.C. **8 p.m.**

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY (INCORPORATED), Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane, Liverpool. "Port Meirion." By Clough Williams-Ellis.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Informal meeting. **6 p.m.**

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 21 Albemarle Street, W.1. "Further Progress in Crystal Analysis." By Sir William Bragg, K.B.E., D.SC., Fullerian Professor of Chemistry. **9 p.m.**

NORTHERN ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 6 Higham Place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. "Banks." By S. F. Bestow, A.R.I.B.A. **7.30 p.m.**

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 21 Albemarle Street, W.1. "Roman London: From the Beginning of Romanization to the Period of its Greatest Prosperity." By Gordon Home, F.S.A.(SCOT.), M.R.I. Lecture I. **5.15 p.m.**

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18

ROYAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE ARCHITECTURAL CRAFTSMEN'S SOCIETY, Glasgow, College Buildings. "Metal Windows." By J. W. Corbett. **7.45 p.m.**

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19

Sunrise, 7.56. Sunset, 4.26.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 21 Albemarle Street, W.1. "Flemish and Belgian Art." Lecture I. "The Portrait." By Emile Cammaerts, C.B.E., LL.D., F.R.HIST.S., Chevalier de l'Ordre de Leopold. **3 p.m.**

MONDAY, JANUARY 21

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, Regent Street, W.1. Criticism on Work submitted for Prizes and Studentships. By Oswald P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A. Presentation of Prizes by the President, Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A. **8.30 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. Cantor Lecture. "The Treatment of Coal." By C. H. Lander, C.B.E., D.SC., Director of Fuel Research, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Lecture I. **8 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS: London Students' Section, at Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. "Engineering Insurance." By H. R. Sketch. **7 p.m.**

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22

PARLIAMENT OPENS AFTER THE CHRISTMAS RECESS.

ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY, 32 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. "Colour and its Application." By Dr. L. C. Martin.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Ordinary meeting. **6 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, Regent Street, W. Debate between Mr. Godfrey Giles, President of the Incorporated Institute of British Decorators, and Mr. G. G. Wornum, F.R.I.B.A., on "The Relations between the Architect and the Decorator, with a view to their closer co-operation." **5.30 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "Museums and Education." By Sir Henry A. Miers, F.R.S. The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., P.C., will preside. **8 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS: London Students' Section. Visit to Messrs. Johnson and Phillips, Ltd., Charlton, S.E. **2.30 p.m.**

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, Regent Street, W.1. Meeting of Literature Standing Committee.

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. "Recent Developments in Electricity Meters, with particular reference to those for Special Purposes." By J. L. Carr. **5.30 p.m.**

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 21 Albemarle Street, W.1. "Roman London: The Decline from the Disaster of A.D. 367 to the Middle of the Fifth Century." By Gordon Home, F.S.A.(SCOT.), M.R.I. Lecture II. **5.15 p.m.**

MORLEY COLLEGE, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. "Architecture." By J. C. Squire. Chairman, Lord Askwith.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, Regent Street, W.1. Meeting of Finance and House Committee.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26

Sunrise, 7.48. Sunset, 4.38.

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, Regent Street, W.1. Exhibition of Designs submitted in the Competition for the best imaginative scheme for a London Aircraft Terminus. Open daily between 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. (Saturdays 5 p.m.) until February 2. **10 a.m.**

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34–36 Bedford Square, W.C.1. "Some Modern Buildings in other Countries." By F. R. Yerbury. **3 p.m.**

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 21 Albemarle Street, W.1. "Flemish and Belgian Art." Lecture II. "The Landscape." By Emile Cammaerts, C.B.E., LL.D., F.R.HIST.S., Chevalier de l'Ordre de Leopold. **3 p.m.**

MONDAY, JANUARY 28

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34–36 Bedford Square, W.C.1. Joint Meeting of the Design and Industries Association. "Modern Bridges." **7 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. Cantor Lecture. "The Treatment of Coal." By C. H. Landor, C.B.E., D.SC., Director of Fuel Research, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Lecture II. **8 p.m.**

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29

KING EDWARD'S HOSPITAL FUND FOR LONDON. Lecture in the Great Hall, Westminster School, on "The Treasures of Westminster." By Lawrence E. Tanner. Tickets: Reserved 5s., Unreserved 2s. 6d., from the secretary, 7 Walbrook, E.C.4. **5.30 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "The Shannon Scheme and its Economic Consequences." By George Fletcher. **8 p.m.**

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. At North British Station Hotel, Princes Street, Edinburgh. Annual dinner. **7 p.m.**

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY (INCORPORATED), Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane, Liverpool. Paper by Francis Jones, F.R.I.B.A.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Students' meeting. **6.30 p.m.**

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2

Sunrise, 7.40. Sunset, 4.48.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, Regent Street, W.1. Business Meeting.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5

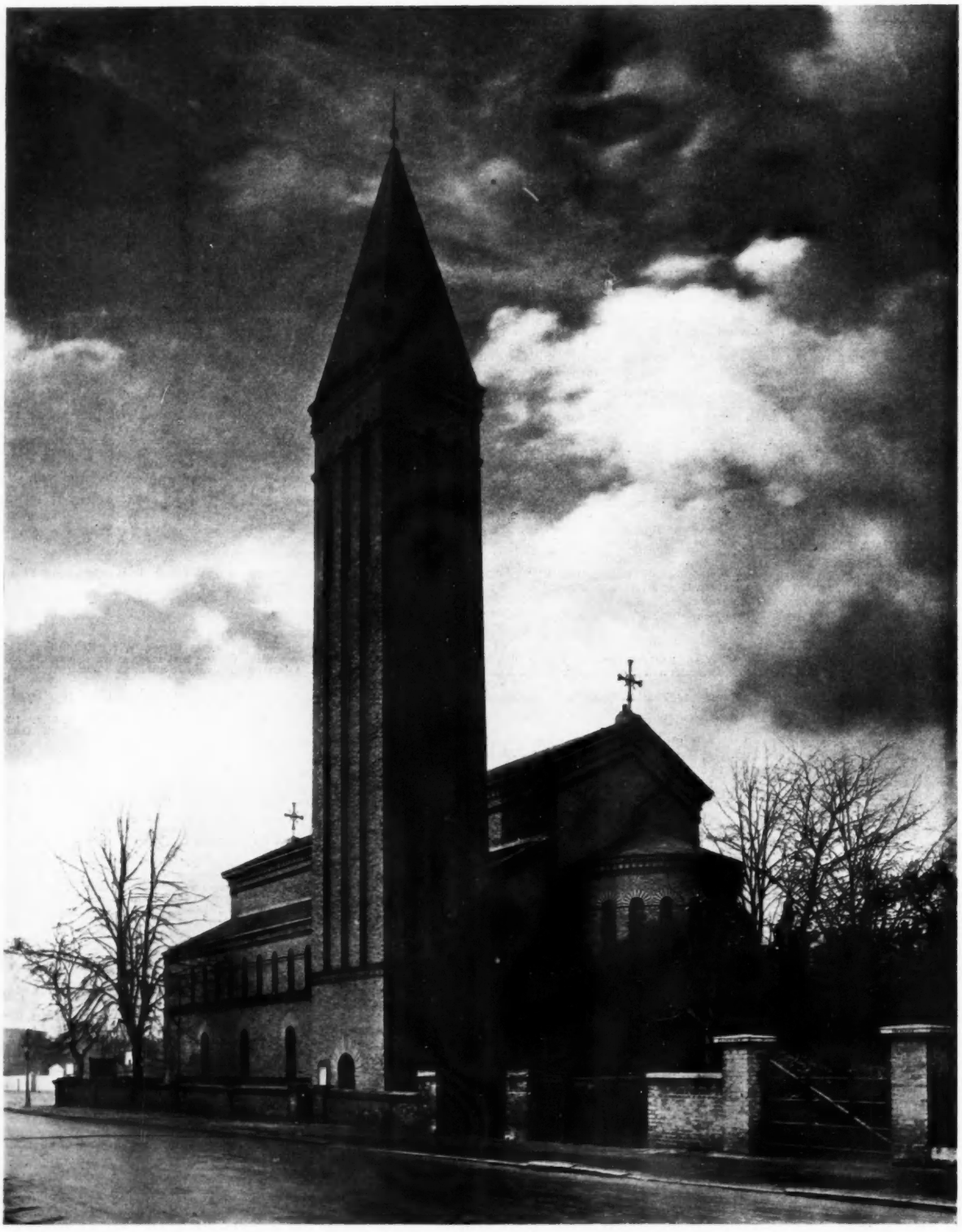
UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD. The Mappin Hall, Applied Science Dept. "Bricks." By Mr. W. T. Rees, B.SC. **7.30 p.m.**

THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Ordinary Meeting. **6 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "The Vibrations of Railway Bridges." By Sir J. Alfred Ewing, K.C.B., M.A. **8 p.m.**

**** *Notices of arrangements for inclusion in this diary should be addressed to the Editor.*

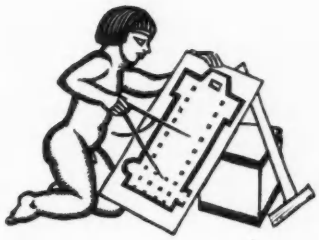


A STRIKING FORERUNNER OF MODERNITY.

Christ Church, Streatham, designed by James William Wild in 1840, one of his earliest and most famous buildings.

(*See the article on Wild and his work, p. 57.*)

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1929

IN THRALL TO THE DOLLAR

" He is a prosperous individualist without individuality."

The United States and the crudities, ideals, and methods of the people who inhabit them, have acquired a place of undue importance in European thought. In England there are many who still persist in thinking of Americans as vulgar children, and in the armour-plated intolerance of this belief refuse to discuss what contribution, if any, America is making to civilization. But there are also Americomaniacs, enthusiasts for American methods, all methods, any methods (with the possible exception of police methods), so long as they are adopted in the States.

Prominent among this class are men of business, especially the somewhat self-conscious community which labels itself " individualist." Love thyself first, cherish those things that pay thee, is an unspeakable creed; but it appears to represent the whole duty of man to our commercial individualists and to the bulk of the American nation. Now, intense concentration on money-making leads ultimately to a forgetfulness of the use of leisure; and unless people have inventiveness and fertility of mind the disposal of their leisure becomes an exacting task. Leisure for a huge number of people is mere escape from work; and work itself is joyless money-grubbing, robbed of pride or interest, endured only for the sake of the cash reward.

The Englishman resents the destruction of his interest in work. William Temple, in his essay, *Mens Creatrix*, a penetrating examination of the causes of labour's discontent, suggests that " . . . what really galls is not so much the small proportion of the results of industry allotted as the reward of labour, but rather the sense that the employees are treated as ' hands ' and not as ' persons,' so far as the industry is concerned. Their personality apparently is for their leisure time; only their productive utility counts in industry itself."

But the American does not resent the disappearance of interest from the work that brings him in the dollars. Henry Ford tells us : "We always need men who like a job because it is difficult. The average worker, I am sorry to say, wants a job in which he does not have to put forth much physical exertion—above all, he wants a job in which he does not have to think." The American workman lives for his leisure, for his radio and joy-riding, and the slop that Hollywood mistakes for art; he is a prosperous individualist, who probably owns his house as well as a car, but he is an individualist without individuality. He is a standardized man, with standardized beliefs and standardized pleasures. But the obliteration of individuality has made personality a very valuable possession. It has come to be something to be cultivated as carefully as a rare plant under glass. It may be expressed in various ways. In architecture, the expression of struggling personality is bursting out all over the United States. Here, in England, we only see illustrations of the best work of American architects: fine, bold conceptions in concrete, glass, and steel, or domestic building that carries on and amplifies the gracious Colonial traditions. We do not see the thousand and one distortions that the urge for personality creates. There are suburbs to some American cities where every house boasts some unbelievable rendering of an historic prototype, expressing the agonized anxiety of their owners to be different at all costs from their neighbours.

This rebellion against large-scale standardization is, unfortunately for America, articulate only in architecture. The crushing of personality by the methods of industrial production is making the American incapable of creative work or thought; and that degenerate condition may in time produce a complete dependence on other nations for skilled craftsmen, designers, and artists. Already we see the beginnings of the breakdown. When an American multi-millionaire elects to build a house in " the Cotswold manner," and imports thousands of stone slates from Worcestershire and Gloucestershire for the roof of that house, he is compelled to send to England for a real slater to superintend the fixing. That slater's experiences in America form the subject of an article on another page; and his views are of infinite value, for they are the straightforward impressions of a craftsman who had no concern with literary effects, who was not interested in propaganda work for American methods, and who was untinged by the archaic animosity which certain reactionary conservatives nourish regarding the U.S.A. He shows us the bleak limits of American work and life. He shows us the logical result of unrestrained American methods, and of a national exaltation of greed. America may be the peculiar Paradise of the commercial individualist, but it must stand as the Hell of those who have regard for the things that are beyond the ken of chartered accountants and about which no balance sheet has ever breathed a word.

NEWS AND TOPICS

CRACKS AND DECAY

"WHEN I was still younger than I am today," said Dr. Oscar Faber in the opening sentence of his paper on "Cracks and Decay in Buildings due to Expansion and Contraction," at the R.I.B.A. on Monday night, "I used to wonder at the number of cracks I saw in buildings and structures of all kinds. After many years of study, I now wonder at the fact that buildings and other structures do not show many more cracks than they do." Impervious materials changed their length by change of temperature and by change of stress, and porous materials were at the mercy of whatever the wind might chance to blow. After the war, some students burnt a gun carriage at the base of the Nelson Monument in Trafalgar Square. The granite surface was heated, tried to expand, but was restrained by its backing, and the stresses were sufficient to spall it off. "As they say in guide-books," said Dr. Faber, "the marks are there to this day to prove it."

*

Timbers, however long seasoned, said the speaker, absorb moisture and expand if immersed. What was perhaps more remarkable, it would do so if exposed to an atmosphere of greater humidity than that at which it had been kept. Thus a timber seasoned in an atmosphere of 30 per cent. humidity, absorbed moisture from the air if exposed to air at 60 per cent. humidity, and expanded in doing so. This was remarkable, when it was realized that 60 per cent. humidity air had no free moisture, the water existing only as water vapour—the air was well below the dew point when the water was deposited on non-porous surfaces. Hence the importance of seasoning woods to the humidity conditions they were likely to be exposed to afterwards, and of keeping down the humidity of buildings by warming them while wood block floors were being laid.

*

The speaker said he had been represented as saying that reinforced concrete was not a safe material. This was an inference he had not drawn from the researches. The excellent service of well designed and well-built reinforced structures was sufficient evidence. Researches did, however, show that the distribution of stresses was very different in reinforced compression members from that commonly supposed and showed the necessity for close binding and good cover.

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PRIZE NIGHT AT THE R.I.B.A.

It was "prize night" at the R.I.B.A. on Monday. Many students came with smiling faces—and went away with sad ones. One little tragedy I observed. The Grissell Gold Medal was not awarded, but a certificate was given to a student who submitted work under the motto "At Last." Surely the hearts of his judges should have been moved—at last.

*

SIR EDWIN LUTYENS'S FLATS

A week or two ago I mentioned that Sir Edwin Lutyens was to design some working-class flats for Westminster. I understand that the Duke of Westminster—who gave five and a-half acres for these flats to the Westminster City Council—chose Sir Edwin, his right to do so having been one of the conditions of the gift. Sir Edwin Lutyens has engaged another architect—one with a great deal of experience in small urban house building, I am told—as helper. It has been stated in one or two daily papers that this housing work is really a fresh class of work for Sir Edwin Lutyens. But this is hardly correct. A fair number of such jobs have come into Sir Edwin's office, and I believe he designed the blocks of tenement flats near Hampstead Heath railway station.

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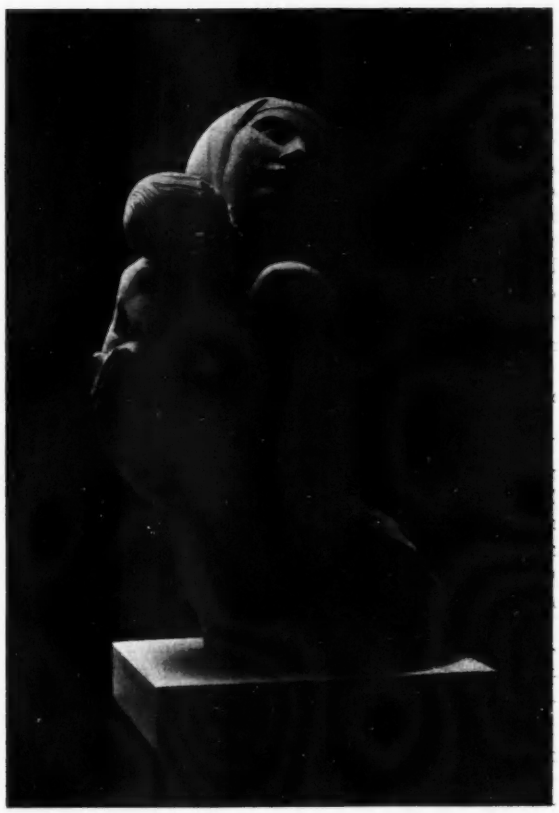
A CHANCE FOR A CHANNEL BRIDGE

The Channel tunnel scheme is out and about again, and very healthy and active. But it is not only the suggestion of a tunnel that now comes under review. The progress of modern engineering and the emergence of road transport on a vast scale combine to suggest that a bridge might form a better link. Every architect will like that. The other day I read of underground skyscrapers—buildings that went deep into the earth instead of high into the air. With such things and tunnels what has the architect to do? One cannot step back a few paces to admire an underground skyscraper or a tunnel. But a bridge—ah, that is a different thing! "The job should be the immediate subject of a competition," all the architects will enthusiastically say.

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THE HENRY POOLE MEMORIAL EXHIBITION

England is too rapidly losing the sculptors she can least afford. Howard Thomas, Frampton, Derwent Wood, and



"The Little Apple," by the late Henry Poole, R.A. This and the bust illustrated on the following page were his last carved pieces.



"A Famous Chelsea Model."
By the late Henry Poole, R.A.

Henry Poole, who was one of the best of the third generation of modellers who came of the Lambeth school, from which he passed to the Royal Academy. He then worked for Harry Bates and for G. F. Watts, of whom he made busts. Later he was associated with Frampton, whose charming and affectionate nature accorded with Poole's, although Poole was quite undemonstrative. He always held himself back very much, and yet friendship struggled within him as did enthusiasms for other aspects of life and art.

*

Poole's memorials are numerous—a fact due not only to their intrinsic merit, but also to his sweet reasonableness in his association with architects and committees. His work for St. Paul's is extensive; his architectural adornment of London and Cardiff well known. The memorial exhibition at the Leicester Galleries is a surprise even to his intimates. Very few knew that while engaged on so much public work he was, almost in secret, indulging his love of pure form in the production of such ideal pieces as "Rhodope," "The Maid," and "The Little Apple." Poole was alive to the tendency of modern sculpture in the direction of carving, and "The Little Apple" and the beautiful bust of a "Chelsea Model" were his contributions, together with his carving in St. Paul's, to the movement. So far as possible this exhibition is representative of his different sculptural activities : architectural in the Mermaid group, monumental in the Sir Christopher Wren, decorative in the "Cupid on a Shell," and, in the realm of portraiture, "Merlita."

"SPOTTING THE OLD ONE"

I went out last week to see some showrooms for baths and bathrooms that Messrs. Wiggins-Sankey had just opened at Hammersmith. I always like to see the latest things in baths and bathrooms. You can tell your man, nowadays, as well by his bathroom as by his books. In this showroom at Hammersmith the bathrooms were arranged side by side like books—fine volumes bound in marble at £500; in tiles, a little cheaper; and so on, down to the "paper-cover" ones. King Caligula or any of the Augustan emperors, if they had been with me, would have had Messrs. Wiggins-Sankey all beheaded and kept this showroom of baths and bathrooms for themselves.

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But there was something else. The same firm are brick- and tile-makers, and they have in another showroom a tile that is two hundred years old. With this they play a little game. They hang this old tile on a small roof with a dozen or so younger ones born only yesterday, and they defy you to say which it is. For, if you want something old, there are no difficulties about supplying it now. If the "ageing" is well done, Father Time himself probably could not say which work was his. For the new, subjected to the same acids and wearings-down that Time himself employs, must be the same as the old. Quite fairly, if a thing is well made, the trade of "antiquing" is an honest one. I have myself assisted in the kicking of a book about the floor because it looked too new, and I have watched with pleasure muddy boots traversing a carpet that was else too glaringly kept for show. In this brick and tile showroom I learned something remarkable—old tiles, transplanted, die. They die as certainly as an orchid transplanted to England from the tropics would fail to thrive. Why is this so? Materials grow accustomed to the breathing of one kind of atmosphere, and when transported into another, at an advanced age, they fail to adapt themselves and they disintegrate.

*

KELHAM CHAPEL'S CONCRETE DOME

One of the most interesting ecclesiastical buildings in this country with the second largest concrete dome in England has been opened this Christmas at Kelham, near Newark. The whole building, exclusive of the sanctuary, accommodates about 550 persons, and the cost was only £22,000. The architect, Mr. Charles Thompson, has used an attractive colour of brick without any stone facing or any carving. Some visitors have suggested that the style is Druidic, because it suggests Stonehenge by its massiveness and austerity. The central part of the chapel which carries the dome is a square. In time it is hoped to provide permanent ambulatories with galleries above for visitors. The chapel belongs to the Society of the Sacred Mission, and is therefore private, but I am told that the Director is ready to give permission to architects likely to be interested in paying a visit.

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AN ECCLESIASTICAL SKY-SCRAPER

The first ecclesiastical building in New York with a set-back has just been opened. This is the new Church of the Heavenly Rest, standing at Fifth Avenue, and carrying on its top the new parish house. It is hoped that the whole building will be completed by the end of

1929. Already it is clear that this is one of the most beautiful and most complete of American church buildings. The architects are Messrs. Murray, Mayer and Phillip, the Goodhue Associates. They have so arranged the set-back that the parish house is not visible from the street, whence the church alone can be seen. There is a splendid rose window above the high altar, and the parish house above is so arranged as not to obstruct the light. The building includes an assembly hall provided with a stage and cinema box. There are rooms for the rector and assistant clergy. In order that they may not be disturbed, the room where choir practice is held is soundproof. The upper floors of this ecclesiastical skyscraper are to be devoted to the uses of the various parochial guilds.

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THE STORY OF SOME PILLARS

In the big new Midland Bank in the Poultry, London (for which Messrs. Gotch and Saunders were the architects, in association with Sir Edwin Lutyens), the main banking room has some huge pillars of Sericite or African green verdite marble. Inevitably they attract the eye of the visitor, but who would guess at their history?

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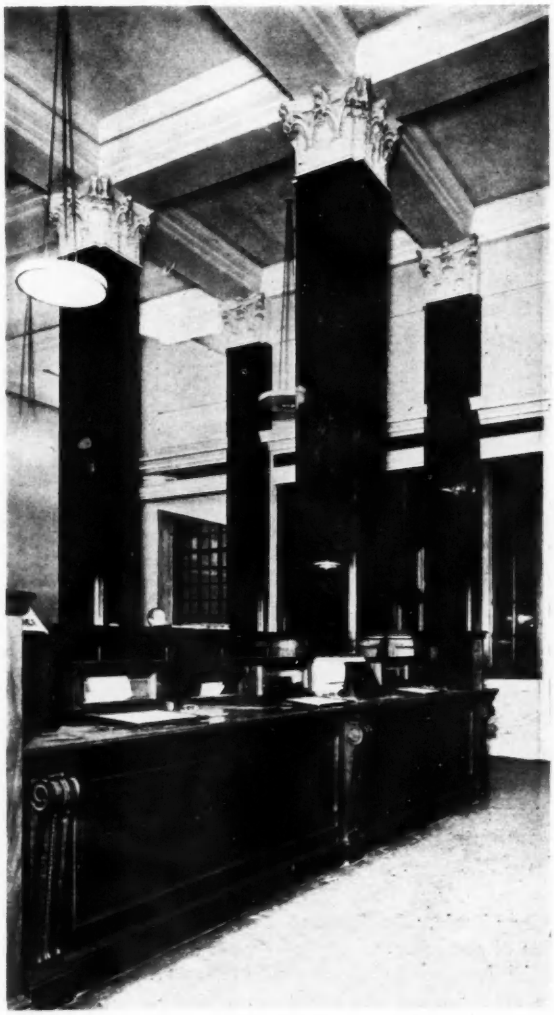
Verdite is a beautiful marble, so rare as to be almost a precious stone. It exists only in small quantities in the form of outcrops in the wild regions of South Africa, and at one time it would have been considered fantastic to dream of employing it. But the architects had got the idea, and an expedition was sent to the South African veldt, located the deposits, and staked claims. And there sprang up there a group of primitive thatched dwellings, which became known as "Verdite-ville," to house the little army of native workers who accompanied the expedition.

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Hundreds of tons were conveyed in bags by teams of oxen over virgin country to the nearest railhead. Restrictions upon the movement of cattle because of disease seemed the breaking-point of the enterprise. But when the verdite did reach England the difficulties had barely begun. It was found to be so hard that the problem of cutting was almost unsolvable. Steel shot was used with steel saws, but at the end of a vexatious day it was the steel that had been worn out and the verdite hardly touched. In much of the marble there was found to be carborundum, which, being "number nine" in the mineralogist's scale of hardness, ranks next to diamonds. This would appear sometimes in the form of streaks or particles the size of a pea, which broke wheel after wheel of the carborundum then being employed. Two would be worn out in cutting a foot super.

*

Anxiety arose through the great variations in colour. It was found that there were about twenty different shades of green, and it was necessary to employ a colour expert to control the matching of the multitude of pieces of which each pilaster was formed. The larger lumps of verdite, which were obtained at tremendous expense, proved unworkable owing to hardness, and manufacture was possible only by splitting them and selecting suitable small lumps—lumps no larger than a melon—cutting from them thin pieces of a quarter of an inch in thickness and



Verdite marble pillars in the banking hall of the new Midland Bank, Poultry.

veneering probably 800 or 1,000 tiny pieces on to Belgian granite liners. And that was how the pillars were made.

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Apart from these pillars, I know of no verdite in London other than in the Geological Museum. Never before has it been used for building; I doubt if it will ever be used again.

*

THE PASSING OF THE HORSE-HALED BARGE

The amalgamation of three canal companies under the control of the Grand Junction Canal Company means a sad thing for lovers of the picturesque, for the new company hopes to make horse-drawn barges things of the past and to replace the old canal boats by lighters and barges driven by internal-combustion engines; and the locks are to be operated by petrol engines. Moreover, the canal banks are to be modernized with piles and reinforced concrete in order to withstand the wash from the fast motor-barges. The bargee will go. His wife and many children will go. And engineers and mechanics in blue overalls and with shaven chins will take his place. I remember a ruined lock on a Sussex canal, near Pulborough. No boat has passed

through for I don't know how many years. I used to look at it and quote with sad pleasure:

> The lock is dry, the rushes sway,
> Deserted is the water-way.

For I have that sentimental cast of mind that would rather have an old thing disused than " brought up to date."

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MORE BYGONE LAMBETH

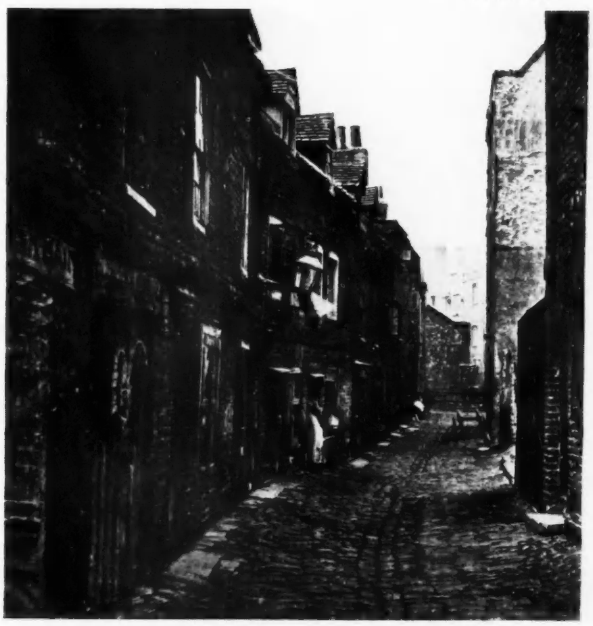
The accompanying illustration represents what was known as Fore Street, Lambeth, in the days before the Albert Embankment came and swept all this part of London clear. For the backs of the houses on the left, as we look at the picture, faced immediately on to the foreshore. The old paved thoroughfare here shown, led to Ferry Street, which linked up High Street with the river, at the point approximately where Church Street joined Fore Street. Out of this latter were various tiny alleys and yards, one known as Harper's Walk (whoever Harper was), and another, close by, George Yard. Then there was Brothers Row, and Bear Yard, and Crookets Alley, although from its form Crooked Alley (which was probably its original name) would have been a more appropriate title. Only the other day, having been at Vauxhall musing (as is my wont) on the Vauxhall of a more decorative age than ours, I came eastward by way of the level-paved and flood-guarded embankment which Bazalgette constructed now nearly sixty years since; and I recalled the uneven Fore Street of an earlier day which ran where my feet were treading, and wondered what its remoter inhabitants would have thought could they have visualized the change which Time (and man) has here wrought.

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A NEW YEAR PUZZLE

One man loved architecture so much that for him a bad building was better than no building at all. Another man loved architecture too, and could suffer nothing but the best. Which loved architecture the more?

ASTRAGAL



Fore Street, Lambeth, as it appeared before the formation of the Albert Embankment.

R.I.B.A. PRIZES AND STUDENTSHIPS

The annual award of the prizes and studentships of the R.I.B.A. was announced on Monday night. The names of the successful competitors are as follow:

Tite Prize and £50 for Design (for the study of Italian architecture). Subject: "A Private Yacht Club on the Mediterranean": W. Crabtree, School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Honourable mention: C. St. Oakes, Harrow; J. L. Martin, Bramhall, Cheshire; F. R. S. York, Redditch; J. F. D. Scarborough, Melbourne, Victoria.

The Victory Scholarship: A Silver Medal and £150 for Design. Subject: "A Faculty of Fine Arts in a University." Betty Scott, Kensington, W. Honourable mention: E. G. Gardner, London; G. F. Goldstraw, B.A., A.R.I.B.A., Salford.

The Pugin Studentship: A Silver Medal and £75 (for the Study of Medieval Architecture of Great Britain and Ireland). R. H. Matthew, Edinburgh College of Art. Honourable mention: F. Russell Cox, Birmingham School of Architecture.

Owen Jones Travelling Studentship and £100 (a certificate and £100 for ornament and coloured decoration). Not awarded.

Royal Institute Silver Medal and £50 for an Essay. J. F. Howes, Hertford.

Henry Saxon Snell Prize (£100 for travel for the study of improved design and construction of hospitals, convalescent homes, and asylums for the aged and infirm poor). Not awarded.

R.I.B.A. (Alfred Bossom) Travelling Studentship, Gold Medal, and £250. (A gold medal and £250 for the study of commercial architecture in America.) F. Scarlett, B.A., A.R.I.B.A., London. Silver medals: T. W. Snailum, Architectural Association. F. Scarlett, London. J. Blackett, Newport, Mon. A. A. V. Campbell, London.

Grissell Gold Medal and £50 (for the encouragement of the study of construction). Subject: "A Large Town House." Not awarded. Honourable mention: L. M. Chitale, London.

Godwin and Wimperis Bursary: silver medal and £250 (for the study of modern architecture abroad). Hope Bagenal, D.C.M., A.R.I.B.A.

Arthur Cates Prize: £50 not awarded.

Ashpitel Prize, 1928. This is a prize of books, value £10, awarded to the candidate who has most highly distinguished himself among the candidates in the final examinations of the year. J. T. Castle, A.R.I.B.A.

R.I.B.A. Silver Medal for Schools of Architecture recognized for exemption from the Final Examination. This is awarded for the best set of drawings submitted at the annual exhibition of designs by students of schools of architecture recognized for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Final Examination. D. B Solomon, Liverpool University School of Architecture.

R.I.B.A. Bronze Medal and £5 in Books for Schools of Architecture recognized for exemption from the Intermediate Examination. This is awarded for the best set of drawings submitted by students of schools of architecture recognized for exemption from the Intermediate Examination. H. Jackson, Birmingham School of Architecture.

The Competition Drawings will be on exhibition in the R.I.B.A. Galleries, 9 Conduit Street, W.1, from January 9 to January 21, inclusive, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 8 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

"LIZZY-BETHAN" BUILDING

BY JOHN GLOAG

Being the account of the remarkable adventure that befell Mr. H. J. Gooding, slater, of Stow-on-the-Wold. How he came to take ship for America; to know the cult of "Lizzy-bethan" building in vogue there; to stay in a private house and ride in a private car to and from his work. What he made of the one-hundred-per-cent. American workman; of the cooking; and of other matters. With divers reflections thereupon.

MR. EDSEL FORD, son of the famous Henry Ford, recently decided to build himself a house near Detroit. His taste in architecture was agreeably influenced by his memories of the Cotswolds and of the stone buildings that seem to grow as naturally and easily and graciously in that pleasant countryside as the patches of woodland that diversify its smooth hills and rich valleys. He wanted his house to be a Cotswold house, so far as its exterior was concerned, and although he did not contemplate any spectacular piece of uprooting and transplanting he was anxious for the place to look right. Some Americans would have pulled down half a dozen Cotswold buildings and reconstructed them in accordance with the cultural and hygienic needs of their country, making for themselves some passably interesting piece of stage scenery which they could refer to as "old-world" and "quaint."

THE COTSWOLD CHARACTER HELD TO LIE IN THE ROOF

But Mr. Edsel Ford went into the matter with the lucid intelligence that he gives, in collaboration with his singularly gifted father, to the Ford organization. He analysed the character of Cotswold buildings, and the analysis revealed the special significance of a roof covered with stone slates. No doubt other matters were also made clear, such as the proportion of windows; but the importance of the roof was impressed upon the architects who were charged with keeping their client's experiment in imitation within the bounds of æsthetic rectitude.

It was decided to import stone slates from the Cotswolds. Thousands of slates were needed; and the bulk of them were new, for it was impossible to get a sufficient quantity of old slates. Their shipment presented a difficult problem, for owing to various regulations (mainly in connection with



"Stone buildings that seem to grow . . . naturally . . . in that countryside."

cattle disease restriction) it was impossible to use hay or straw packing. Ultimately they were packed in boxes as a consignment of glass or china would be packed.

IMPORTING A GENUINE COTSWOLD SLATER

Then another problem loomed up. It was one thing to import genuine Cotswold stone slates; but quite another to get one-hundred-per-cent. American workmen to fix them so that the right character was imparted to the building. Somebody suggested importing a genuine Cotswold slater to supervise the work; and so it came about that Mr. H. J. Gooding, of Stow-on-the-Wold, left England in the *Leviathan* to spend several months in Detroit and practise a craft that was unknown in America.



"Mr. Gooding . . . left England in the Leviathan."

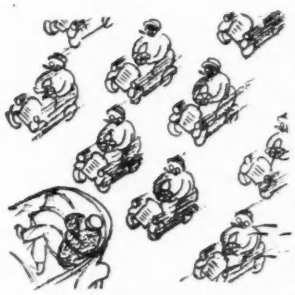
Now we are so afflicted with views about America by professional writers who are anxious to say witty and faintly disparaging things, and by men of commerce who see in American methods something worthy of imitation and who therefore praise blindly, that the views of a craftsman whose chief concerns are stone and common sense have a refreshing clarity as well as great technical interest. It was to obtain that honest, unprejudiced commentary on American methods (particularly building methods) that I sought out Mr. Gooding.

I ran him to earth, or rather to roof, for he was fixing tiles to a new house, near Stow-on-the-Wold, and he good-naturedly allowed himself to be interviewed.

"YOU GOT CLUMPED OVER THE EAR"—AND WHY

Mr. Gooding was born in Stow, and has been a slater for twenty-seven years. (By the way, *slater* in the West Country is pronounced to rhyme with *hatter*.) He began to pick up the craft by carrying slates, as a boy, being entrusted, when the older hands sought occasional refreshment, with the fixing of so many slates before they returned. "And if you did it wrong you got clumped over the ear," he said, and added that this method of tuition had its advantages, for you learned the trade thoroughly. He became versed in the art of putting in a stone valley. The modern way is to put in lead valleys, adopted largely because "architects ask for lead valleys," though why they should if they have ever had the opportunity of seeing the stone valleys in an old Cotswold roof is inexplicable.

In brief, Mr. Gooding became a master of his craft, and was in every way worthy of representing it in the United States. He enjoyed his voyage to New York, and took a set of his tools with him. He was subjected to a



"Every workman (coons included) has a car."

cross-examination regarding those tools when he landed, and the authorities decided to accommodate him on Ellis Island until they were easy in their mind about him. He was only there for a day, and they treated him in much the same way as he was treated in the army, which is, perhaps, a compliment to Ellis Island. When he was released he went to Detroit, where he spent four idle days until a permit came from Washington allowing him to work.

THE WORKMAN'S PETROL-ALLOWANCE

The tools he had brought out were copied, and he started work on the roof with a gang of seventeen men. This gang consisted of Germans, Austrians, one Belgian, one Englishman, and two coons (I use Mr. Gooding's Americanism here); all intelligent men boasting some skill, and all of them American citizens. A skilled slater earns a dollar and a quarter an hour, working eight hours a day and being paid for nine hours, and, moreover, drawing a daily allowance of thirty-five cents for petrol. Every workman (coons included) has a car, and with every big building job adequate provision must be made for a car park. Most of the men on this job owned Buicks.

An unskilled workman gets sixty cents an hour. There is no piecework; but high wages encourage big output, and slackness in output is corrected by the almost extravagant use of foremen. "Real hustlers they are," said Mr. Gooding, adding that if there were only two men at work there would be a foreman over them.

RIDING TO WORK IN A PRIVATE CAR

Every facility was arranged for Mr. Gooding to give his best to the work; he was relieved of all possible anxiety, and his comfort was agreeably secured. He stayed at Groose Point, at a private house (the property of a millionaire's head gardener), and was driven by a chauffeur in a Nash two-seater a distance of six miles in time to start work at 7.30 every morning, and collected again in the late afternoon. His life was insured for a substantial sum during the term of his employment, so that his family would have received an income had some accident befallen him.

He soon had his gang working with some degree of skill. The roof he had to deal with, instead of having battens and torching, was boarded on the rafters, with Rubberoid superimposed and horizontal members over the Rubberoid to take the slates. The slates were copper nailed, as distinct from the old method of using oak pegs; they were filled in with cement mortar. A copper soaker was used at the junctions between slating and walling. Mr. Gooding took out some zinc nails with him; and very hard, unbendable copper nails of a similar pattern were specially made in Cleveland for the job.

The house he described as "a reinforced concrete shell veneered with stone." Corrugated zinc ties were built out from the concrete to secure the sandstone facing. But Mr. Gooding's description is sufficiently illuminating.

WORKMEN WHO UNDERSTAND BLUE PRINTS

In speaking of methods and men, he said that there were no coloured drawings on the job, only blue prints to a large scale. "They don't get the education in this country to be able to read a blue print," Mr. Gooding remarked; "in America the men do understand blue prints, and they get more opportunities of studying them."

He found that the men were a friendly lot; but they took no interest in their job outside the dollar end of it. They only wanted to get off home after their bootleggers. (I learned, incidentally, that Canadian beer is very poor stuff, indeed, and that the whisky is only tried once by Englishmen who have prospects of returning to their native land, the reason being that it tastes like methylated spirit.) Generally speaking, the working man's home in the States is infinitely better than it is in England. Nearly every man has either bought his home, or is in process of buying it on the hire purchase system. All workmen have cars; and they give little dinner parties and dances to each other's families, such proceedings being enlivened with radio and gramophone music. All the same, Detroit has its slums; and they are pretty bad slums, too.

DEMOCRACY IN ACTION

Elaborate arrangements are made for the comfort of men working on a big building job. A dining-hall is erected with separate rooms for supervisors, foremen, tradesmen, and general labourers. (This is democracy in action.) There are stores where food can be bought and prepared. "But it was roughish cooking," said Mr. Gooding. "All tinned stuff, too. Bacon—I always thought it was Chinese bacon; no flavour at all; just like the bacon we had in the army!" The American is pathetically uncritical, no matter what his or her station in society may be. Mr. Gooding had to contend with souvenir hunters, thirsting for loot at the thought of real, sure-enough stone slates from old England. One lady (a judge's wife I gathered) collected enough broken scraps of slate to have made up into a hearth in her dining-room. And, of course, she is proud of it.



"Mr. Gooding had to contend with souvenir hunters."

A [SLIGHTLY QUALIFIED] SWANKER

The American, according to Mr. Gooding, is "a [slightly qualified] swanker." "They think that England's finished, and they tell you dam' straight that they won the war." (This was particularly amusing to Mr. Gooding, who was engaged in the war during the years when the saloons of America displayed the famous notice: "Nix on the War Gag.") "But they can't compete with the Englishmen for quality," said Mr. Gooding.

Where thought is required, where skill is needed and craftsmanship is called for, the one-hundred-per-cent. American passes quietly by, and leaves the work to older and wiser nations. This was strikingly illustrated by the fact that on this house for the son of the high-priest of standardization, the man in charge of all the stonework was by birth a Scotsman. The foreman stonecutter (or banker mason, to use the English term) was a Lancashire man; the foreman carpenter was a man of Devon; and the foreman electrician also had his origin in the failing British Empire, for he was a Canadian.

Mr. Gooding enjoyed his experience. He said that he would go again like a shot on the same terms. He liked his employers, and throughout the interview his loyalty to them was unimpeachable; in fact, he only consented to be interviewed on condition that no details regarding the planning of the house were expected or asked for. The condition was faithfully observed.

WANTED : INJECTIONS OF CRAFTSMANSHIP

Mr. Gooding profited personally by his glimpse of life and work in America. He saw something which we do not see, and which the writers of books in praise or blame of American civilization do not see either. He saw that work in the States could not be carried on without injections of craftsmanship from the countries where men are bred who can think and act for themselves. He exposed with a ruthless simplicity the limitations of that standardized robot, the one-hundred-per-cent. American, whose work and play are stamped into patterns, and whose conception of success is the saddest thing that has ever occurred in Christendom.

We could profit by his experience, too, if it impelled us to fight the growing movement in this country which encourages the indiscriminate adoption of American methods. We have men and women here with minds and personalities and gifts; people who make something of their lives and who give something to craftsmanship and inspire art; let us beware of exchanging them for standardized nonentities, who laugh and cry to the commands of Hollywood, and dress and eat and build and order their lives by the suggestions of super-salesmanship.



" That standardized robot."

TAKING OUT

The Specification-Writer's Alphabet.

A STANDS for Architects, both great and small,
Agent and Artist, Assistant and All.

B is the Builder who knows all the tricks,
Basements and By-laws and Boarding and Bricks.

C for the Client who grouses and pays,
Completion and Cavity, Casements and Clays.

D is the Draughtsman who works it all out,
Details and Drawings, Describe and Dub out.

E for the Extras (and builders' Elation),
Electrical Experts and End Elevation.

F is the Foreman who finds all the snags,
Fees and Fresh Air Inlets, Founder and Flags.

G is for Glass—free of specks and of flaws,
Gear, Grout and Gangway, Gravel and Gauze.

H for the Hammers continually banging,
Half Inch and Half Time and Headroom and Hanging.

I for Inspections—we *write* what we think,
Invoices and Inlets, for Ironwork and Ink.

J is the Joiner (at details he boggles),
Joists, Joints and Jambs and Junctions and Joggles.

K stands for Kleine (you know what that means),
Kingposts and Keystones, Keys, Kilns and Keenes.

L is the Labourer (more hands than head),
Latches and Lanterns, Laths, Ladders and Lead.

M for Mistakes (happen more than they oughter),
Manholes and Mantels, Masons, Mitres, and Mortar.

N is for Night work when men work like snails,
Notchings and Noggings and Nosings and Nails.

O for the Office where Architects toil,
Orthography, Orders, Oak wedges and Oil.

P is the Plumber awaiting his mate,
Plans and Perspectives, Paint, Plaster and Plate.

Q for the Quantities, list of the works,
Quarries and Queries, Queen closers and Quirks.

R is the Rubbish swept away under stairs,
Ridge, Roof and Rebate, Reveal and Repairs.

S for Surveyor incessantly right,
Sprigs and Steel Stancheons, the Spec. and the Site.

T is the Timber, all loose knots and sap,
Tenon and Template, Trowel, Trap and Tap.

U for the Union—" stands *up* for a bloke,"
Underpin, Undercut and Undercloak.

V are the Vandals on ugliness bent,
Voussoirs and Valleys; the Verges, the Vent.

W—Winders—we'd avoid if we could,
Window bars, Workmen and Wirecuts and Wood.

X for the Xystus, a portico Grecian,
Or, to give an " unknown," the date of completion !

Y is for Yorkstone, most wonderfully hard,
Also for Yellow pine, Yale lock and Yard.

Z is a nasty one, so you might think;
Yet it's perfectly easy: end up with Zinc !

P. E. P.

LANDMARKS OF THE YEAR

A Retrospect of 1928

BY PROFESSOR C. H. REILLY

In making the following review of some of the architectural landmarks of 1928, Professor Reilly detects two separate tendencies of the time—towards classicism on the one hand, and towards modernism on the other. Withal, there is a general quickening of interest in architecture, certainly within the profession, and even, he considers, on the part of the layman.

PERUSAL of illustrations of the year's work suggests that we have reached in this country a stage when architectural design is quite definitely dividing itself into the work of two schools—the modernists and the classicists; the latter including, of course, those who work in any of the past styles, Gothic equally with Classic. Later on, these two divergent methods of expression will probably approach one another again. For the moment, however, they are separating, and, whether we belong wholeheartedly to one school or the other, or take an intelligent interest in both, we must all admit the work of the "wild men" to have an extraordinarily stimulating effect both within and without the brotherhood.

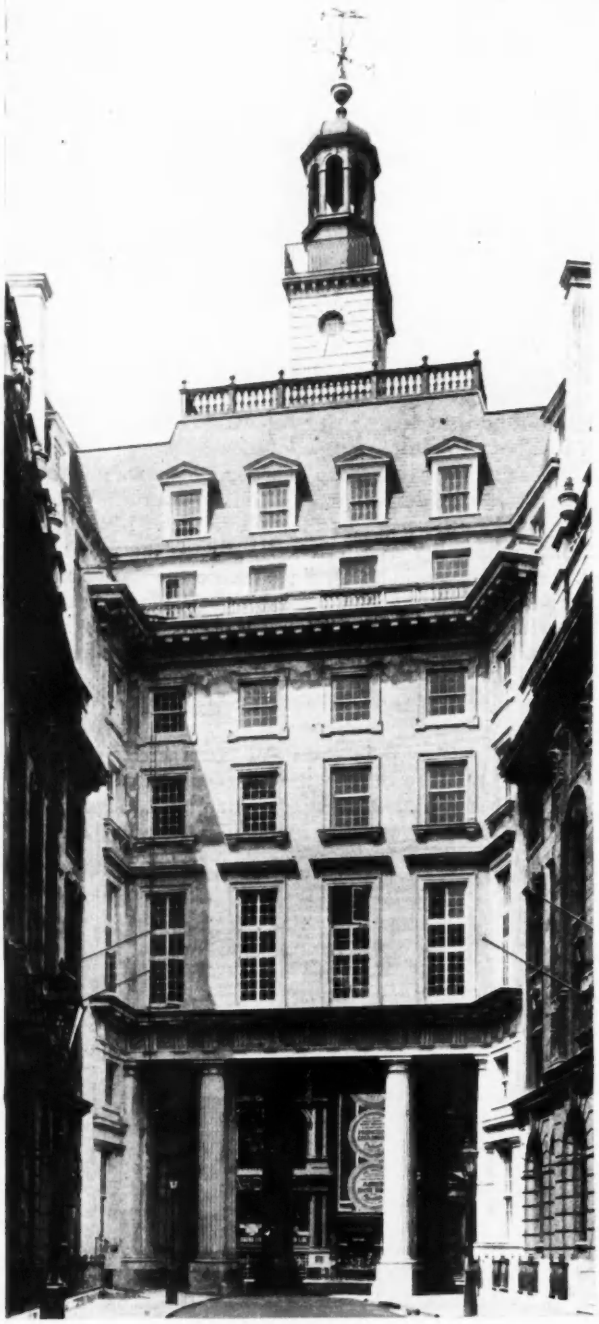
Architectural theory is once again discussed on all hands. Even the ordinary layman is beginning to be ashamed to say, as he so often did, that he does not understand architecture. As long as architecture was thought of as some difficult exercise in archæological knowledge he could admit this just as he might admit an ignorance of Russian or Chinese. Now, however, that once again architecture is treated as a matter of general æsthetics, he has to submit to being written down a complete Philistine if he admits to complete want of interest.

All this is, of course, to the good. We want a lively interest on all sides in our art if it is to flourish. We must be willing to put up with a few absurdities. My wife had a letter the other day from a German friend with whom she has not been in touch since before the war, asking if her husband was a modern architect, as she was so interested in modern architecture. I hope the reply was in the affirmative. On the other hand, like the Athenians, we are still apt to run after new things because they are new. Let us therefore try and walk warily between the two extremes.

As the best examples—not the most extreme—of each school of thought during the past year, I choose, then, Messrs. Easton and Robertson's new Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, and Mr. Arthur Davis's Hudson's Bay



The Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, by Easton and Robertson. An example of the modernist school of thought. Behind this main front to Vincent Square is seen the great exhibition hall.



Hudson's Bay House, Bishopsgate, E.C., by Mewes and Davis; the front to St. Helen's Place. "A quite Renaissance building, beautifully detailed."

House in the City. Both seem to me buildings, opposite as they are in their tendency, which we can all admire. Both have been thought out and detailed with extraordinary care, and both appear in plan and general arrangements efficient solutions of their peculiar problems.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL HALL

Let us give youth pride of place and begin this résumé of the year's work with the Royal Horticultural Hall. The main front to Vincent Square is a block containing lecture and committee rooms. Behind it is the great exhibition hall. The problem of combining the two into one building was the problem of St. Pancras Station and its hotel over again, and one can say at once it is far better solved in the modern example. There is some sort of sympathy in the simple brickwork of both. There is none at St. Pancras between the ornate hotel and the great glass roof behind. One must admit, however, that if for reasons of site or otherwise one building had to be a screen to the other the problem of uniting them with complete satisfaction was probably insoluble. Messrs. Easton and Robertson, by their curved projection to the front with its great entrance openings, do suggest that you pass through this front building to something big, interesting, and exciting beyond.

You certainly do. You reach a great hall, airy and yet substantial—a greenhouse that does not seem a glass shed. As an exhibition hall it appears perfect, or nearly so, when one remembers the Czecho-Slovakian one at Brünn, and that, after all, is its object. Unlike so many modern English halls, it has not to serve half-a-dozen purposes—a swimming-bath in summer, a concert-hall in winter, a temple on Sundays. While seeming vigorous and strong, an efficient protection from the weather, it yet makes a grey and suitable background to flowers and other brightly coloured exhibits. As a reinforced-concrete building it is the most striking example of the possibilities of that material—half stone, half wood in its quality—which has yet appeared in this country. Every one of any school of thought can welcome it and be glad that it has been designed by architects. For once we have stolen a march on the engineers; and, as abstract design is certainly more our province than theirs, if we follow Messrs. Easton and Robertson's lead we ought to steal many more.

The front building is a different matter. One is sorry that it should be, but that, as has been pointed out, could not be helped. By using the same brick above a plain stone base, both on the main front to Vincent Square and down the long flank of the hall to the side street, the architects have done their best to unite the two incompatibles, and yet we cannot say, as in the Athanasian Creed, there are not two but one. The other one, however, is very good of its kind. The plain brickwork—with the horizontal joints slightly emphasized over the vertical ones—above the perfectly plain clean base is very effective, and increases the scale as much as possible towards that of the hall. The building, very slightly, but delicately, articulated, with two flat raised vertical surfaces at the ends of the façade composing with the horizontal projection at the base, tells by its mass. One considers it as a whole. There are no small detachable units so often found in the old stuff. The result is a certain austerity—almost Greek. The building stands up to its neighbours in an uncompromising way. Whatever happens round it, it will hold its own. That is a great thing in modern shifting London.

HUDSON'S BAY HOUSE

Hudson's Bay House is a quiet Renaissance building, beautifully detailed, stretching along Bishopsgate, and crossing the entrance to St. Helen's Place, which fortunately comes somewhere about the centre of the façade. Mr. Davis has therefore been able to have a pilastered base to his building, breaking out into columns where it crosses the street. This is always effective. From St. Helen's Place, too, it means his building towers up with pavilion roof and campanile flèche above a columned



"Lloyd's," Leadenhall Street, E.C., by Sir Edwin Cooper; the façade to Lime Street, from a drawing by William Walcot. "The Room" constituted a new problem, which has been solved "on Roman lines."



Carreras's factory, Camden Town, N.W., by M. E. and O. H. Collins; a building that "looks admirably suited to its purpose, which is to be both an airy, clean factory and a good advertisement."

opening. The result is a happy-looking, picturesque building such as one expects to find in a foreign town, but certainly not in the City of London. There is genius in seeing the possibilities of a site and taking full advantage of them. Here, then, is a building that only Mr. Davis or Sir William Chambers could have designed. With its beautiful but familiar detail, its picturesque courtyard effect to St. Helen's Place, its rich and stately interior, it is a structure that at once engages the affections. I am sure those who use or see it every day are very fond of it. I hear Mr. Davis is going to rebuild a great deal more of St. Helen's Place. That is good news. He could make of it a very quiet, charming, gentlemanly retreat—which it hardly is at present. No awkward questions would be raised by the architecture, no searchings of the heart. All would be pleasant, happy, and convenient. After all, banking and similar businesses carried on in offices only alter in inessentials from decade to decade, almost one might say from century to century. Hudson's Bay House and its accommodation, except in details of plan, is not an answer to an essentially modern problem.

"LLOYD'S"

Lloyd's Shipping Agency, to give it its full title, is a different story. This vast building, like other vast buildings by Sir Edwin Cooper—so vast, indeed, that one wonders he has not been made an A.R.A. long ago—does serve a modern purpose. The underwriting done in the original coffee-house may be the same in theory as that carried on in the new palace, but the size of the great hall, called "The Room," is something so different as to constitute a new problem. Sir Edwin, however, has solved it on Roman lines and with all the richness the Romans could have given to it. Out of an irregular City site he has carved a great rectangular hall with a central dome carried on groups of columns and pendentives. To the hall he has formed a long, vaulted Roman approach, and has covered the difficulty of its axis not being at right angles to anything in the hall in the Roman way by the use of curved surfaces—in this case an elliptical hall at the point of juncture. This vaulted approach, with all its richness of columns and coffering, is as fine a piece of Roman swagger as we have seen in London for a long time. The exterior is also Roman, but in another way. It has the Roman disdain for complete exterior unity. That was, however, probably forced on Sir Edwin by the exigencies of light and air. Where he is free, as in the great entrance, he breaks again into full Roman splendour. The question that arises is: Could this particular type of rich impressiveness have been obtained in any other way? Certainly no other past style could have given it so easily. Could any architect working in the modern manner have obtained it at all? We have no evidence that he could. Perhaps the answer is: He would not try. But, on the other hand, I take this richness, this City massiveness and swagger, to have been an essential part of the programme.

CARRERAS'S FACTORY

Turning to other buildings of the year, but in no particular order, I have on my list the new glazed building for Carreras's factory in Camden Town. I have not seen this in the flesh (or should I say in the eggshell?), but I confess glazed buildings in a smoky, dirty English town always give me a shock. They have in our atmosphere an unreal crockery appearance among ordinary brick and stone ones. When they are clean they are overpowering, and when they are dirty they are horrid. They do not take their



New buildings for University College, Nottingham, by P. Morley Horder. "If a design can be both classical and modernist in feeling at the same time . . . they go a long way to achieving this."

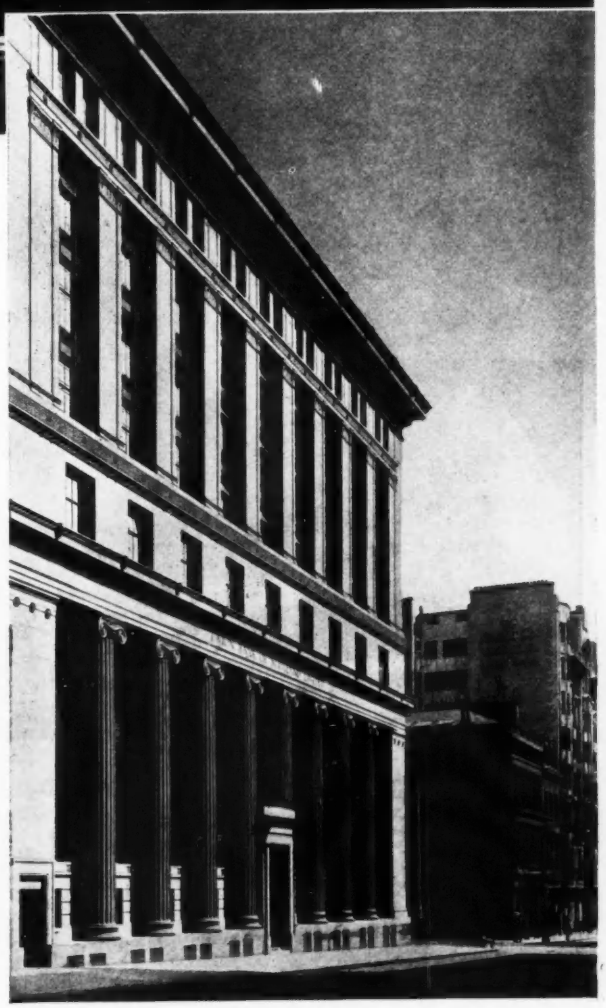


Imperial Chemical House, Millbank, S.W., by Sir Frank Baines. "The building . . . tells well from a distance, as one sees it, say, across the river from the Southern Railway before running into Waterloo."

dirt in a gentlemanly way. It runs down them in streaks. This particular building, I believe, fills up the garden of an old Regency crescent. That is against it, too. On the other hand, from the illustrations, one must admit that the building has a certain strength and unity. It looks admirably suited to its purpose, which is to be both an airy, clean factory and a good advertisement. It is the latter quality one fears. We may have whole districts of our towns destroyed by advertising buildings in bright colours just as we have advertising hoardings destroying stretches of the countryside. Poor old Mornington Crescent! I feel sorry for it with this highly made-up neighbour blocking the view it has so long enjoyed.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, NOTTINGHAM

The new buildings for University College, Nottingham, by Mr. Morley Horder, are far more impressive than any illustrations of them I have seen. Well situated in a park outside the town, with the lake in front of them (for the curious shape of which Mr. Horder is not responsible), they form a plain Portland stone pile of great restraint and dignity. If a design can be both classical and modernist in feeling at the same time I should say they go a long way to achieving this, so broad and simplified is the detail when you get near to it. This particularly applies to the internal courts, which are in stone, too. Sir Jesse Boot, the donor, has given with a generous hand. The chief criticism I should make is that it is difficult for anyone to design a compact and complete set of buildings like this for any modern university. The more compact and complete the buildings are today, the worse fit they will

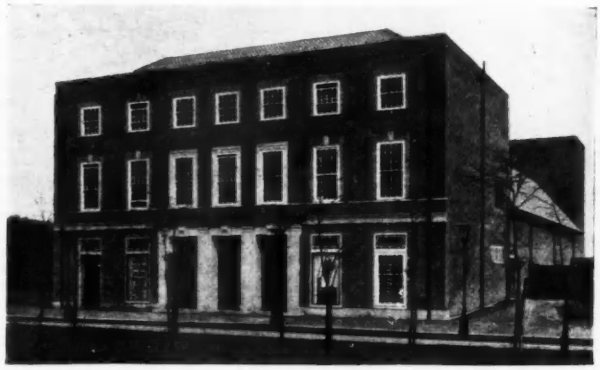


The Union Bank of Scotland, Glasgow, by James Miller, seen from Vincent Street. "A fine, simple composition."

probably be in ten years' time. The University of Reading offers the best solution to the problem that I know. It is a solution giving a formal centre—in its case a cloistered square—round which are the permanent administrative buildings and from which radiate laboratories, libraries, and blocks of lecture-rooms, disposed more or less informally, so that they can be regrouped and replanned as subjects grow or decline in importance, or new ones, impossible to foresee, jump into life.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL HOUSE

The vast Imperial Industries building on the riverside at Millbank, by Sir Frank Baines, bears a family resemblance to the work of Sir Edwin Lutyens. By this I mean that the idea of building a great plain podium several storys high and then erecting on it a gay superstructure of the orders was first used by him in several places. Britannic House, Grosvenor House, and the Midland Bank are examples. I do not mean that the detail of the Imperial Industries building or, indeed, the intimate feeling of it, is in any way like his work.



Theatre at Welwyn, Herts. By L. de Soissons and A. W. Kenyon.



The new flats, by Sir Edwin Lutyens, in course of completion on the site of Grosvenor House, Park Lane, W.



R.M.S.P. Offices, Cross Street, Manchester, by Grace and Farmer.

The building, largely because it has adopted these fine, simple ideas, including a plain, unbroken roof, tells well from a distance, as one sees it, say, across the river from the Southern Railway before running into Waterloo. Near at hand one finds the Ionic order, with volutes at 45 degrees repeated all along the top of the building, rather tiresome, a feature for which the happy idea of using the heads of the Mond family as carved keystones does not entirely compensate.

UNION BANK OF SCOTLAND: GLASGOW

Let us turn to Scotland. They know how to use the orders up there with severity and restraint. The Union Bank of Scotland in Glasgow, by Mr. James Miller, is a fine, simple composition in two great storys not unlike McKim Mead and White's fine City National Bank in New York.

Mr. James Miller, however, introduces two small mezzanine-looking storys as well, one in the base of the upper order and one in its frieze, which add to the scale. In the October number of *The Architectural Review* will be found a number of fine photographs which show



Celanese House, Hanover Square, W. By Gordon Jeeves.
"The building pure and simple, with no gaieties to enliven it."



The Westminster Bank, Piccadilly, W. By W. Curtis Green.
"A well-detailed building" at the corner of Albemarle Street.



New Premises for the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square, S.W. By Septimus Warwick.

that the detail inside and out could hardly be more scholarly and restrained. Like University College, Nottingham, though for slightly different reasons, this classical building, without any defiance of the classical canon, looks extraordinarily modern and efficient. It is certainly one of the best buildings of the year.

WELWYN THEATRE

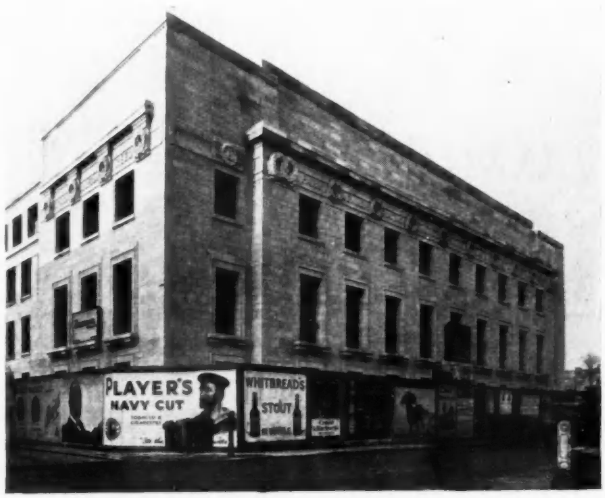
Swinging back again to the younger school, we have obviously among their buildings the little theatre at Welwyn by Messrs. Louis de Soissons and A. W. Kenyon. It is not so much the outside, which is in what one may almost call nowadays the vernacular Georgian idiom for domestic work, that attracts attention (though that is pleasant enough and probably does not desire, unlike most theatres, to draw much attention to itself), but the interior. This is not only gay and bright but full of novel ideas and happy conceits in decoration such as a theatre permits but seldom achieves. What interests me chiefly, however, is the frank treatment of the surface of the auditorium as that of a complete whole in itself. It is brightly banded throughout as one compartment, the horizontal bands being broken only by the long windows. There is no appliqué architecture here, nothing from the books drawn out and stuck on. However exciting the colouring, however novel the decorative adjuncts, it is the neat theatre, neither added to nor subtracted from by columns or other architectural stimulants, which is allowed to tell its tale.

CELANESE HOUSE

Celanese House in Hanover Square is the building pure and simple, too, but with no gaieties to enliven it. I do not mean that the external gaieties of a warehouse should be like the internal ones of a theatre, but one does need some sort of relief to bare bones, especially when they are so very hard. A cornice by itself is no more clothing than a collar by itself. This building appears to accept the Palladian formula of basement, order, and entablature, but leaves out all its modulating influence on the crude structure. In some of their Georgian fronts the old fellows went even farther and suppressed the cornice, too; but the adjustment of the proportions between the windows and the delicacy of all the detail they used implied not only an order but a fine one.

INDIA HOUSE (HOLT) LIVERPOOL

The great Holt building in Liverpool, called India House, by Messrs. Briggs and Thornely and Rowse, half of which has now been completed at the cost of about £1,000,000, and the second half begun, will probably be, when finished, by far the biggest block of offices in the country. It is a great astylar structure (except for a story of thin coupled pilasters under the main cornice, which, however, are mere surface decoration not affecting the main organization of the façade) very carefully detailed in an Italian-Renaissance-cum-modern-American manner. It is an extraordinarily efficient, direct



The London School of Tropical Medicine, Gower Street, W.C. By P. Morley Horder and Verner O. Rees.

sort of building, containing endless suites of perfectly lit offices with halls and corridors and staircases and batteries of lifts, all designed to give an air of scrupulous refinement and suppressed elegance. It is by far the best-found general office building to be let to a whole hive of tenants I have been in on either side of the Atlantic. The result is that, in spite of its light architectural dress, it seems to fit this machine age perfectly. Of its kind it is a very fine achievement. So big is it, however, vertically as well as horizontally, that among the surrounding buildings it seems like some great American twelve-cylinder car surrounded on all sides by Austin Sevens and Morris Minors. This, of course, is not the architects' fault. The town should never have allowed a height of 120 ft. from the pavement level. Mr. Rowse has started by himself an almost equally big building, the headquarters of Martin's Bank, on the opposite side of Water Street, which will do something to restore the balance as far as that street is concerned. It is, too, a richer and warmer building. It is only fair to the architects of the Holt building to say their clients, after the building had started, cut out certain very valuable enrichments.



India House (Holt), Liverpool, by Briggs and Thornely and Rowse, now half completed, will probably be the biggest office-block in the country.

WESTMINSTER BANK, PICCADILLY

I have saved to the end the work of the members of the Academy. The last place on a theatrical bill is often the most honourable. There is virtue, as an actress once said to me, in the copulative "and." In this case it is "and" Mr. Curtis Green and Sir Edwin Lutyens. Neither are, this year, I think, represented by their most interesting work. The Westminster Bank in Piccadilly at the corner of Albemarle Street is a well-detailed building, as is everything that comes from Mr. Green's hand, but somehow the composition does not seem very happy. The three big arches at the fourth-floor level on either façade, which form its climax, have had the load taken off them by the deeply-recessed loggias above. Up to their crown all is strong, simple, and massive, yet with fine drawing. Then comes this hollow top story, intriguing in itself but difficult to reconcile with the work below. Perhaps the suddenness of the roof, which is half the trouble, is due to some light and air questions which may one day be adjusted, and the bigness and breadth of the rest of the building be given to this portion too.



Britannic House, Finsbury Circus, E.C., by Sir Edwin Lutyens, seen from the Circus gardens.

GROSVENOR HOUSE

There is not space left to discuss Grosvenor House. I like the great cliff of brick which, as it extends, will, I am convinced, become more and more imposing. At present the little pavilions on the roof do not look their best. When the building is doubled in length I think they will be found very valuable in punctuating its breaks and returns. The base is effective decoration, too. That is what the orders are coming to externally, mere decoration to the tops and bottoms of buildings. Even Mr. Selfridge would not now have the courage to build another Imperial Palace, however much he extends the original one.



A NOCTURNE IN PARIS:
ONE OF THE FOUNTAINS OF THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE ILLUMINATED.

With their tritons, nereids, and dolphins animated by scintillating cascades, these decorations take on a fresh allurement after dark

AN EARLY MODERNIST

James Wild and His Work

BY J. N. SUMMERSON

James William Wild (1814-1892) was brought up in the "sham-Gothic" school, but broke away to design many buildings strangely modern in tendency. Representative instances are here reproduced. He had a feeling for the Oriental, even before his sojourn in Egypt.



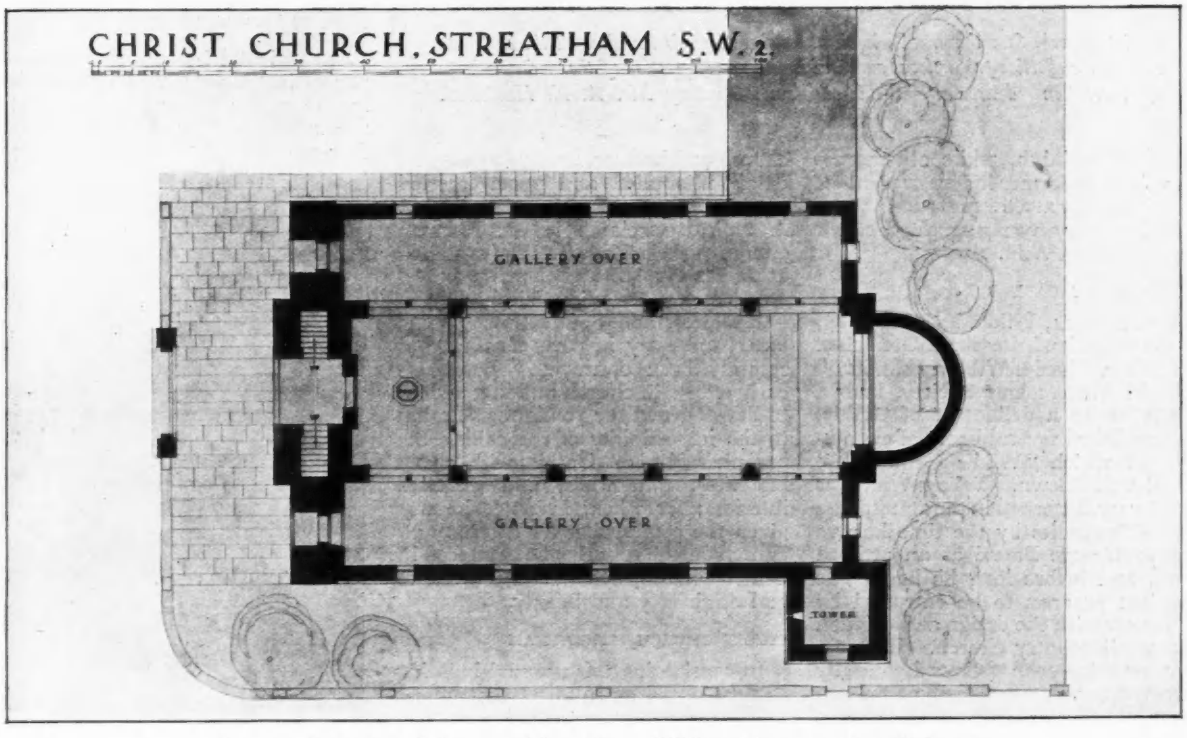
Christ Church, Streatham (1840). Wild's Oriental bent is shown in this arch of his west front.



Christ Church, Streatham. The apse of the eastern end groups well with gable and campanile.

THE wayward intricacies of nineteenth-century architecture, which have not yet found their way into the pages of history, present an engaging spectacle of diverse and transitory reactions prompted by the new conditions which the Victorian age brought with it. The first three decades are straightforward enough, following with dignity in the wake of the eighteenth century; but the first outbursts of romantic enthusiasm which provoked the "battle of the styles" are only the beginning of the long story of conflicting ideals and stylistic creeds which finally wrought the picturesque confusion from which we are now supposed to be emerging.

The fourth decade of the century witnessed the first clash of arms between Greek and Goth. The uncompromising gospel of Welby Pugin consigned to æsthetic damnation not only the consistently immoral "one-idea Roman-cement man," but also the more insidious classic wolf who assumed Gothic raiment; and thenceforth Gothic ceased to be an intellectual fancy to be indulged in suburban churches as a relaxation from classic convention, and became a faith demanding unswerving devotion from its priesthood. Naturally this led to the breaking up of the half-hearted sham-Gothic party. Some, like Sir Gilbert Scott, enthusiastically embraced the



A measured drawing of the ground-floor plan. Wild's employment of multicoloured bricks to decorate the exterior walls was well in advance of his time.



Christ Church, Streatham. This view, looking towards the altar at the east end, conveys the effective proportions, and, incidentally, a suggestion of the modern scheme of decoration desired by Wild and carried out by Mr. A. E. Henderson.

cause of Puginism, while others persisted in their former heresy or went off experimentally at a tangent; and among these last was a young architect called James William Wild.

WILD'S EARLY CAREER

Born in 1814, Wild was brought up in the school of the sham-Gothicists. His father, Charles Wild, a member of the old Watercolour Society, had a reputation as a delineator of Gothic, and published several books of engravings, of which "Wild's Cathedrals" is still well known. Young Wild was therefore well steeped in the atmosphere of Gothic studies by the time he was sent to George Basevi as an articled pupil, and before long he had made sufficient progress to be entrusted by his master with the design and erection of a small country church. Independent practice soon followed, and by 1840 Wild had erected some half-dozen cheap churches in what was called a "free-Gothic" manner. These unhappy examples of early Victorian church architecture, strange medleys of detail, ill-applied and poorly carried out, are not worth very much notice. A typical specimen is the Norman church on Blackheath Hill (exhibited at the R.A., 1838), and there are others at Coates (Cambridgeshire), Barton (Yorkshire), and Southampton. The latter, an essay in early English, has recently been destroyed. But these early efforts in church building appear to have opened the young man's mind to the impossibility of reconciling the paraphernalia of Gothic with cheap materials, thin walls, and galleried interiors; for when, in 1840, he was given the commission for a large new church in the suburbs, he produced in Christ Church, Streatham, a work of real originality and beauty.

CHRIST CHURCH, STREATHAM

In considering this unusual building it must be borne in mind that it was finished some eight years before Butterfield's famous church in Margaret Street was begun, and that Ruskin's dogmas on polychromy did not appear in full till "Stones of Venice" was finally launched in 1851. At Margaret Street the use of different colours was regarded as a surprising innovation, but at Streatham Wild had already employed bricks of three colours to decorate the exterior of his church, and had contrived to give style and character to the design by the use of ingenious cornices and strings built up of these materials.

But besides the clever handling of polychrome brickwork, there was much in Wild's church to astonish the critic of the early 'forties. The bold composition of the west front, with the strangely Oriental arch-motif and spreading cavetto cornice is probably as striking today as in the first year of its existence, and the campanile, with its long slit windows, has a curiously modern air.

From the south and east the church takes on a more Italian character owing to the many-windowed apse, which groups admirably with the east gable and the campanile. The good scale of the exterior is well preserved inside by high arcades with gallery arches threading through, and the internal proportions are bold and effective. An unfortunate gloominess results from the smallness of the windows and the poorness of most of the fittings, but this has been partly set right by a modern scheme of colour decoration added by Mr. A. E. Henderson, an improvement which Wild desired, but was unable to carry out in his time.

The Oriental influence which is apparent in the west front reasserts itself in the rather Byzantine treatment of the nave capitals and the curious four-centered arch under the west



Christ Church, Streatham. Decorative brickwork on the western front.

gallery. That Wild had a strong leaning towards Eastern architecture is evident, and in 1842 this inclination led him to join the expedition sent out by the King of Prussia under Dr. Lepsius to explore the antiquities of Egypt.

WILD IN EGYPT

Here Wild became fascinated by the mysteries of Oriental construction, and, after making a thorough examination of the Great Pyramid, set himself to explore the mosques and houses of the Arab population. In Damascus and Cairo he lived for some time, making drawings and sketches, occasionally adopting Arab dress in order to penetrate the mosques. It would be interesting to know whether any of Wild's work here has been preserved, for his drawings would form a valuable record of much Arab work which has since been swept away.

Wild's next commission was the result of his sojourn in the East. The English community at Alexandria had applied to the Cambridge Camden Society—at that time the supreme authority on matters of church design—for suitable plans for their new church, and the society, with singular lack of imagination, had issued, "ex cathedra," an obviously unsuitable design in "middle-pointed" Gothic, which it was found to be far beyond the powers of Turkish masons to execute.

Accordingly Wild was called in and given the commission, which resulted in a church of considerable originality in a strongly Europeanized version of the Saracenic style. In many ways this church is reminiscent of the Streatham building. The western arch-motif appears again, and the tower is in this instance completely detached and placed at the south-east angle. The use of small windows, scarcely justifiable at Streatham, is here an essential condition, and the open roof of the earlier church is replaced by a flat ceiling with deep panels.



St. Martin's Schools, Castle Street, Long Acre (1849: won in competition). A façade of considerable beauty produced by simple means. The top story was formerly intended as a children's open playground.



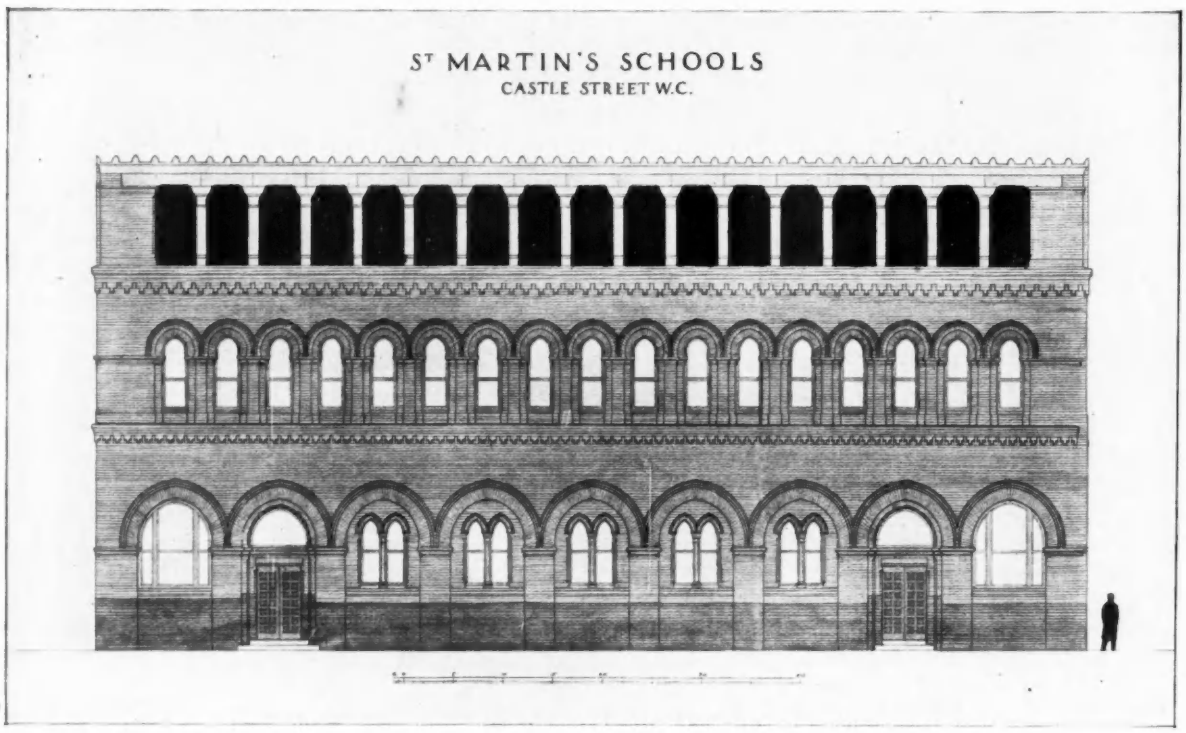
Christ Church, Streatham. The south side: a brickwork detail.

ST. MARTIN'S SCHOOLS

Before returning to England Wild visited Greece, Italy, and Spain, but by 1848 he was again in London, and in the following year gained in competition the St. Martin's northern schools in Castle Street, Long Acre. After the Streatham church this building forms Wild's most important contribution to his art. A plain school frontage in a narrow side street gave Wild the opportunity of showing that he could produce a façade of great beauty with only the simplest means at his disposal. The vigorous arcuated treatment of the lower stories and the crowning arcade of Caen stone form a fine rhythmic composition, wonderfully telling in a narrow street, while the details are interesting and reminiscent of Italian work. The top story, now glazed, was formerly intended as an open playground for the schoolchildren.

In 1851 Wild was appointed "decorative architect to the Great Exhibition." This brought him into touch with that group of designers whose names are associated with the early glories of South Kensington: General Scott and Captain Fowkes, Owen Jones—who became Wild's brother-in-law—and others; but in the same year his health broke down completely, and he was compelled to retire from active practice.

The remainder of his architectural activities consisted in providing designs which were carried out by other hands, and in the work of his later years there is a marked absence of spontaneity, and his designs appear rather laboured and eccentric.



A measured drawing of the elevation to the narrow street, a photograph of which is given on the previous page. The arcuated treatment below and the crowning arcade of Caen stone are Italian in feeling.



The great water-tower at Grimsby Docks (1852): like a minaret.

GRIMSBY WATER-TOWER

The last design which can be included among the productions of his early days is the great water-tower at Grimsby Docks, a red brick structure 230 ft. high, standing between the locks which divide the outer basin from the wharves. The design is inspired by Italian and Oriental towers with the minaret idea skilfully adapted in the treatment of the crowning lantern. The sheer mass of brickwork, rising without interruption for some 200 ft. to the first gallery, is characteristic of Wild's powerful handling of the material—a handling essentially structural in its directness and freedom from mannerisms. The "machicolations" are a legitimate decorative device for forming a wide gallery at the top of the tower.

WILD'S MUSEUM APPOINTMENT

The Grimsby tower dates from 1852. In the following year Wild was appointed referee on Arabian art at the South Kensington Museum, and for the next seventeen years he seems to have severed all connection with architecture. But in 1870 he came to the front again with a design for consular buildings at Alexandria, which he exhibited at the Royal Academy of that year, and which was well reviewed in the architectural Press. But this design was never executed, and has probably been altogether lost. From a short account in *The Builder* it appears to have been conceived in a free Italian manner with a deep veranda on the first floor behind square columns.

BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM

The Bethnal Green Museum design, made in the following year and carried out, after modifications, by General Scott, shows that Wild still retained his individuality, although the intense vitality of his early designs is absent. This museum, projected as an "outwork" of South Kensington, consists of an iron and glass hall contained in a brickwork shell. Wild's original design showed a forecourt with a cloister on three sides leading to the refreshment room and library wings. But two sides of the cloister as well as the refreshment room, library, and a great deal of sculpture, were omitted in execution.

However, the building as it stands retains one or two points of interest.



The Architectural Courts at the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, designed by Wild and carried out by General Scott. Through the double arcade runs a version of the Doric order.

The glass hall is a typical specimen of the Kensington greenhouse style introduced with the Crystal Palace, and is divided by cast-iron columns into three "sheds" whose sections are expressed by the flat gables of the façade. The floor of the main hall is covered with mosaic neatly executed by women convicts from Woking Gaol. Perhaps the most interesting detail is the brickwork of the side walls, a good example of Wild's taste in decorative brick design.

THE ARCHITECTURAL COURTS

Another of Wild's designs, which was carried out by General Scott, was that part of the South Kensington Museum known as the Architectural Courts, two vast glass-covered halls, divided by a double arcade through which runs an unusual and interesting version of the Greek Doric order.

A design dating from 1872 is that for the British Legation at Teheran, and here the architect indulged his taste for Oriental motifs to the full. The buildings are laid out on an axial asymmetrical plan with the principal blocks enclosing three sides of a court-yard. There is a clock-tower with a pyramidal roof placed at the end of one of these blocks and behind the opposite block stretch the servants' quarters. Behind the middle or entrance block a terrace leads down to the water-garden. A drawing preserved at the Office of Works shows a charming domed bath-house, but this was never executed.



The Bethnal Green Museum, intended as "an out-work of South Kensington" (1871). The work, which was carried out after modification by General Scott, was conceived after seventeen years' retirement from architecture.

WILD'S LATER YEARS

In the following years Wild's attention was engaged by the erection of various exhibition buildings, including the two long galleries at South Kensington now occupied by the India Museum and the Imperial War Museum. These interesting buildings have, unfortunately, been incorporated in the Imperial Institute in such a way that their exteriors are completely hidden. They consist of two stories, the upper galleries being top-lit and the lower ones projecting on one side as a kind of glazed loggia. In 1878 Wild succeeded Bonomi at the Sir John Soane Museum, where he remained as curator till his death in 1892, making several alterations there and adding a small domed room.

Wild's substantial claim to a place in the history of English architecture rests on three buildings alone, and those of no particular importance—a suburban church, a school, and a water-tower. But for sheer originality and independence of thought expressed in an age when architects still directed their ideas along the narrow lines of literal revivalism those works are unusually interesting. Wild was a modernist in the truest sense of the word, and although his works were not sufficient in number or importance to exert any kind of influence in his time, they are of surpassing significance as historical landmarks, and even today they stand on their own merits as examples of imaginative and unconventional design.

SIR D. Y. CAMERON ON GLASGOW.

Sir D. Y. Cameron, addressing the students of Glasgow School of Art at a prize-giving ceremony, characterized the Kelvindale housing scheme as a "plague-ridden spot," and in an appeal to the students said that the future of the city lay in their hands with all the grim lessons of the past to guide them. Glasgow, he said, presented a great problem, and few cities in Europe had been blessed with a situation so full of opportunity—alas! so deplorably neglected. It had been rich in admirable architects, but they had lacked cohesion. It had had men of great taste, but no responsible council of advisers. Hence its streets were a series of samples, many admirable. As never before they were discussing amenity and its influence on a population. So far so good. But Glasgow very urgently stood in need of a small council—partly professional, partly lay—with great powers to supervise plans and designs, that more unity, more dignity of street architecture might be attained.

Even after all their thinking and discussing, their Government commissions of the Fine Arts, their societies for the preservation of rural places, etc., freedom had been granted to some local body or private body to ruin for generations that beautiful southern slope above and westwards of the Kelvinside Academy playing fields—a reproach to all interested in Glasgow. They were taught to forgive and forget, but there were cases where to do so would be a crime, and that was one. This was a case for removal.

But he would cite a case for enrichment. All the learning of the university had not completed its vast building, because the thing heard was ever in their midst—considered of more importance than the thing seen. The niches intended for statues of its most famous sons the university had left empty, and it was nearly sixty years since it was built. "Students of the Glasgow School of Art," he concluded, "you have inherited infinitely more than your fathers. You have a place of study they could not have dreamt of, you have everything to your hand, and if you can by constant thought and deep devotion create art of new and appealing beauty, your effort will not fail sooner or later to find responsive hearts which will apprehend your purpose and seek your aid."

NEW BANKS AT "THE BANK"

The Midland:

[Gotch and Saunders in association with Sir Edwin Lutyens]

Lloyds:

[Sir John Burnet and Partners and Campbell Jones, Sons, and Smithers]

BY E. MAXWELL FRY

Two of the "Big Five" banking groups have marched upon "The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street" for whom, herself, a new domicile is arising on the old site. In Poultry the centre section of the Midland's Temple of Commerce is already complete. In Cornhill work is well forward on a Palace of Finance destined to house Lloyds Bank.

THE general aspect of the City of London, unlike that of the West End, can stand a deal of tampering with. Its lines of tortuous streets, constantly a-shuffle with change, hardly alter their expression of princely gloom, what though every other façade be new, and every new building as high again as that which it replaced. A little less light gleams down to illumine stone on which only the first films of soot are being deposited, but the twist of the street is the same, and Wren's church, whichever it may be, stands inevitably where it stood.

So long as streets are narrow and buildings tall, this, the chief characteristic of the whole, preserves the flavour of the City; and while we can contrast, on entering it, the openness that surrounds the low screen-wall of the Bank with that darkness beyond, then the other essential characteristic is there, the seasoning that adds piquancy to the dish.

CAÑONS AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE

What, then, will happen when a new Bank rises from behind Soane's wall to tower above the street? The light will be shut out, the contrast obliterated, and we shall pass without pause from the no-man's land of Cheapside and Queen Victoria Street into the fastnesses of the City. This will be a change more radical than any we have yet experienced. It will deepen perceptibly the gloom of the City, and while it completes the balance of weight about the Royal Exchange, it will make this junction of thoroughfares little more than a confluence of traffic, that flows, like a rapid torrent, deep down in the bed of a cañon.

This simile of the cañon is not inexact when we consider the vastness of the buildings now being erected. They overtop the limits of ordinary comparison to become less buildings than man-made mountains, rising sheer from the bed of the stream, to where they shelve back to the tableland above. To man, who walks at their base, they are incomprehensible at one glance. He must move around them or remove himself to a distance before they unfold the lines of their design to him. He sees only the strength of their supporting masses and the richness of their doors and windows.

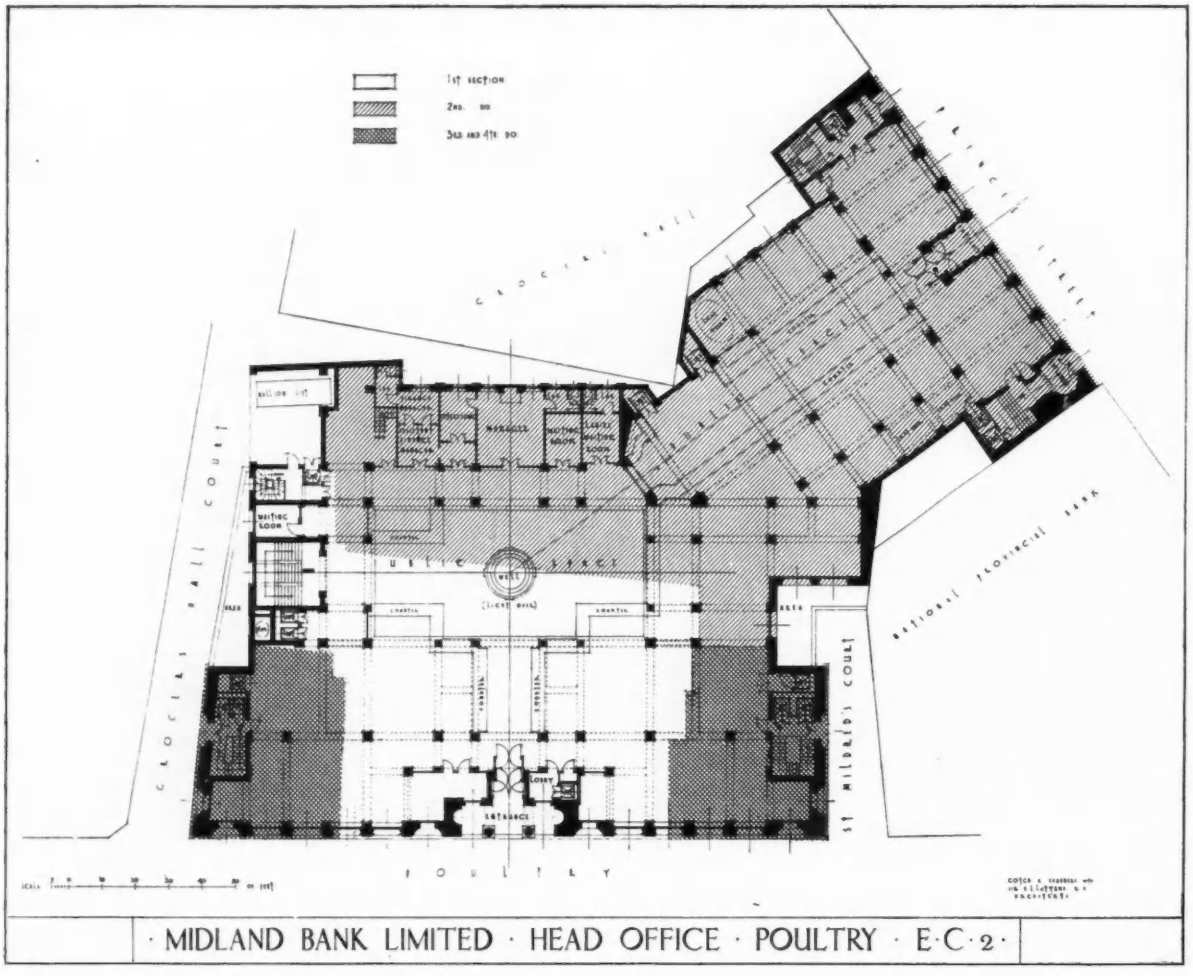
Through a forest of nineteenth-century chimney pots and pent roofs these twentieth-century colossi thrust their



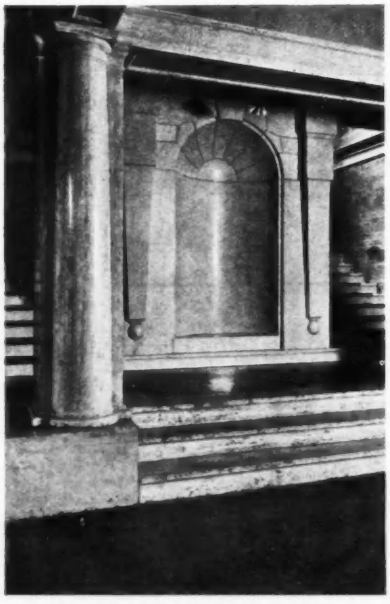
LLOYDS. Architect's perspective drawing of the frontage to Cornhill.



MIDLAND. Architect's perspective drawing of the complete Poultry frontage.



MIDLAND. Ground-floor plan, indicating the three stages in which the work is being carried out.



MIDLAND. A detail in the basement; the niche under the stairs.

heads, substituting for whole tracts of ancient jumblery their clean, hard contours of Portland stone.

In no other part of the City could the erection close together of three great buildings more profoundly affect the general aspect of the whole than at the Bank, where within fifty yards of one another, two of the Big Five are building their headquarters under the eye of a rapidly enlarging Bank of England.

FAÇADES IN CORNHILL AND POULTRY

Flanking the Exchange on the Cornhill side, the façade of Lloyds Bank shows through a covering of scaffolding, and in the Poultry, a little removed, the first section of the Midland Bank headquarters is exposed in its finished state. Neither is sufficiently complete to enable us to realize their final state with absolute certainty, but enough exists now, fortified with what drawings and photographs can be obtained, to enable us to make some preliminary appraisal.

Both buildings, in so far as we concern ourselves with mass alone, conform to the Grand Cañon order of things in general. This is in the very nature of big building today and is a force acting from the street on all alike. When we have allowed this point in common, we can turn to see how little else these buildings share with one another. Primarily it seems to me to be a matter of artistic virility that makes Sir Edwin Lutyens's Midland Bank the greater of the two; this and the fact that Mr. Tait's cornices and colonnade are a retrogression, where in the Midland Bank the lack of cornice is a logical concession.

A TEMPLE OF COMMERCE

In the Midland Bank Sir Edwin seems to have advanced the art of palace building to a farther and more definite stage. Britannic House was a nearly fairy-like palace built upon a cliff, and this in a severer way piles building upon building; but whereas in the earlier example the interest lay in the upper parts, here it is divided equally between the complexity of the



MIDLAND. The completed first section of the work as it stands today, facing Poultry.

supporting structure at the base, and the comparative austerity in the blank walls of the crowning building. With enormous reveals to his ground-floor windows—black caves of shadow they are—and with a blocky sort of cross-membering at the first floor, suggesting a supporting raft, he prepares for the cliff face of masonry that rises unbroken to the level upon which stands, as a nearly separate erection, the Temple of Commerce.

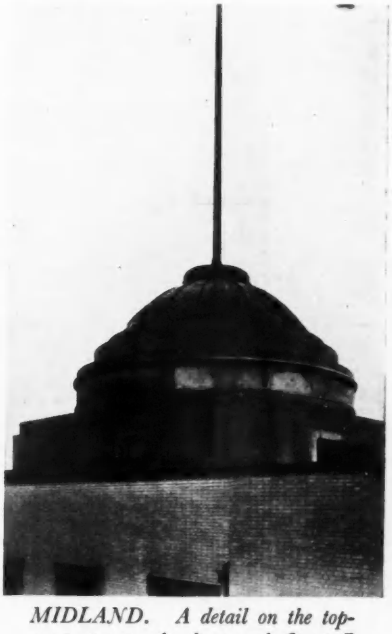
In the preparation for the main block all the effects of most dramatic chiaroscuro are called in to help. Heavy rustication separates great blocks of stone, window shadows underline the insistence on mass, and a portico that carries you back to San Michele at Verona burrows deeply into the strata of heavy stone. It is enormously fine. This is the way the Americans set about a skyscraper, only their richness is so usually a thin and surface glitter, whereas this is worked out as an artist does it, in light and shade. Contrast, too, the veneer-surface of the shaft of any American skyscraper with the feeling of sumptuous modelling that co-ordinates the main block of this building. In place of a pattern of die-sunk windows repeating *ad infinitum*, there is here an arrangement in vertical tiers, connected laterally in arcade.

THE SKELETON DOES NOT WALK

The uniformity of steel structure obtrudes nowhere. Bedded deep there lie the girders and stanchions that support the building, but Sir Edwin Lutyens keeps his skeleton in the strongest room. It does not walk by day.

The whole effect is one of an exultant piling up of fine masonry. It is alive and expansive, and looks as though it were built stone upon stone, upward from the ground. A good deal of it must be so, at least as far as the top of the first story; but however it is built, even if it is one big conjuring trick, the resultant effect justifies the means.

I don't quite know what to make of the temple-like building that stands aloof upon the plateau. Its windowless



MIDLAND. A detail on the topmost story: the dome and flagstaff.



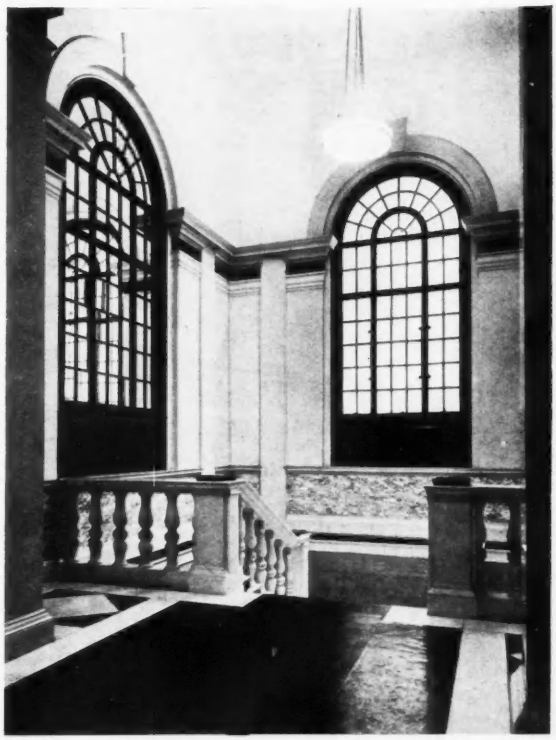
MIDLAND. A corner of the panelled boardroom, showing one of its four fireplaces, which are executed in white marble.



MIDLAND. View taken from the public space, looking towards the entrance from Poultry, showing counters on either hand.



MIDLAND. Marblework of one of the main staircases.



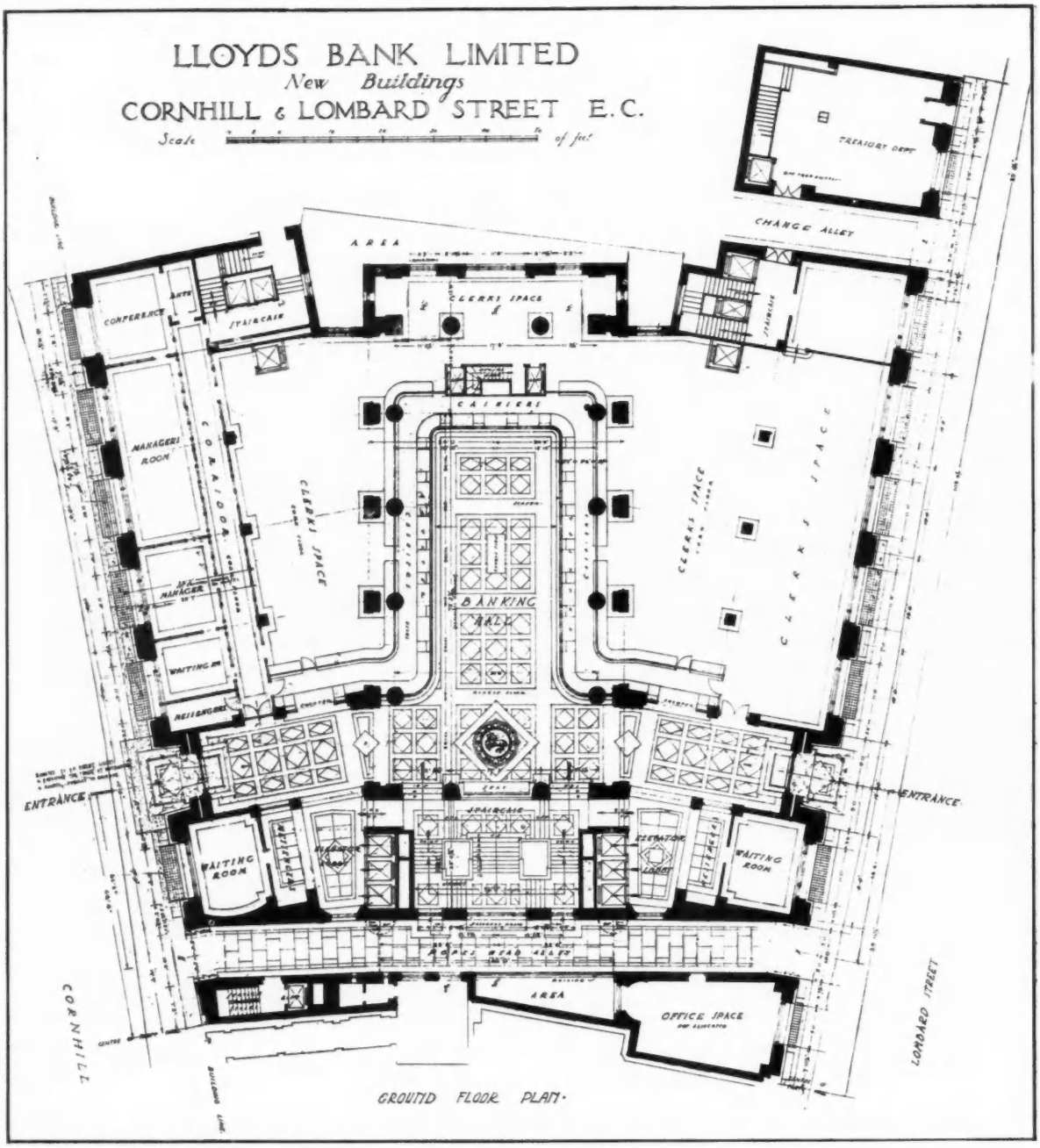
MIDLAND. A landing on the white marble staircase.



MIDLAND. A general view of the spacious boardroom corridor



MIDLAND. A portion of the corridor which serves the boardroom.



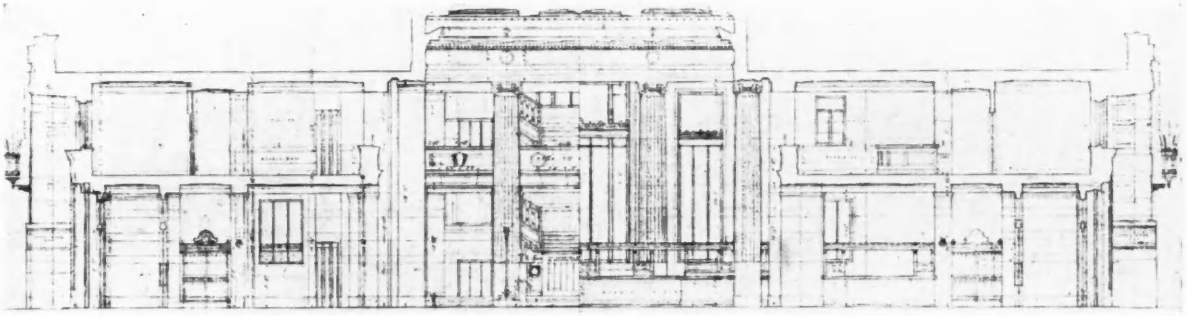
LLOYDS. The ground-floor plan shows how the problems of a wedge-shaped site, with two alleys intersecting it, have been met.

walls suggest the presence within of esoteric rite: the worship of the bull-faced Mammon; the secret mysteries of the Big Five. Disarming is the gay Palladian window that overlooks the cliff face, but everything else up there is only just this side of threatening—and the dome is flatly menacing.

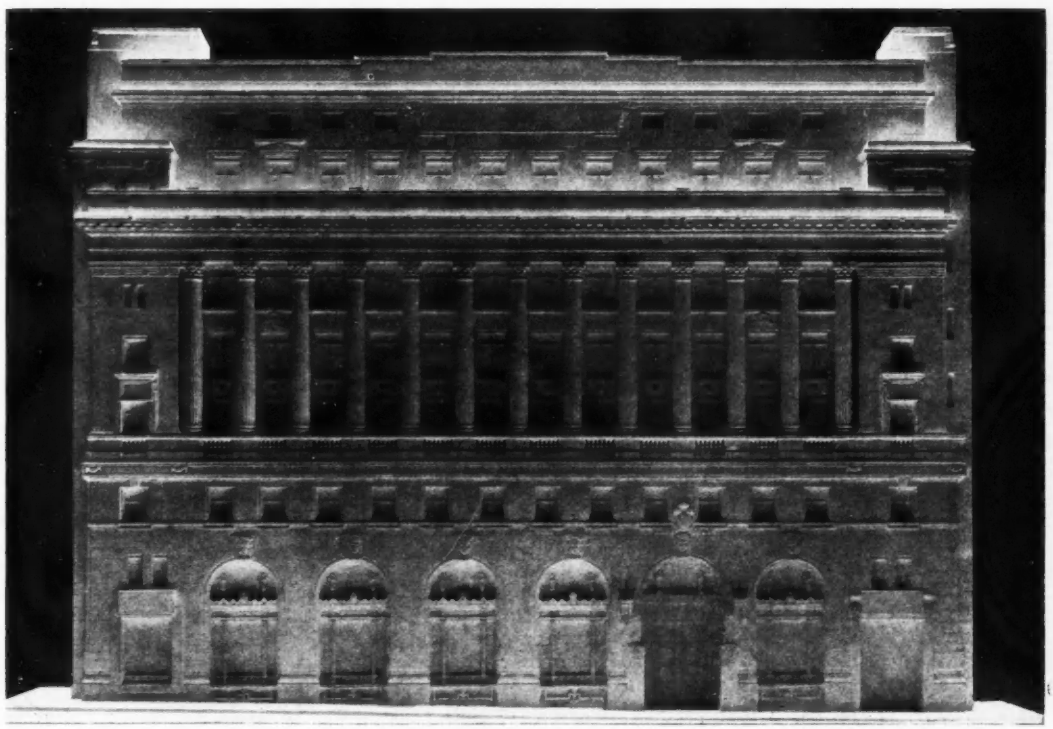
The building which we are considering is that part of the whole that lies nearest the Poultry, but actually one arm reaches through to Prince's Street, where it fronts on to the Bank of England. On the ground floor everything is given over to two great banking halls, the larger of the two being entered from Poultry. They join at a very awkward angle, overcome in the smaller hall by the employment of an angular apsidal treatment of the ceiling plan.

It is impossible to gauge its final effect when only a third is completed. The essential values are spatial, and a temporary blank wall shuts off the very beginnings of space.

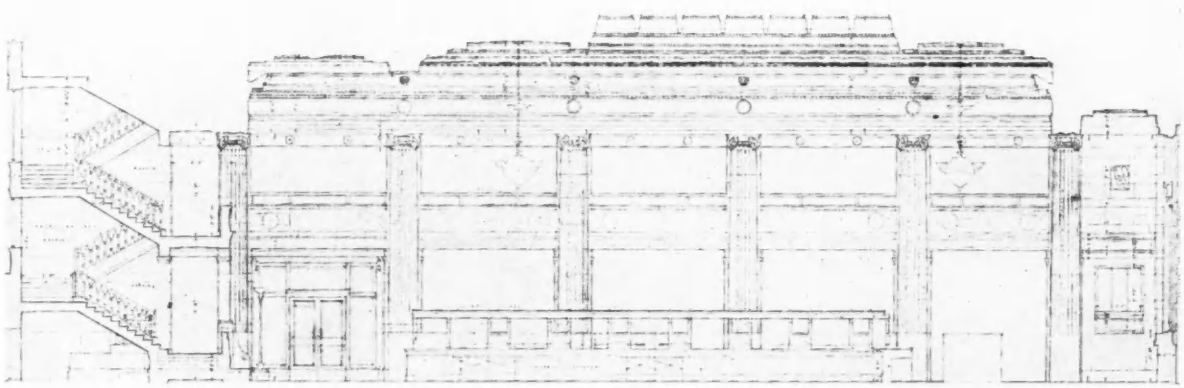
There is a hint in the green marble piers of what is to come. These are built up of a mosaic of fairly small pieces of Verdite marble, with the object, probably, of producing an intense colour, unalloyed by the veinings usual in strongly-coloured marble. The woodwork of counters and other furniture looks very like mahogany, but it is really quite impossible to



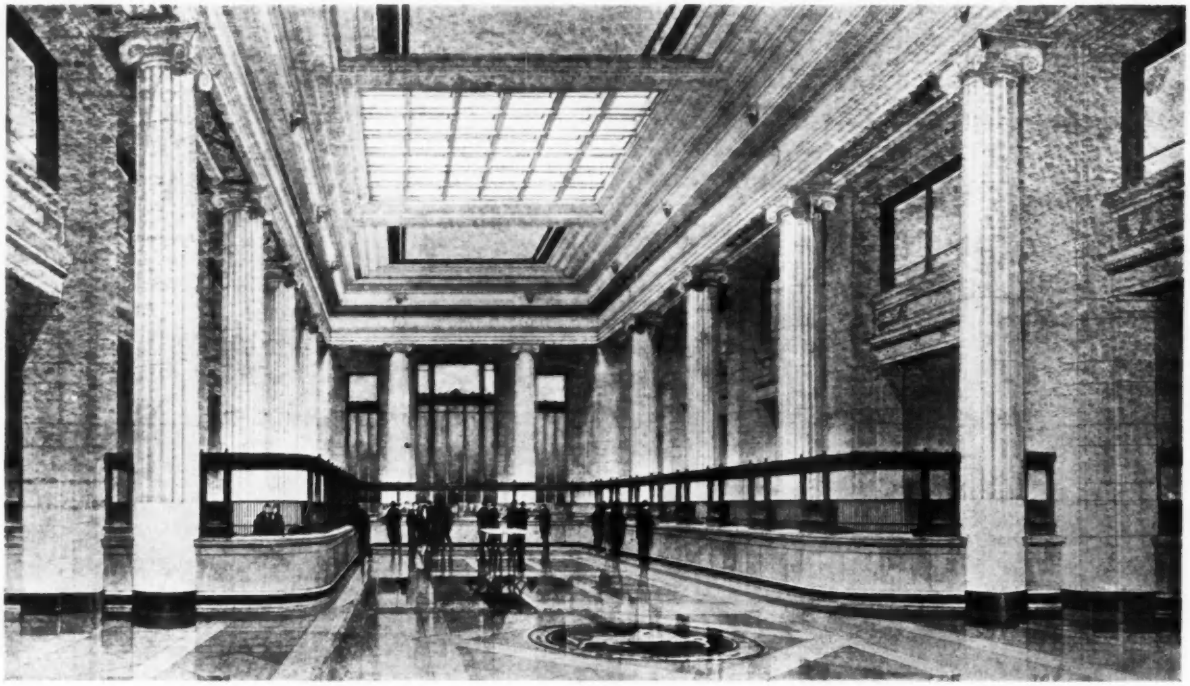
LLOYDS. Transverse half-sections—on left, towards Pope's Head Alley ; on right, towards Change Alley.



LLOYDS. This view of the elevation to Cornhill is photographed from the architect's scale model of the building.



LLOYDS. Longitudinal section, showing the disposition of the main banking hall.



LLOYDS. The architect's perspective drawing of the main banking hall.

assess the relative values of materials until the thing is finished.

One may admire the marblework of the beautiful staircase that leads to the basement floors, and wonder how Sir Edwin Lutyens manages to make his marble look so brilliant. As at Britannic House, this staircase is a shimmering, glowing arrangement in black and white, the direct contrast serving to heighten the effect of brilliancy in each, while a simple coved ceiling, white as the marble, catches and throws back the reverberations of light.

A catalogue of the floors and endless departments piled one above another serves no very useful purpose here. It impresses one to know that on the fourth floor no less than five general managers may be out if you call; and that twelve assistant general managers may be too busy to see you this morning. That is distinctly in the grand manner.

When you reach plateau-level there is a long corridor that leads to the boardroom, all designed in that very personal variant of the eighteenth century which Sir Edwin Lutyens has made his own. It is executed in pine. At present it is painted white; is being, in fact, constantly painted, like the roses in *Alice in Wonderland;* but one day the paint will be stripped, and the pine will have the appearance of old wood from which the paint has been stripped—which is, I assure you, a very beautiful, though very expensive effect.

Of what a queer mixture of compartments is such a building composed; and yet how logically are they expressed in this! The emphasis of the public banking halls at street level is unmistakable; the great mass of undenominated working space reads as one; and above all, set back from any contact with the rest, is the Temple of Commerce, the hall of the directors.

It is a solution of the problem of the half-and-half skyscraper, at once intensely brilliant and personal. I do not think it possible of any other architect living today, and in ten years time such a mighty playing with stone and steel will be an art lost for ever.



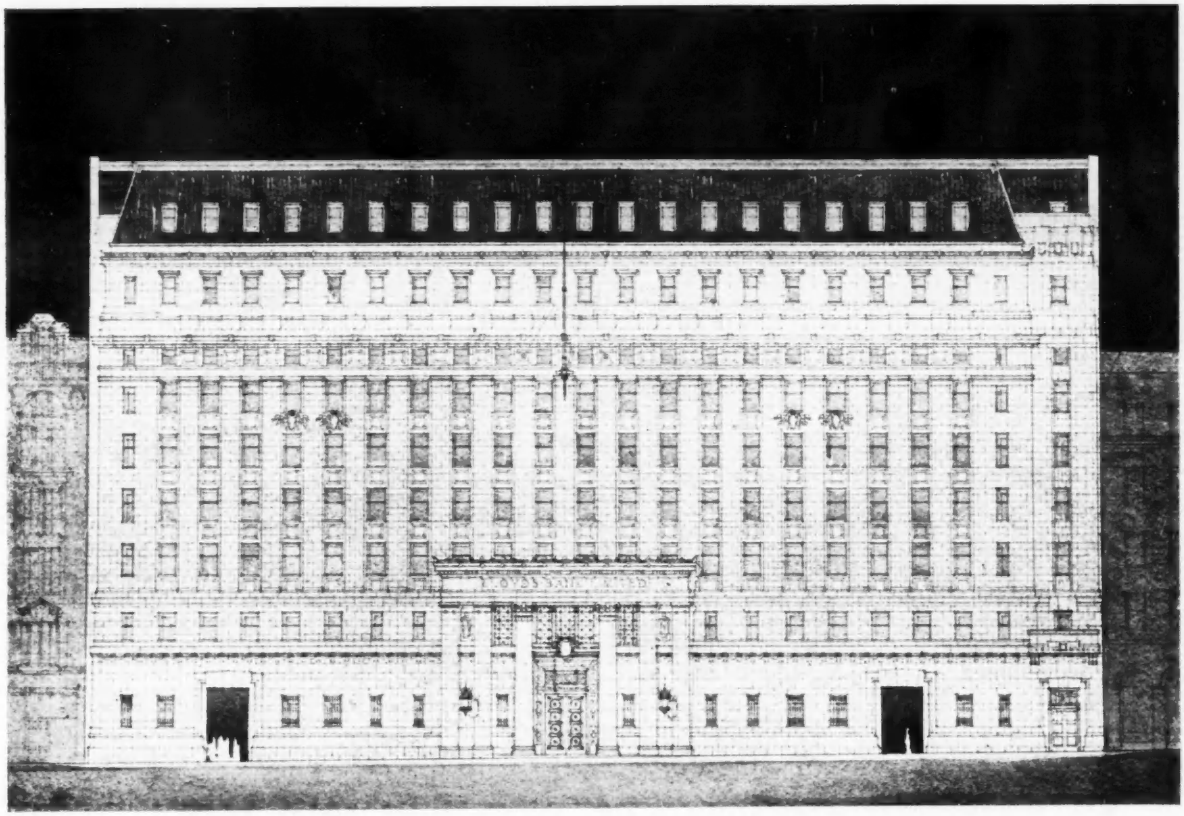
LLOYDS. A marble cap in the banking hall.

A PALACE OF FINANCE

It is unfortunate that the half-finished state of Lloyds Bank offers for discussion only the limited field of drawings and photographs taken from the plaster model. Comparison of the two buildings would in any case be a little beside the point, since the Midland Bank stands rather less cumbered with surrounding property than does Lloyds, shut in, as it is, between Lombard Street and Cornhill. Both buildings go their separate ways, and if the Midland building soars to dizzier heights of imagination, it does so in the comparative safety of the Poultry. In face of the Royal Exchange and the Bank of England, discretion may well become the better part of valour. Therefore the emphasis in Lloyds is horizontal, and the statement of the building is



LLOYDS. A ceiling detail in the banking hall.



LLOYDS. The proposed elevation to Lombard Street, photographed from the architect's perspective drawing.



LLOYDS. Perspective drawing of the Lombard St. entrance.



LLOYDS. Perspective drawing of the Cornhill entrance.

such as McKim would have given it. It is a building of the American Renaissance, exhibiting all the swagger of Roman and Italian detail. Rather pompous, but fine and grand. It is all grand from street to uppermost cornice, for there is no attempt to indicate the middle region that corresponds to the shaft of a skyscraper. In place of this, and disguising it, the high base supports a massive colonnade, carrying a fully-developed cornice. With this cornice ends, for all good purposes, the façade to the street.

From a distance it will be seen that the colonnade is a screen from behind which rises the terrific mass of what one is tempted to call the real building.

DANGER OF THE GREAT CORNICE

Therein lies the danger of the great cornice in association with a zoned building. It happens in Devonshire House, and here again with much greater force; for there will be points of vantage whence it will appear to the observer that the upper and the lower cornices are about to meet, like the lid of a piano closing upon the keyboard. The true emphasis of the building seems to me to lie away from the horizontal, which rules in vain, when the other will keep breaking through.

The fine metal-work that makes rich the doors and windows of the ground floor will be more splendid than any in the City; but the Strozzi lamps,



LLOYDS. Stone cap to main order end blocks [*Lombard Street*].

which have had a definite cultural value in America, seem a little wearier in well-doing as they journey back eastward. Will nobody design a lamp that knows not Strozzi?

The plan of the building, when one considers the complex organization of a banking headquarters, is a marvel of simplification. The site is wedge-shaped and fairly regular, with a narrow court running along the widest arc of the wedge, and an alley that has been incorporated within the building, running from street to street on the shorter end.

A MASTERLY PLAN

This alley is made the base line, which the major axis, bisecting the angle between Lombard Street and Cornhill, cuts centrally. On the major axis is placed a large and very dignified banking hall, entered from a corridor that runs parallel with the base. At the far end of the hall are tall windows with transomes and uprights in bronze, and at the lower end is a composition of stairs, seen through great columns. The marble is to be, I imagine, some variety of travertine, giving a rich effect of patina in association with bronze. It will make an interior as fine as the best American work: simple, direct, and restrained in colour and design.

The rise of three such important buildings in a circumscribed area surely sets the seal upon the feverish rebuilding of the City. They must at least constitute its most important consecutive operation—a work that will settle the configuration of the Forum Londinium for many years to come.



LLOYDS. Stone shield over main entrance [*Cornhill*].



ENGLISH PRECEDENT No. 46

ENTRANCE TO "FELLOW'S BUILDING," CHRIST'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

This is one of the entrances to the so-called "Fellow's Building," which was completed in 1642. At one time this building was said to have been designed by Inigo Jones, but confirmation is lacking, and the attribution is not justified by the work itself. While the whole composition, second to none in the university town, is obviously the work of a first-rate architect, the detail could hardly have been derived from one who had already made the "Italian Tour" on two occasions. The relation of window opening to wall space is particularly happy, and the simple articulation of the door and windows above gives an emphasis which is just in so restrained a façade. The broken parapet, no doubt, echoes the prodigalities of the earlier phase.—[HAROLD TOMLINSON.]

[*An article,* In Oxford and Cambridge, *begins on page* 94.]

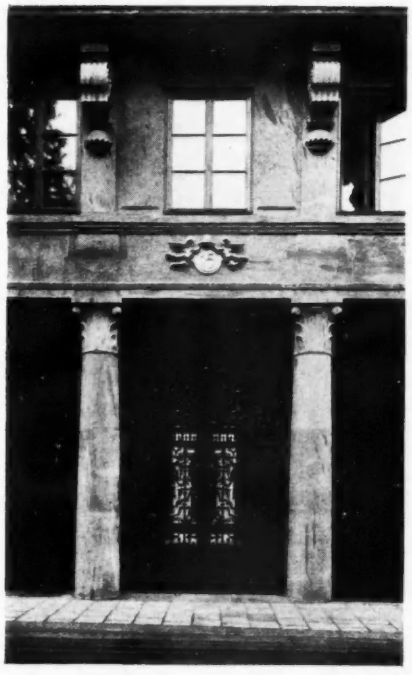
A CLOISTRAL OFFICE-BUILDING

Ivar Tengbom's New Offices for the Swedish Match Company

BY GUSTAF NÄSSTRÖM

This building, recently erected in Stockholm, has been compared to a monastery, with rows of "cells" arranged in corridors encircling a central court. Remarkable alike for its originality of design, planning and equipment, it is a notable Continental building of the time.

IN the very centre of Stockholm, a short distance from the Opera House, lies a quiet little old street called Västra Trädgårdsgatan. Connected with two of the chief thoroughfares of the city, it is itself almost free from traffic. It is, indeed, one of the most peaceful and silent streets in this central region of the Swedish capital—no Londoner, however imaginative, can conceive how peaceful and silent it is! Ever since the days of Gustavus III the Swedish nobility have loved to have their town houses in Västra Trädgårdsgatan. The views from some of them over Jakobs Kyrkogård and over Kungsträdgården are almost as idyllic as those enjoyed by their owners from the drawing-room windows of their country homes. Of recent years the aristocrats by birth have had to share the street with the aristocrats of the purse. Sweden's Chamber of Commerce—among the directors of which the famous banker, K. A. Wallenberg, is the most eminent—has had its headquarters here for some time past, and in the summer of this year the great Swedish Match Company, Svenska Tändsticksaktiebolaget, established its central offices here in a palatial edifice.



The central entrance, with the massive wrought-iron gates in the closed position. The four leaves are hung in two folding pairs—the hinge-lines are behind the columns—so that when opened the entire passage-width is free



The first design by the architect, Robert Hult, for one of the pair of main entrance gates, in wrought iron, seen in position in the photograph below. Each gate is hinged at the middle line and folds inwards.

What sons of Sweden are best known by name in England, I wonder? One would guess Linnæus, Ragnar Östberg, by virtue of his magnificent Stadshus, the Stockholm Town Hall; and Ivar Kreuger, the man in chief control of the world-famous Swedish Match Company. If so, we Swedes may rejoice



Part of the front façade. Two hundred feet long, it is divided into three parts; that not shown, to the left of this view, has horizontal sunk joints, to match that seen on the right, in contrast to the smooth central portion.

that the civilization of our country should be so well represented. Kreuger's name, beyond a doubt, has gone round the entire globe. For Swedes he is becoming a legendary figure like Charles XII. His genius is to the fore in innumerable financial operations of the greatest magnitude, yet he himself remains always in the background. He takes no part in political life; he is to be met nowhere; his voice is never heard. But he is at work unceasingly.

The extremely fine building which he has had constructed for the Swedish Match Company in Västra Trädgårdsgatan is also marked by something of his own disinclination to attract notice. It has taken its place unobtrusively among the other houses in the street, and its appearance is entirely in keeping with its *milieu*—a rare thing in the Swedish architecture of today, which tends in an extreme degree towards self-expressiveness and self-assertiveness.

TENGBOM'S PREVIOUS WORK

The designer of the building, Ivar Tengbom, the chief Government architect, was confronted a dozen years ago with a somewhat different problem connected with the question of *milieu*—also in central Stockholm. On the



The front entrance, with the gates open, disclosing a vista of columns, at the end of which is seen the fountain in the courtyard. The baroque figures on the architrave are gilt.



A nearer view of the courtyard, which is semicircular in plan. The roedeer and the wild boar, on short pedestals to right and left, are sculptured by Carl Milles.



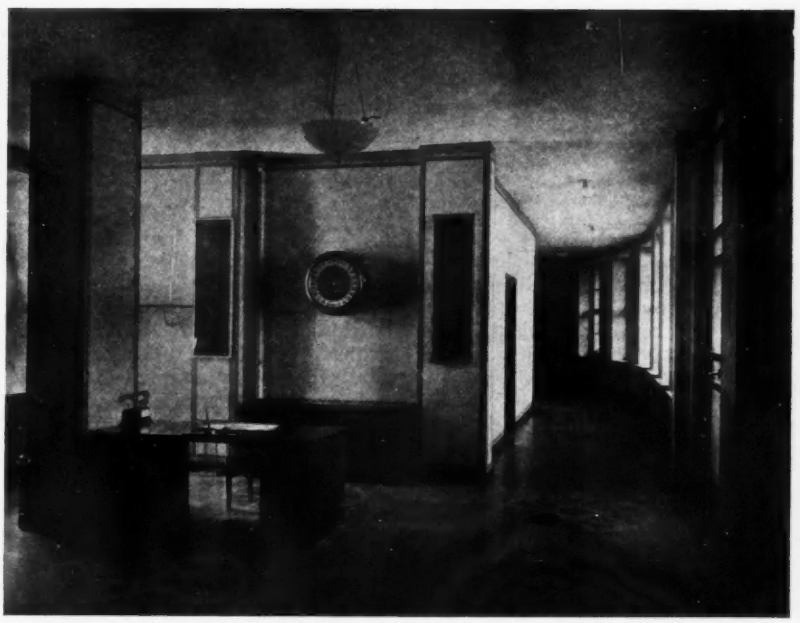
The fountain, "A Midsummer Vigil," by Carl Milles, in the courtyard. Behind it are some of the windows of the boardroom.



The interior of the glass-roofed banking hall. The simple arrangement of intersecting horizontal and vertical lines is noteworthy. The pillars are of concrete, edged with dark limestone.



A circular light-well on the top floor. The windows by day, and the hanging lamp after dark, light the floors below.



One of the curved corridors giving access to the rows of office rooms encircling the central court, that give to the building, according to the author, something of the air of a monastery. The walls are covered with oil-painted woven material.

other side of Kungsträdgården, only a hundred yards or so from Västra Trädgårdsgatan, it was his task to erect three large buildings on either side of the little street called Wahrendorffsgatan. This district of Stockholm had previously lacked any kind of architectural unity, being a survival from the eclectic early nineteenth century with reminiscences of Italian Renaissance and of the French Henry II. Breaking away resolutely from all foreign influences, Tengbom built his new houses in the old Swedish style to which we apply the term, Karolinsk—"Carolinian." Upon a rusticated base of black granite he placed grey rough-cast walls with sparing door and window ornamentation. He gave a richer decorative surface in the shape of pairs of half-columns, with designs in high relief by Carl Milles, to the façade of one of the buildings—that of the Enskilda Bank—which is the dominating feature of the complex. An impressive decorative element was constituted also by the hand-wrought iron gratings in front of the ground-floor windows appropriate to a bank.

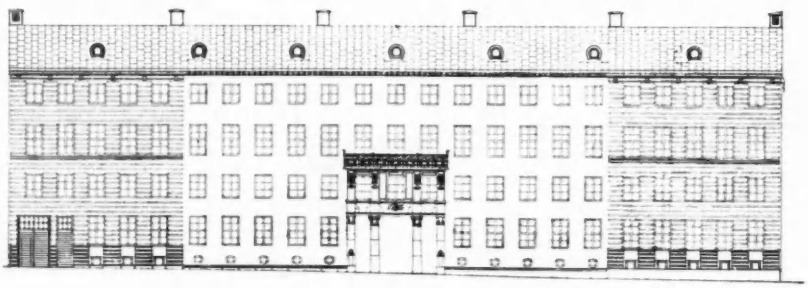
Stucco surfaces, rusticated masonry columns, and wrought iron have continued ever since in varying measure to be characteristic features in Tengbom's architectural creations. He has abstained from them only in the Högalids Church in Stockholm, in which case he went in for the Baltic slate style instead. In his Handelshögskola (Industrial High School), in conjunction with traces of Roman baroque, are to be found again rough-cast surfaces framed in rusticated quoins and strong columns flanking the great central doors. In his Concert House in Stockholm may be noted a return from the Roman baroque to the antique; in front of the principal façade, giving on Hötorget, is an array of ten gigantic columns, and deftly-inserted faintly-gilded gratings stand out from the pale bluish-green, rough-cast walls.

CHARACTERISTIC ELEMENTS

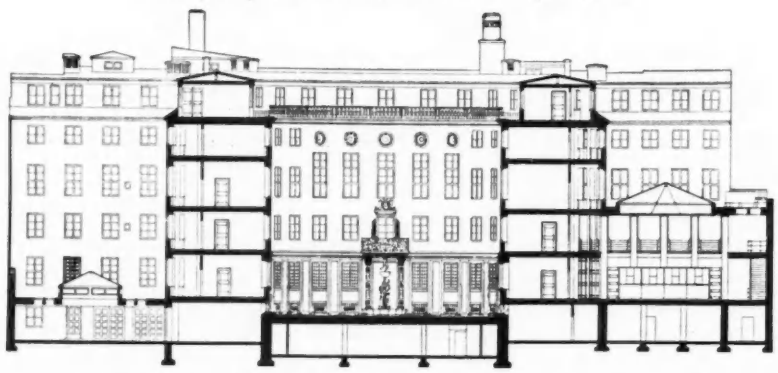
I have thought it well to give this rapid glance at Tengbom's earlier work in order to bring out the fact that stucco, rusticated bases, columns, and wrought ironwork, which give to the façade of this new building of the Swedish Match Company its peculiar individuality, are old elements in the architect's technique. But never previously have they adapted themselves so discreetly to the *genius loci*, and never have they been so united into a whole with the purpose and effect, as here, of being inconspicuous. The unobtrusiveness which the site and the nature of the edifice required has been a valuable influence in moderating Tengbom's tendency towards ornate decoration.

Most of the houses in Västra Trädgårdsgatan have a very restricted width of façade. So as not to clash with this characteristic of the street, Tengbom has divided his own façade, which extends in all to more than 200 ft., into three principal parts, employing a smooth surface for the dominating central part, and introducing horizontal sunk joints into the surface of the two others. These horizontals, in conjunction with the unbroken cornice line, give the façade a strong, rhythmic effect which is remarkably impressive as seen in the perspective of the street. Apart from the rusticated treatment, the decorative elements in the façade are grouped round the central portico, which is supported by columns and pillars in semi-Corinthian style. The space in between them is occupied by massive wrought-iron gates, executed from designs by the architect, Robert Hult, who has also designed the great iron railings of the balcony which crowns the portico and which at the same time draws attention to the room wherein all the countless threads of the match enterprise come together—Herr Kreuger's own room.

The decorative scheme, based upon classic models, which Tengbom has adopted for his portico, has taken on an individual character. On the architrave over the columns appear a couple of gilded baroque Cupid-figures on either side of the number of the house. Their presence here recalls the baroque characteristic which always accompanies Tengbom's classicism and which shows itself more especially in the way



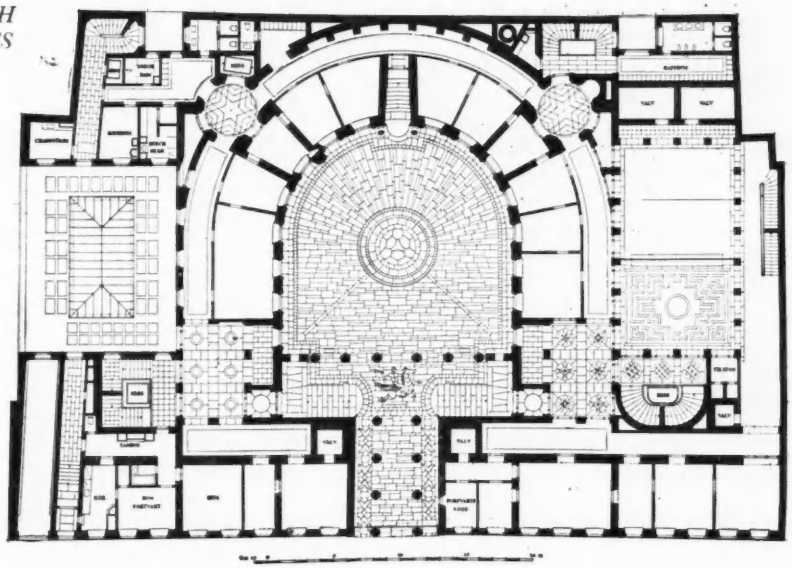
The principal elevation to Västra Trädgårdsgatan.



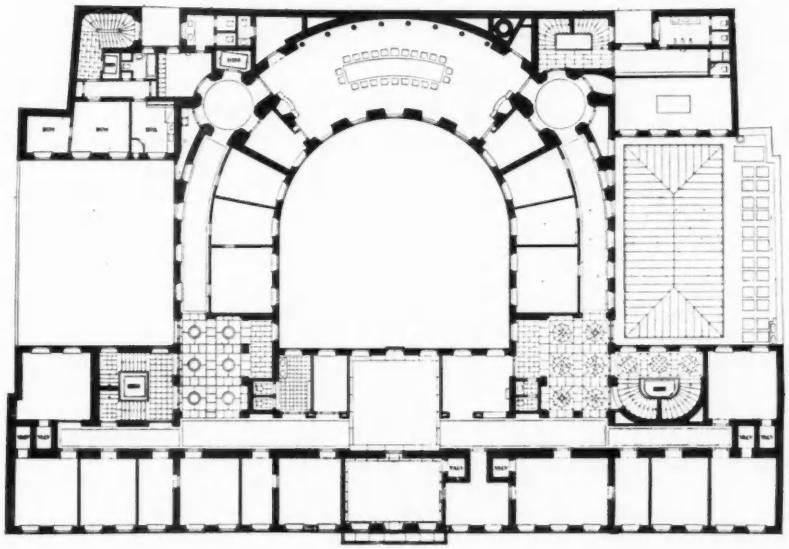
A longitudinal section through courtyard and banking hall (right).

PLANS OF THE SWEDISH MATCH COMPANY'S NEW OFFICES

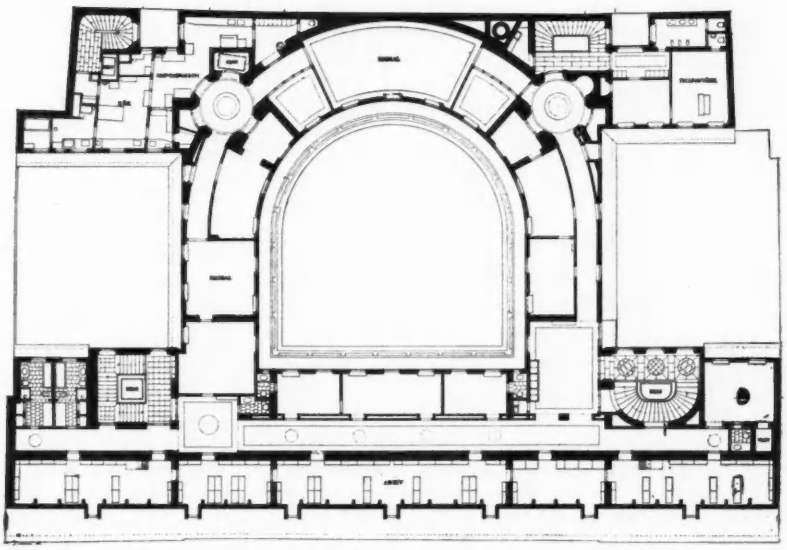
Floor plans of the premises in Stockholm, designed by Ivar Tengbom. The building has a frontage of some 200 ft. to the street known as Västra Trädgårdsgatan.



Ground-floor plan. The rooms are grouped along the street front and about the central courtyard. The use of columns in the entrance-way and the stairs ascending to right and left in the cross colonnade will be noted. The large pillared room to the right is the banking hall. Below it, in this view, will be seen the lift-well and stairs ; the shaft is semicircular.



First-floor plan. The number and arrangement of the windows affords ample light. The feature of this floor is the great boardroom, occupying about a third of the sector behind the courtyard space. Leading to it on either side are two curved corridors that also give access to the offices that flank it on either hand. The managing director's room is in the centre of the street frontage.



Second-floor plan. Occupying the central position above the boardroom is a restaurant, with kitchens and service rooms to the left. Opposite them on the other side of the building is the telephone exchange. The two circular light-wells that run right down through all floors will also be observed.

in which he turns sculptured stone to account. In the west doors of the Högalids Church—influenced by memories of the Swedish church doors of the seventeenth century—he has employed stone in an agglomeration of serpentine relief, so loose and so soft that they look almost as though they had been squeezed out of a tube.

In the Match Company's portico the use of stone has been more sober and restrained, but upon the otherwise flat surface of the pillars a pair of urns have been sculptured in low relief. They spoil the simplicity of the pillar shafts and are entirely lacking in motive. It is in such details as this that the architect betrays his inclination to accentuate the brightness and liveliness of his stone surface at all costs.

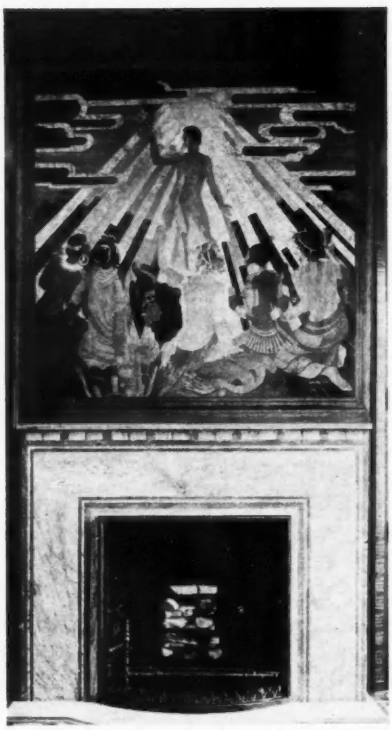
"A TWIST TO THE TAIL"

Not long ago Tengbom remarked in the course of an interview: "I feel that mere appropriateness is apt to be very tedious in the long run without a little twist to the tail!" There is not a little justification for this contention; but one of Tengbom's weaknesses lies in his tendency to give a "little twist to the tail" even when it is not called for. He has shown that his art is at his best when he keeps the tail straight!

The great pillared portico leads in to the central portion of the building—a semicircular court which, with its character of a stately *cours d'honneur*, has about it something of a less pretentious equivalent of that of the De Geers mansion which formerly occupied the site. The ground floor adjoining it has a surface of bluish-grey limestone (the so-called Kolmårdsmarble), with mouldings between and round the windows. Above is a strip of light rough-cast which is crowned by a balustrade, placed in front of the rooms of the upper story. In the centre of the semicircular portion is the great board-room, conspicuous by reason of its five high windows, over which five small windows are inserted for decorative purposes. Under the central high window is a door in baroque style, flanked by Corinthian pillars which—themselves held up by sculptured lions—support a richly designed balcony constructed, in decorative fashion, of wrought iron. In the centre of this courtyard there is a fountain, designed by Carl Milles, notable alike for its form and its colour-effects. Against the cool, light tones of the surrounding walls that of the fountain, a green patina, stands out strikingly, while its spontaneous, playful lines contrast delightfully with the architectural severity of the building. This fountain has been given the name (full of charming associations for Swedes) *Midsommarvaka*—Midsummer Vigil. From out of a low basin of marble, with groups of slumbering figures, there rises, from among branches thronged with singing birds, a tall stem bearing aloft a semi-circular bowl above which soars Diana. Upon the two short columns on the rectangular sides of the court are placed a roedeer and a wild boar, also sculptured by Milles.



One end of the boardroom. The marquetry sunk into the wood-panelled walls above the fireplace depicts Thor in strife with the giants.



The fireplace at the opposite end of the room is adorned with a companion–Prometheus bringing fire to men. Both are by Ewald Dahlskog.

The interior of the building is notable chiefly for the privacy and isolation of every separate room in it—characteristics called for by the nature of the work. The building has been compared to a monastery with its rows of cells arranged in corridors encircling the central court. And this comparison is accurate enough. Everything here is ordered in the interests of the undisturbed quiet required for work and concentration of mind. The peace and comfort of the working staff are protected by uniformed attendants and by all the latest technical inventions down to electric door-locks. In modern American offices, constructed entirely of glass, you see the whole interior at once. In these offices of the Swedish Match Company you can never see more than one room, one corridor, or one lift at a time.

"CELL" COMMUNICATION

This does not mean that there is anything of the prison about it. There is an admirable system of communication between all the "cells," as might be expected in a city which boasts a higher percentage of telephone subscribers than any other in the world. The directors, without leaving their rooms, can communicate with each other by means of the central telephone in which hand microphones are replaced by loud speakers. By means of signal lamps over his doorposts any official can notify the hall porter, silently but unmistakably, whether he wishes to receive a visitor or not. And by means of another method of light signals the lady in the telephone exchange can get into touch with any official in whatever office he may be. It would be pleasant to give further details about this elaborate system of intercommunication, but we must keep to the subject of architecture.

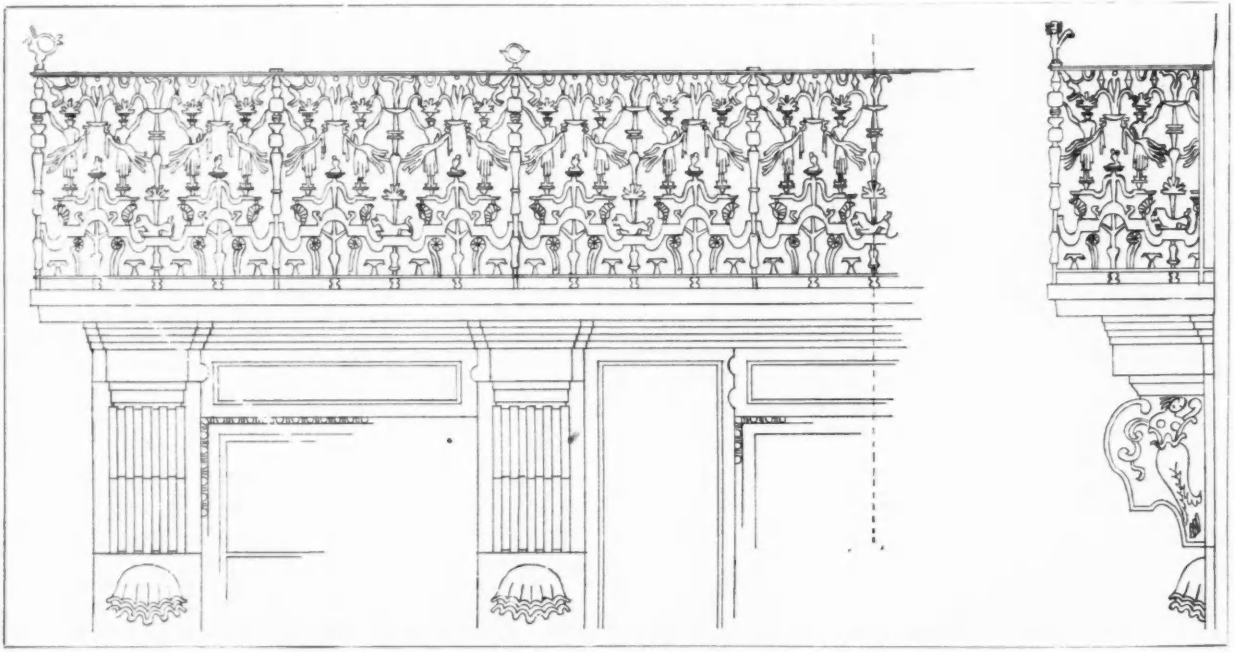
With the exception of some of the directors' rooms, the offices have been provided with simple and substantial furniture of a uniform pattern. The walls of the offices and corridors alike are covered with an oil-painted woven material specially made for the purpose. A noteworthy element in the severe simplicity of the whole interior is the smooth-plated metal which is used for the door-knobs, the lifts, the cupboards, and the espagnolette window-bolts. North of that portion of the building which looks out on the courtyard is a large glass-roofed banking hall. In this severe but tastefully



The boardroom. Its unusual shape dictates a special table, having the advantage that from his seat the chairman has all his colleagues in easy view. Carl Malmsten designed the furniture. A portion of the wall-painting on the right is illustrated below.



A portion of the wall-painting occupying the long inner wall of the boardroom behind the colonnaded gallery. It is the work of Isaac Grünewald. The foremost artists and craftsmen in Sweden have contributed to the adornment of the building.



A detail drawing of part of the elevation and the return of the wrought-iron balcony above the portico, designed by Robert Hult.



The balcony over the portico of which the above are drawings. On to this balcony give the windows of Herr Kreuger's own room.

designed room Tengbom has achieved one of his greatest triumphs as an architect, showing his faculty for allowing the actual material employed to provide its own decorative effect. The modern type of beauty which marks the hall is due to the way the wealth of inpouring light illumines an arrangement of horizontal and vertical lines, the latter concentrating in the light concrete pillars, edged with dark limestone, which rise all round the hall.

DECORATIVE ARTS AND CRAFTS

In the case of this building, as so often before, Tengbom has known how to make use of the best talents in the province of Swedish arts and crafts. Carl Malmsten, our foremost man in this field, has designed the furniture, not only for the beautiful rooms occupied by the directors, but also for the offices, the waiting-rooms, and the rooms of the corridor attendants. The window-blinds and other textiles used (some from designs by Alfred Munthe) have been made by Mrs. Elsa Guldberg, a pioneer in modern Swedish home embellishment. Architecture, arts and crafts, and decorative art divide the honours in the outstanding room of the building—the great board-room. The space behind a colonnaded gallery on its inner curved wall is ornamented by a decorative painting by Isaac Grünewald, and equally important from an artistic standpoint is



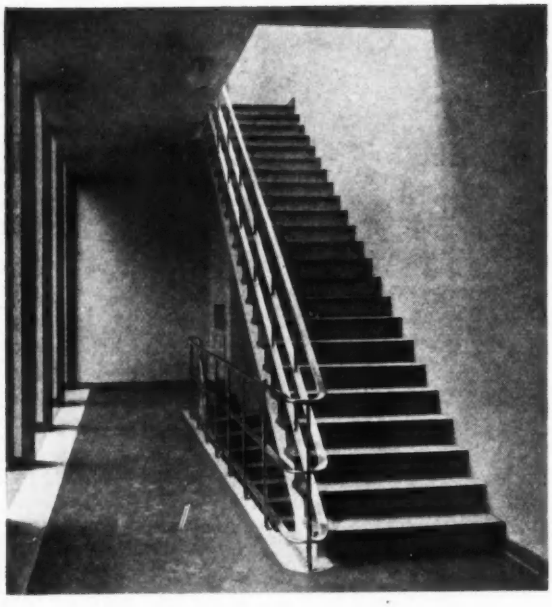
A waiting-room. An example of the well-lit spaciousness characteristic of the entire building. The furniture throughout was specially designed, as were the furnishing fabrics and hangings, and the other interior fittings.



The directors' luncheon-room. The walls are covered with tapestries, above a shallow dado.



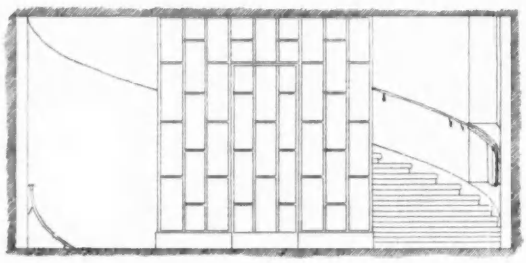
The office of Herr Ivar Kreuger, managing director of the Swedish Match Company.



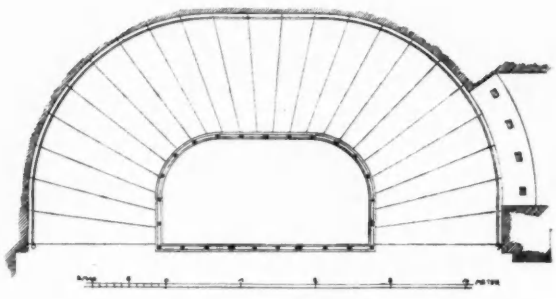
One of the staircases: an effective treatment on strictly utilitarian lines.



The main semicircular lift-well with stairs running around it to all floors.



Elevation of a section of the semicircular lift-well and stairway.

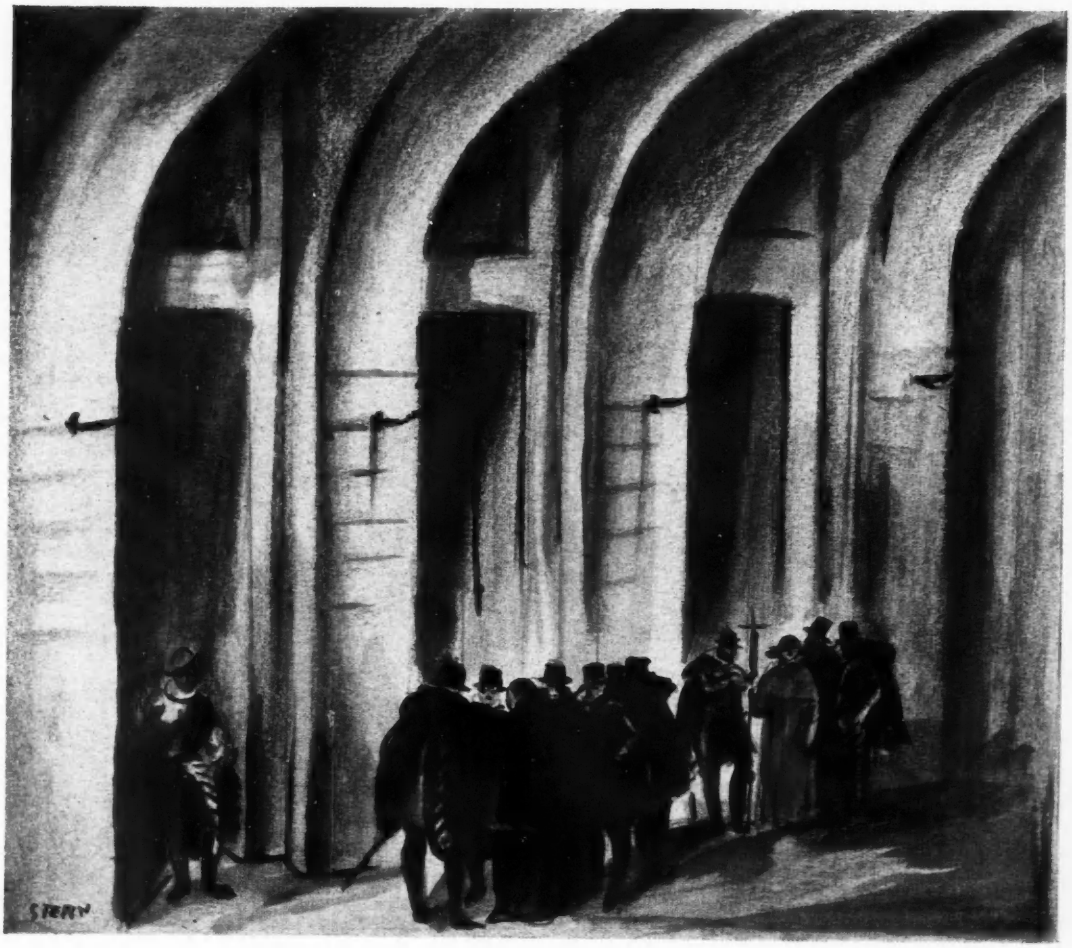


The semicircular lift-shaft and staircase, shown above, in plan.

the marquetry sunk into the walls above the open fireplaces, which are placed at the two ends of the hall. The cartoons for these, made out of more than fifty sorts of wood and representing Thor in strife with the giants and Prometheus bringing fire to men, were designed by the painter Ewald Dahlskog, who in the course of only a few years' work has raised this form of art to an extremely high level.



A pair of small wrought-iron gates.



SETTING BY ERNST STERN FOR SCHILLER'S PLAY "DON CARLOS," AT THE DEUTSCHES THEATER, BERLIN. 1909

From XXth Century Stage Decoration, *by Walter René Fuerst and Samuel J. Hume: Alfred A. Knopf, publisher.*

(*See the Book Review article in this issue.*)



Halewell Close, seen from the south-west.

"NOW THAT IT IS FINISHED. . ."

Architect and Client compare notes on the restoration of a Cotswold Manor House

Acquiring, some three years ago, the manor of Withington, Mr. R. J. Gunther set about its rebuilding, with consideration for its character, but equally a realization of the utility of modern methods. Mr. Leslie Mansfield was the architect engaged for the work. It was completed recently, and thereupon they reviewed the friendly contests that had arisen during its erection, in the following letters, which they have consented to allow the reader to peruse.

LETTER I

The architect considers the elevations a success, but bemoans some of the replanning, and the loss of certain details.

Broadway,
Nov. 12, 1928.

Dear Mr. Gunther,

Now that your house is finished and it is possible to see in being what was on paper, I would like to summarize our discussions and if possible set forth my point of view more clearly.

I think we agree that the plan is more or less a success and that the faults, such as they are, need not be unduly stressed; but unfortunately we can deal only with the revised scheme. This is a pity, because I become more and more certain that it was a mistake to omit the stairs planned at the back of your inner hall fireplace; and while I am prepared to waive my objection to the long corridor overlooking the north court, for this has justified itself, I do feel that a stairway contrived to enter this passage in the middle would have proved useful to serve the rooms to right and left; service to the loggia could have been direct from the pantry.



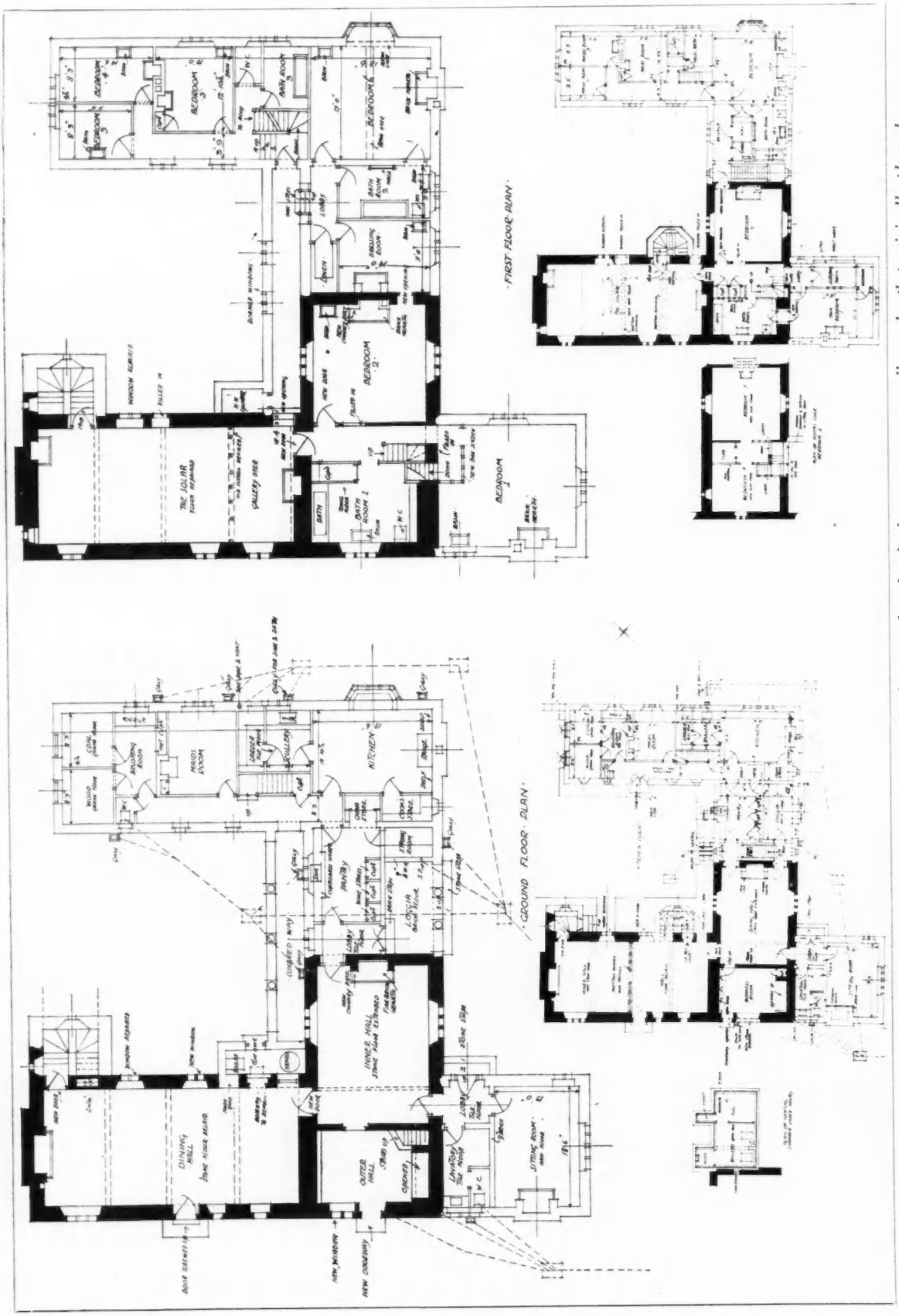
The south front from the end of the garden.

I think you were wise to form an outer hall and move the doorway, for this is now a charming introduction to the house. The precipitous stone stairway you added in the corner is dangerously clever and may possibly be responsible for much of the charm. I cannot say: it is one of those things (your musicians' gallery is another) which you would have but which I sometimes wish away.

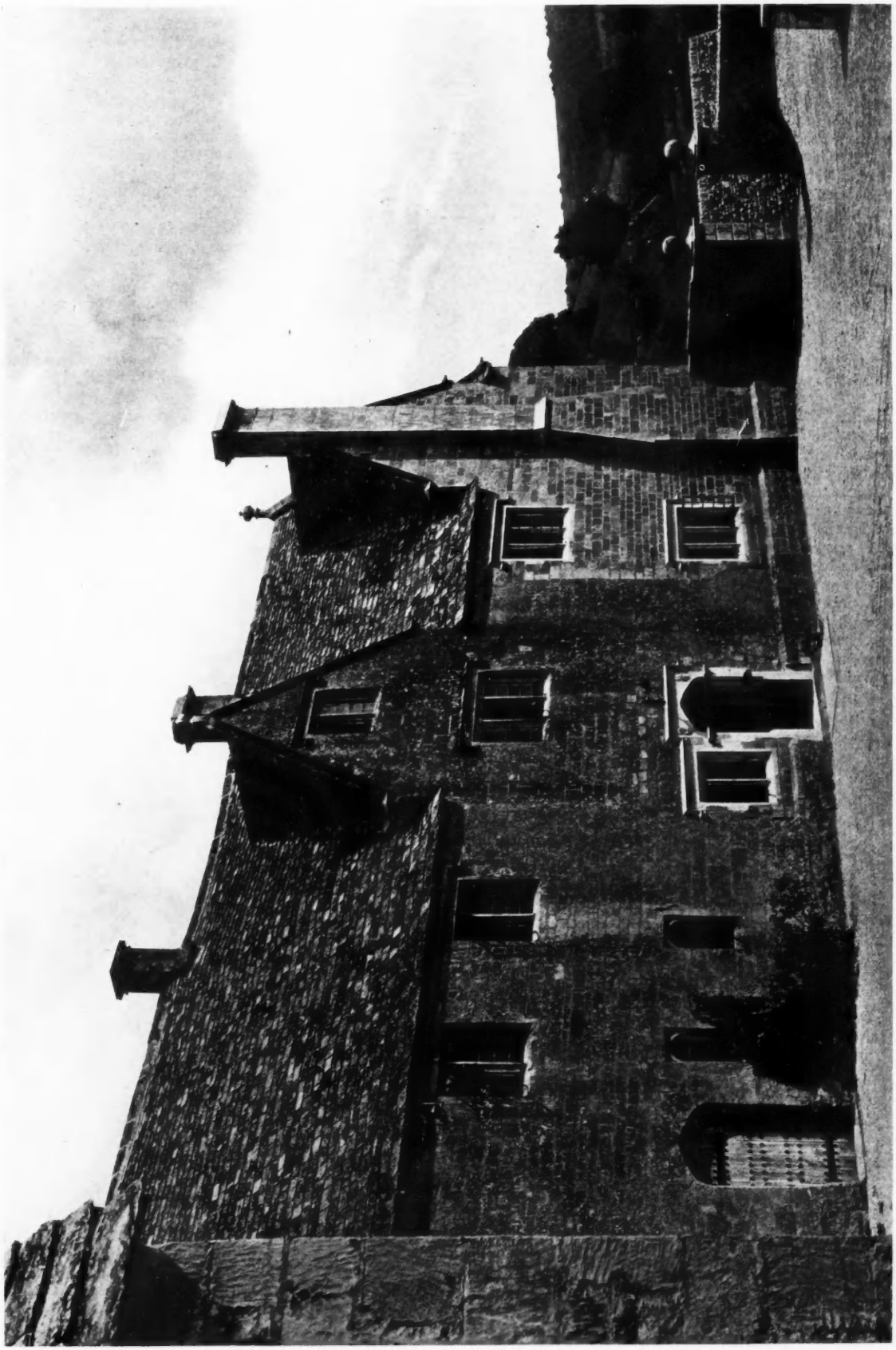
I am glad you reinstated the old stairs at the end of what is now your dining hall. This cleaned my plan up a bit, yet I wonder if, after all, this lovely room might not have functioned as a sitting-place, to be transformed into a dining-room for gala nights, so to allow your guests to ascend into the upper room, which is perhaps the triumph of your house.

I do not like your planning of the bedrooms: here are mistakes the like of which we all have made and in the making learned that a quart will not go into a pint pot.

But the elevations are a success. Nearly all of my first disappointment has passed away and what was despair has mellowed to mild satisfaction. Yet I cannot forget the chimneys: they would have been so fine and



Plans of the ground and first floors. The upper set shows the lay-out adopted; the lower set, on a smaller scale, that originally planned by the architect. Comparison of the two throws a very interesting light upon the process of evolution through which the house took final form.



The entrance (west) front. On the right, between the stone pillars, can be seen the beginning of the walled horse-ride leading down the side of the valley. Its continuation can be followed in the photograph at the head of this article on page 85.

confident; now they stand buttressed by half gables on either side, and as I think of them I mourn the loss of the three arches to your loggia; and as I mourn, the beam which took their place becomes a thing of mean importance, a sorry sight, a poor relation to the stone columns underneath. But I ought to be grateful for the big south gable; he is mine or rather Cotswold—so different from the roof over the stone stairway to your library. This is too fussy; it exudes an influence which is truly Cotswold but fails because it is too small. Its prototype is large and bold, resenting condensation to fit a tiny site—result, this little tower suggests a craving for the picturesque which is not good in architecture and, worst of all, produces a contrast most unhappy with the dignity of the opposite wall.

One last point. You have often heard me attempt to analyse the charm of the Cotswold house, its relation to the line of Cotswold country. Here I think we have succeeded, for I never see your house from any point of view but I marvel at her quiet harmonious dignity, the product of joint effort. Initially you had the form as designed by me; to this you added walls and terraces and pools and lakes, without self-consciousness, for your own delight, and all has blended with the older country to make a thing of interest.

I have enjoyed the job, would like to do another one built upon experience in the past. I am grateful for the mistakes, for they make me want to go on with a fervent hope that the next job may not quite succeed. If it did there would be an end of all the fun in life, building.

Yours sincerely,
LESLIE MANSFIELD

LETTER II

The client feels compensated by the additional space for a dressing-room given in replanning the first floor; and defends the minstrels' gallery and loggia.

Withington,
13. 11. 28

Dear Mr. Mansfield,

I thank you for your letter of the 12th inst., and I am interested to hear your views on the completed house.

As "client-architect" I freely admit responsibility for many of the mistakes that have undoubtedly been made; but I do not recognize or class as mistakes any, or hardly any, of the points you call attention to and criticize in your letter.

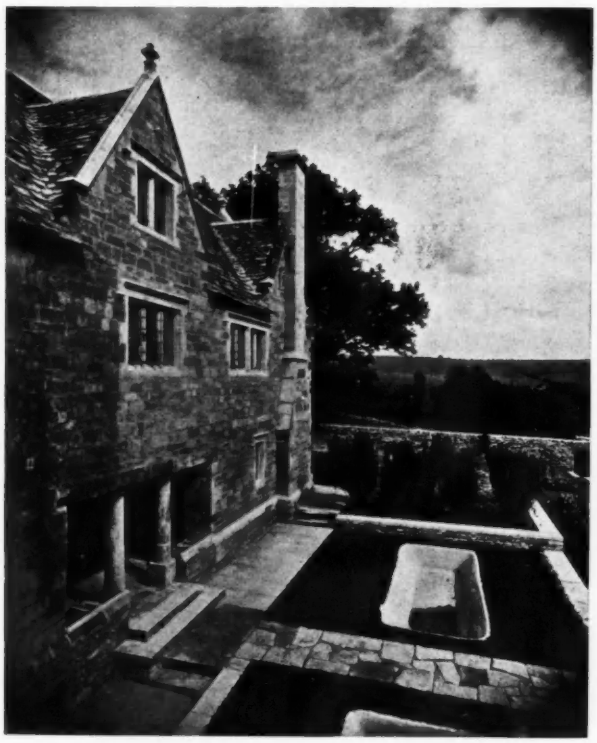
I feel no regret, for instance, for the missing staircase; I am far more than compensated by the additional space given me on the first floor for a dressing-room, and I am thankful that there is not yet another door in the inner hall, i.e. a door on *each* side of the fireplace.

No broken limbs have resulted to date from my reintroduction of the narrow stone stairway in the outer hall. This recess running up between main walls from ground to first floor was undoubtedly made for no other purpose; though possibly—probably in fact—the original stairs were secret and in the nature of a "bolt-hole" from above.

The minstrels' gallery in the solar, which you question, hardly admitted of an alternative treatment, short of sweeping away the old sixteenth-century painted boards which form, and always have formed (till in later years the whole room was ceiled over), the front of some kind of a gallery, and were viewed from below, as now. Surely you would not have me tear these boards from their original setting either to grace some other part of the house or to moulder in the half-light of some obscure and distant museum? No, sir! But their very text forbids me quarrel with you on the matter.

I am sorry you do not approve my planning of bed- and bathrooms (*and* the dressing-room which I planned and *you* had no space for!).

I will admit that the syphoning of baths set in adjacent rooms (which results in the dirty water from one bath filling the bath of my guest next door) is distinctly disquieting; but this,



Part of the south front, seen from the west. The architect "mourns the loss of the three arches to the loggia."



The loggia, the central feature of this front. On the left runs up the junction between the old work and the new.



The south-east corner of the house, as seen looking in a southerly direction.



The south-west corner, viewed from eastwards. The south is the garden front.



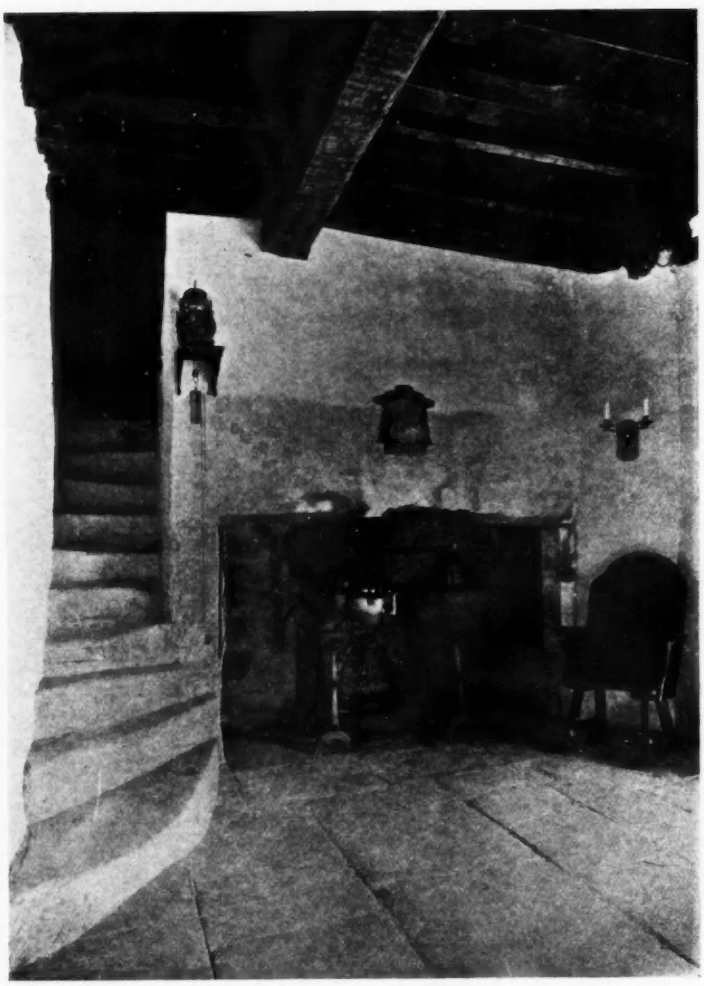
The south and west sides of the kitchen court.



The kitchen court—west side.



The dining hall, from a doorway, showing the dais, the stone fireplace and stone floor.



The outer hall, with the "precipitous stairway" running in an old recess. The original stairs were probably a secret "bolt-hole."



The inner hall. This is the view seen upon entering the house through a door leading from the outer hall, illustrated on the opposite page.



The solar. At the end opposite to that shown is the reinstated musicians' gallery. "Surely," says the client, "you would not have me tear these boards from their setting?"

you assure me, can be remedied, and as I profess no plumbing (or architectural) knowledge of any kind I am content to accept your assurance.

Beyond this I cannot fault the planning of bed- and bathrooms.

A double room with dressing- and bathroom *en suite* and a good single room at the east end with private bathroom should surely satisfy the most fastidious of guests, be they married or single.

The outside passage, for which I share the praise or blame alike with Mr. Cummings, the builder, provides far more interior space than does your original plan; it gives suitable access to east bedroom, bathroom, linen cupboard and (shut off by double doors) to servants' quarters.

As you know, some sort of similar outside passage ran along the old wing from the tower stairway head to the present boiler house. (Three lintels and steps can be found in the wall showing traces of doors leading in from this passage.) I have tried to construct the present passage on lines similar to those I imagined the old one followed. I have tried to do it unostentatiously, simply and straightforwardly. Have I then so signally failed? But I see on this point you have at least agreed to "waive your objection."

I am sorry, however, that the tower still mars the north courtyard for you. Frankly I did not like the broad and heavy (I dare not say "clumsy") gable originally planned.

Given the ground-floor and first-floor doorways (as we were) together with the beginnings and head of the stairway itself, what have I done more than carry up straight walls on existing foundations and roof with a very simple Cotswold gabled roof?

Surely other members of your honourable profession would hardly decry this straightforward treatment of an original and necessary part of the building and describe it as "fussy" or "craving after the picturesque"? What would you, sir? *My* idea of "fussiness" would be an arched and ornamental loggia at the focal point of the south front! Ye gods! This is no Italian villa!

I am glad your first chagrin and despair have now resolved themselves into a "mild satisfaction" with the elevations as a whole.

The dormers originally planned grew into gables to balance up the south front generally and to give it a dignity which in my opinion no dormer windows could ever give.

As for the chimneys planned so high and so bold; so aloof and so distant from the roof: alas for these! For we have no nearer factory chimneys than those of the City of Gloucester, yet a stranger one day nearing these gates inquired whether he were indeed nearing that city. Therefore (that the wayfarer be not again misled) were these high and upstanding chimneys tied gable-wise into the welcoming roof, after the ancient Cotswold manner.

I think I have dealt with the points you raise to my own if not always perhaps to your entire satisfaction; but may I say, whatever be the pros and cons of our respective views, that my profound sympathy will always be with you for the months of mental anguish and tribulation you have suffered at the hands of a client who has criticized, torn to pieces and ruthlessly set at nought plans drawn up with infinite labour and care: a client who has behaved throughout with an utter disregard for professional etiquette.

In a word, let me congratulate you on much patience and an infinite forbearance.

May I, in conclusion, ask you to join with me in a word of congratulation and thanks to Mr. J. E. M. Cummings, builder, of Withington.

As you know, we have worked with direct labour, Cotswold labour and non-union labour. As you are also aware, the cost of the work, in spite of dormers transformed into gables: in spite of raising the wall level all round the new wing an additional four or five feet above the height planned: in spite of all this and much more, the total cost of the work has been approximately 25 per cent. *less* than the estimate originally handed to me by your quantity surveyor.

Need I make further comment? Only perhaps to express the hope that if the local Cotswold builder can in such wise defeat the estimates of well-known London quantity surveyors, he may yet continue to build Cotswold houses and cottages in Cotswold stone after the manner of his forefathers and preserve the Cotswold at least from the spotted bungaloid plague that bids fair to ruin the countryside of England.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

R. J. GUNTHER

LETTER III

The architect capitulates as far as the planning goes, but not on other points; and is fain to start a hare.

Broadway,
Nov. 15, 1928.

Dear Mr. Gunther,

Your letter came to me yesterday and I have spent half the night trying to evolve one sentence which would deal adequately with our different points of view on planning. I must confess myself defeated. You can accept this as capitulation on my part as far as planning goes, but not on other points.

You forget that when we found the painted boarding it was under the centre roof-truss of the room that is now your library and that only some 2 ft. at the top of the boards (about 10 ft. long) was decorated. The lower part was probably hung with tapestry. We do not know. At all events the decoration was a frieze and never part of a suspended gallery as it is now. I

agree that the position is right but the treatment is wrong, albeit preferable to relegation to a forgotten corner of a museum.

I am inclined (as we are trained !) to dodge your reference to episodes in plumbing and start a highly-scented hare by mention of the æsthetic qualities of axed local stone as against the unsympathetic Bath variety. And you may counter with a reference to our " local quarry," which produced such lovely concrete paving-stones. And then I shall write you a treatise on " Complimentary Building " to support my preference for a concrete beam of honest youth and kindly nature in lieu of an aged member of oak. This will ever be a bone of contention between us, like your north court roof and loggia. But I must make my point about the latter.

My argument is that a loggia, in whatever form, is foreign to the Cotswolds. It is a concession to modern needs and as such must be treated frankly as a modern thing in English building—by nature it demands an opening or openings in a wall, and also a permanent support for the structure overhead. Here construction steps in and in turn demands the arch, but this does not make a house into an Italian villa.

Perhaps I am severely academic in spite of an earnest desire to be just practical, a desire which drove my pencil to draw fat chimneys, because to me they are to a building as punctuation to a sentence, and because they keep the smoke which passes through them warmer than the thin variety.

I must not persist, for when all is said and done (even as it has been), the generous-minded must admit one thing, the absence of self-consciousness about your house; and remember that those who study form in architecture become self-conscious out of their subconscious knowledge.

And as an end I welcome the opportunity of appreciating the work of Mr. Cummings, to whom we owe much.

Yours sincerely,

LESLIE MANSFIELD

LETTER IV

The client winds up the debate. " My watchword," he says, " has been simplicity; and you have seconded me."

Withington,
20. 11. 28

Dear Mr. Mansfield,

Your letter of the 15th to hand. I note that you have hoisted the white flag over your plans and I have therefore no alternative but to accept your honourable capitulation and to return you your sword—or, shall we say, T-square, with the honours of war.

I am sorry, for, having defended myself against your attacks, I was prepared to bring up my big guns to a counter-attack which bade fair to play utter havoc with your original drawings. My first objection had been the heating chamber as planned; then the pantry, servants' hall, linen cupboards, etc. etc. etc. Alas! your strategic retreat and capitulation have robbed me of the full fruits of victory.

I will deal shortly with the points where resistance is still to be met with. As to the painted boards, I freely admit moving these back from the central to the next roof-truss, keeping exactly the same elevation. The boards were certainly continued down to the floor and formed a screen, probably hung with tapestry, as you suggest. As you know, I also objected to the suspended gallery and I went so far as to replace the screen, moving this again at a later date because it cut off the end of the room to no purpose and detracted from its fine proportions.

Moreover you will remember that the original screen had no doorway in it, and that communication with the other rooms on this floor was obtained by an outside and now vanished passage which for many reasons I could not replace.

I still see no alternative to the suspended gallery, nor am I clear what you would have had me do.

Your comparison of axed local stone with the Bath variety is a reflection on my purse rather than on my preference. Given sufficient funds, neither you nor I would hesitate for a moment as to which material to employ.

I agree entirely with your remarks on loggia building. All the more need for frank and simple treatment, which, I maintain, is provided rather by my scheme than yours.

You touch me on the raw by your reference to fat chimneys. I fear, though I am loath to say it, that you seek to fog the issue. My complaint was never that the chimneys were not fat enough; far from it ! Compare the grand old chimney at the north end of the dining hall with the miserable modern striplings, 12 ft. against 7 ft., raised according to plan ! No, indeed, my complaint was of these narrow breasts with the stacks standing away from the roof, utterly isolated from the latter, and foreign to Cotswold building (echo from architect, "They weren't").

I thank you for your tribute to the lack of self-consciousness in the house as a whole. I think you are right, and perhaps this effect is attributable to our combination of plans and to the mutual toning-down of one another's ideas.

My watchword throughout has been simplicity; and you have seconded me.

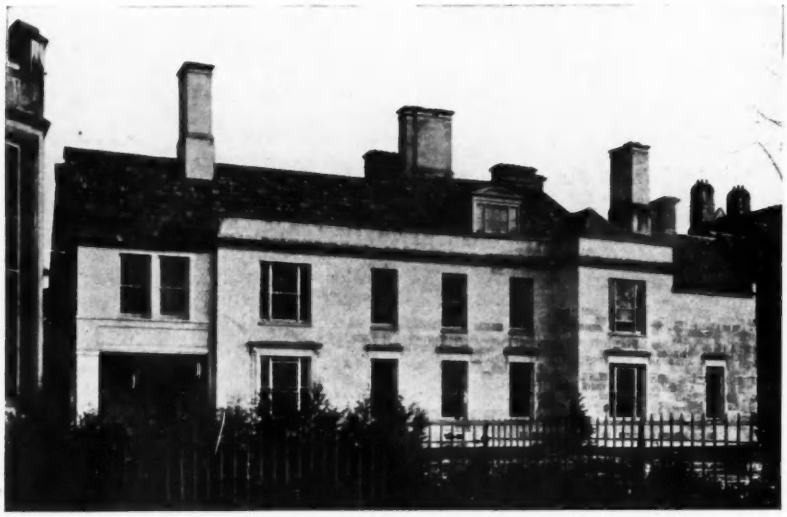
Any merit that the house may claim derives in large degree, I think, from our strict observance of this word and all it stands for.

Yours sincerely,

R. J. GUNTHER



Halewell Close, from across the stream.



The west elevation of the Provost's Lodge at King's College, Cambridge. By George Kennedy. This is in stone; the east elevation is illustrated below.

IN OXFORD—

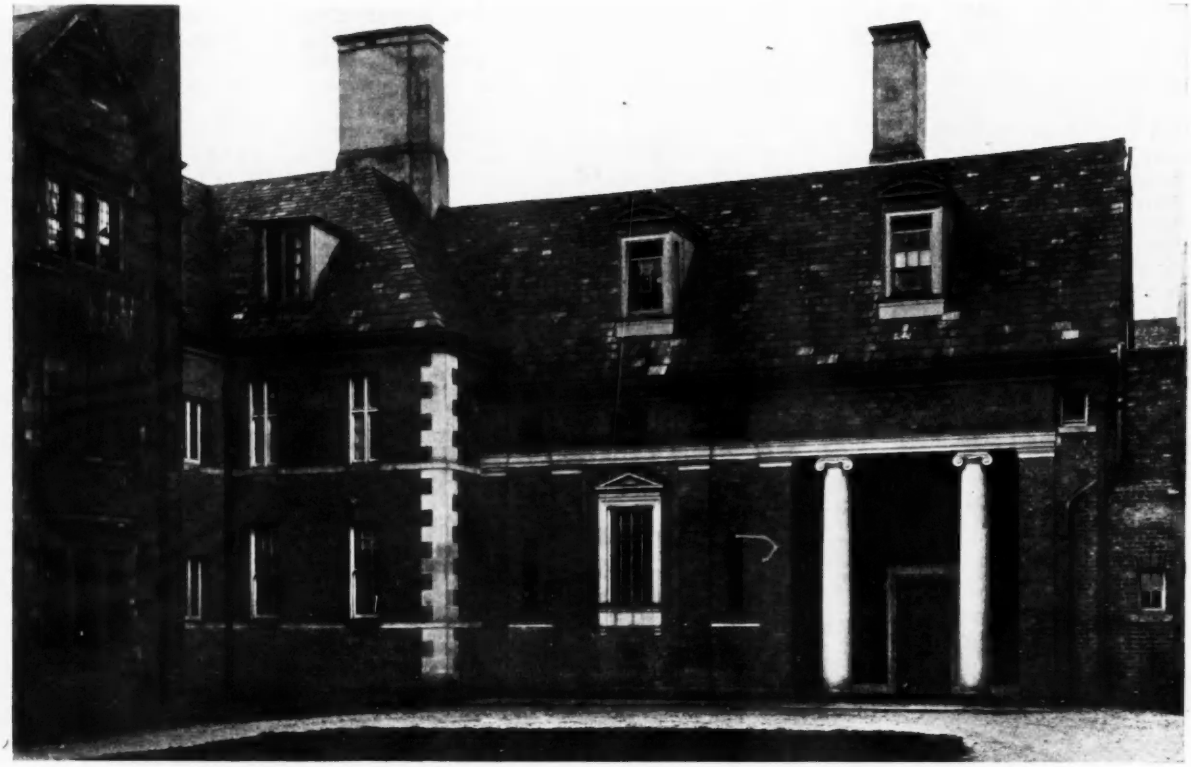
Preliminary University

BY "MR.

Commissioned to take his spy-glass to Oxford and Cambridge in our readers' interest, "Mr. Smith" frankly finds its effect to be diminishing in the case of new work at the former university, as compared with that at the latter.

THE discrepancy between the quantity of new building in Cambridge and that in Oxford was so alarming at first sight that I rang up the Editor after spending some time in Oxford. "It's all very well," I said, "for you to ask me to write an article on the new university buildings in Oxford and Cambridge, but there are so few in Oxford and so many in Cambridge that I shall certainly be accused of prejudice." He was coldly editorial, however, and refused to believe that that mattered in the least. He could assure me, he said, that my alarm was unnecessary.

Nevertheless, the discrepancy remains. In Cambridge there has been a great deal of new building, while in Oxford little, comparatively speaking, seems to have occurred. Although Oxford is the slightly smaller university, it is closely pressed together, and the consequent lack of room for neighbouring expansion may be the chief reason for this difference, for in comparison Cambridge is scattered. In addition, plenty of land is available there for



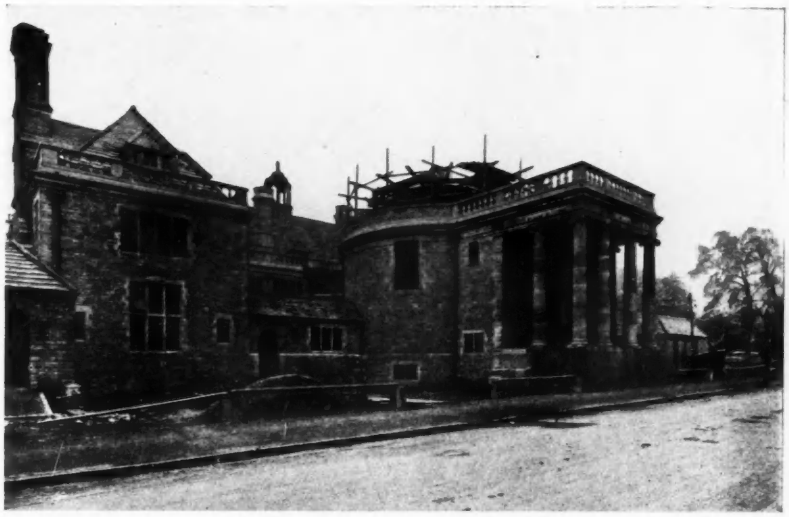
Provost's Lodge, King's College, Cambridge. The brick (east) elevation. Its ambitious elements have been carefully evolved, but the whole does not stand together so comfortably as the stone (west) front, which, for King's, is unusually domestic.

—AND CAMBRIDGE

Glimpses of Additions

SMITH"

This article does not aim at giving a considered account of detail; no plans are given. It is merely a record of recent and current activities. It is intended to deal further with some of these important buildings in later issues.



The road front of Sir Herbert Baker's Rhodes House, Oxford. The circular entrance hall has dignity, but seems alien to the main block, like the lantern.

expansion, while in Oxford it would be impossible to find the space for building with the ease that the Cambridge authorities had in choosing their site, say, for the additions to the Fitzwilliam Museum, for Sir Giles Gilbert Scott's new buildings in Clare, or even for the additions to King's. The towns themselves are different. Fifty years ago they may have been more or less similar, but today there is little resemblance. Oxford is become a manufacturing centre as well as a university and cathedral city, while Cambridge remains a big market town encouraged and made wealthy by the university. From this we can see that the erection of new buildings in Oxford is likely to be an even more difficult matter in the future than it is now.

One bond in common these towns have—in neither Oxford nor Cambridge do "hot red" buildings—as I believe Morley Horder calls them—look too well. Neither town, after all, is in Berkshire. Oxford prefers Clipsham stone, while Cambridge's native material is a white-ish brick; but soft



Rhodes House, Oxford. The Garden front of the building illustrated above. It is finely spaced, and when the garden treatment is completed, should look very well. One particularly successful feature is the lettered parapet.



The Institute of Pathology, Oxford, designed by Edward Warren. A red brick building in which, though the effectiveness of the general lines cannot be denied, the apparent lack of roof is a little discomfiting.

coloured bricks, and white or colour-wash, look pleasant in either town, while almost anything looks better than very bright red.

It is possible that the presence of an architectural school at Cambridge—there is none at Oxford unfortunately—stimulates the idea of building. Resident members of the university who are also practising architects are prevalent in Cambridge, and when a new building rises it is often the work of one of these gentlemen. There is little doubt, at any rate, that the presence of this school and these progressive architects, and of one particular don whose name shall remain unmentioned, has helped to wean Cambridge from the eternal re-hash of "Tutors' Tudor." Nothing, for instance, could be farther from that than T. H. Lyon's new block in Sidney-Sussex, or Sir Giles Gilbert Scott's building at Clare.

The Oxonian spirit has not, so far, been so adventurous. There is, indeed, St. Hugh's, also one concrete medical building; and Morley Horder's Institute of Agricultural Economics and Research is one of the most elegant little buildings in either university. But any modern tendency might almost be expected to die from suffocation with Rhodes House arising like an overgrown and monstrously complicated Cotswold manor house in the middle of Oxford. I am not unappreciative of Rhodes House, let me hasten to add; the colour of the stone is ever fascinating, the spacing of the garden site is interesting, and few wall decorations could give greater pleasure than the heraldic and other carvings on this building; nevertheless, as a whole, this design cannot be said to contribute anything that is new to architectural development.

Clipsham and other similar stones are very beautiful, but surely architects need not be overcome by the fumes of traditionalism every time their use is contemplated?

The ever-recurring problem in a university is the building of an addition to an older block. Shall it be a copy, shall it be a compromise, or shall the architect go his own sweet way and content himself by being just mildly civil to the neighbours?

It is depressing that Corpus Christi at Oxford should put up a new building of such a medieval aspect that a few years' deposit of Oxford grime will render it indistinguishable from its antique neighbours. The warm-coloured stone is attractive, but the building itself can hardly be regarded by posterity as one of contemporary interest. In Cambridge at King's, George Kennedy's hands were tied, but he has modified Bodley's medievalism to such an extent that his addition all but suffers from anæmia. The first is full-bloodedly medieval, and the second a compromise.

In actual practice the addition of a building which does not attempt to compromise with its neighbours (save where common sociability is concerned, i.e. the height and the preservation of the older frontage intact) usually proves the more satisfactory. No one thinks now of condemning Wren for introducing a classical chapel into what is still to a certain extent a medieval court at Pembroke, Cambridge—indeed, do we not sometimes (as Mr. Squire) feel positively annoyed with the western towers of Westminster Abbey, in which Wren aped the Gothic of a previous age?

The architect himself is sometimes to blame. Trinity Hall new buildings are glowingly Elizabethan—but the work that Morley Horder, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, T. H. Lyon, and others are doing at the universities shows that a goodly number of architects are maintaining a sane development of architectural style. So far it must be admitted that the majority of good modern buildings has appeared at Cambridge, while the beauty of a material mainly connected with medieval buildings and manor houses seems to have kept Oxford only semi-conscious of the movements of the outer world.

Often this lack of enterprise is not the architect's fault at all. Only a few



A further stage has been reached towards the completion of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott's new buildings at Clare College, Cambridge, which are now beginning to embrace the court. As this photographic study shows, it is already possible to judge of the final effect where the usual order of things is reversed and trees supply the foreground rather than the background of the picture.



The completion of Bodley's buildings at King's College, Cambridge, was carried out by George Kennedy. The disappearance of Bodley's stringcourses on the comparatively blank gable-end is notable, but the most interesting feature of the court is the clever manner in which the garden has been bound to the river by very gentle slopes and shallow stone steps, leading down to a waterside wall.



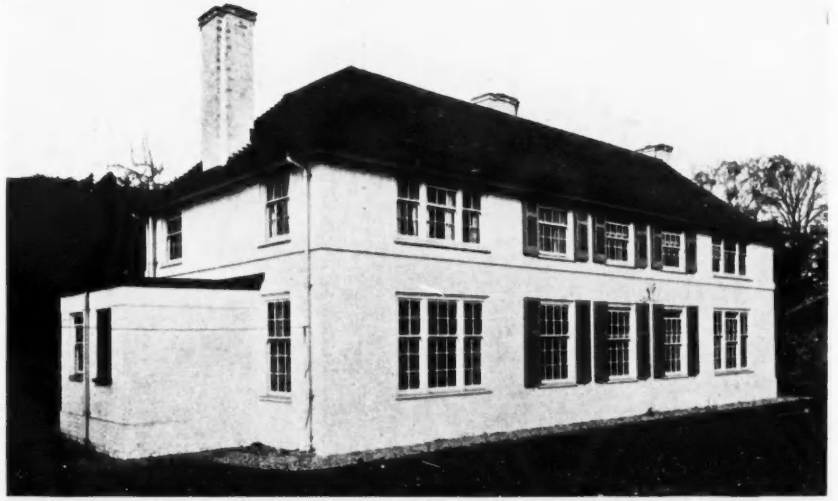
The Institute of Agricultural Economics and Research, Oxford. By P. Morley Horder. Very simple; but "one of the most elegant new buildings in either University."



The entrance-front of a lodging-house, by Harold Tomlinson, for Clare College, Cambridge; an essay in bay-window treatment. The back elevation of the same building is illustrated below.



Clare College, Cambridge. One of two notably symmetrical lodging-houses designed by Harold Tomlinson. Two views of the other are given to the right on this page.



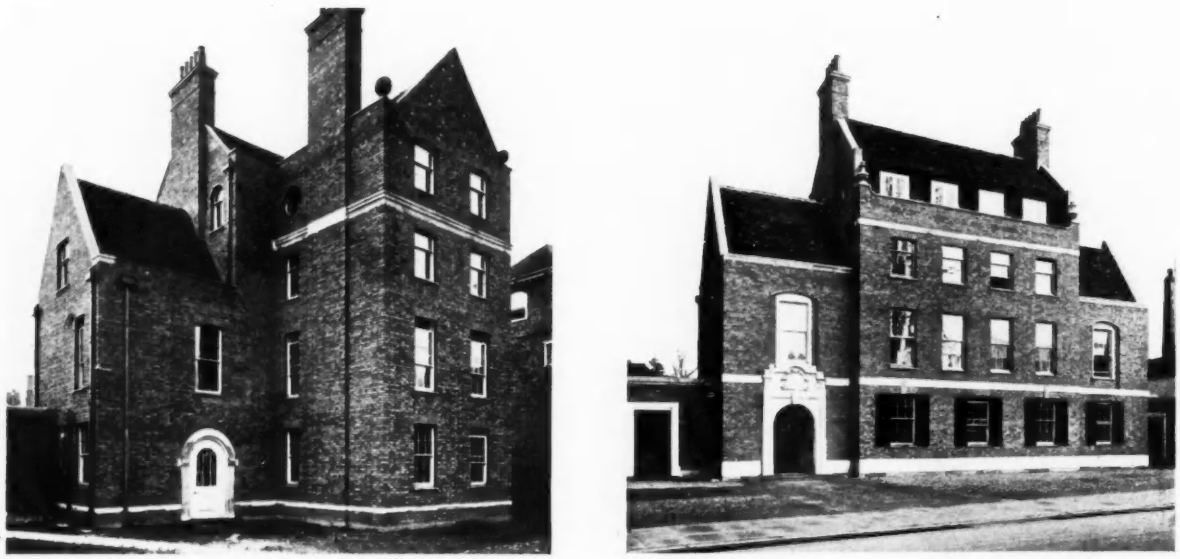
As the houses consist of a series of rooms, the necessary frequency of windows might have ruined the elevations, the simple efficacy of which is proof of the architect's ingenuity.



New buildings at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. By T. H. Hughes. A structure rich in texture and medieval in detail.

which break the view from the street in exactly the right place. There is a circular sunk garden to the right of the path, and Mr. Butler has made excellent use of a mellow brick wall as a background for this sunk garden. This clearance scheme is doubly effective since it enables one to gain an unusual view of the buildings of Christchurch piled up to the left of the paved way. The architectural part of this garden is only just finished, and it will be interesting to see whether the college authorities make the view even more seductive by the planting of suitable flowers.

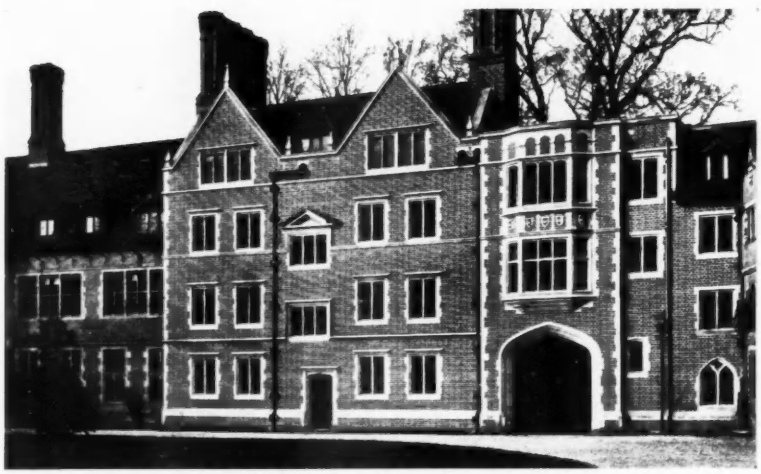
With the prospect of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott's new buildings at Magdalen, Oxford, yet in the stages of infancy, and eventually of the new library at Cambridge, the universities have, architecturally, a rosy future.



Back and front views of the distinguished new building of Peterhouse, Cambridge, designed by T. H. Lyon. The upward stretching of the front elevation to receive dormer windows is not very happy, but the road front is greatly helped by the placing of the shutters, and the elegant wings with screen walls on either side.

days ago one complained to me that a distinctly modernist design for a college building on new principles (a drawing of which he showed me, and which had great charm) was turned down by the building committee because it was "not sufficiently like the old buildings of —— College." What can an architect do with a decision so entirely beside the point, architecturally, as this?

There is one recent development in Oxford, however, which almost redeems the shortcomings which I have indicated—R. A. Butler's completion of the Christchurch clearance scheme. His gates, which face on to the street, have good ironwork and the piers are attractive, though I feel that the urns are too heavy for their place. These gates lead along a stone paved way to the Broad Walk and up some shallow steps



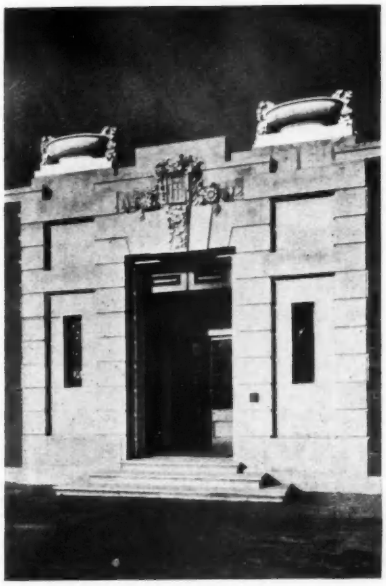
This building at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, designed by Montague Wheeler, might conceivably feel happier were it at Oxford.



THE CHURCH OF ST. ETIENNE DU MONT, PARIS: A REPRODUCTION FROM THE COLOURED LITHOGRAPH BY BOYS

From Picturesque Architecture in Paris, Ghent, Antwerp, Rouen, etc., drawn from Nature on Stone, by Thomas Shotter Boys, 1839, *by E. Beresford Chancellor: Architectural Press, publishers.*

(See the Book Review article in this issue.)



TORBAY. The imposing main entrance gates are in Beer stone.

TWO NEW HOSPITALS:

Royal Torbay

Royal Westminster Ophthalmic

BY ERIC L. BIRD

Messrs. Adams, Holden and Pearson, whose two latest buildings are described in the following article, are among the most experienced hospital architects in the country. It is not yet generally known that they have been commissioned by the Maltese Government to design a new general hospital for the whole island of Malta.

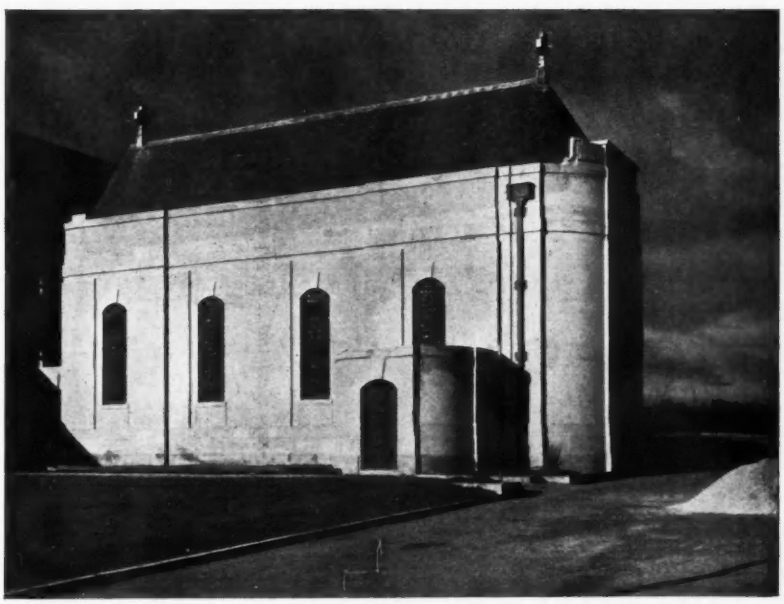
It is doubtful if the most experienced architect would make a thoroughly satisfactory job of his first hospital. Hospital planning demands a particular as well as a general knowledge of the professions of medicine, surgery, and nursing, all three of which tend in themselves towards ramification. The general practitioner of architecture regards with interest, not unmixed with awe, the achievements of hospital specialists as from time to time these are published or viewed. From his own experience he knows the long study and labour that have been submitted to in order to arrive at the detailed design.

A hospital is planned to fulfil an interlocked series of functions, ideas on which change and improve continually. These improvements are the outcome partly of expanding science, and partly of architectural experience. There is little ground for experiment. Hospitals depend on voluntary contributions, and, while needing the most up-to-date equipment obtainable, cannot risk money on ideas the value of which is unknown. The medical profession distrusts quack notions, and prefers to rely on firmly-established precedent. One does not therefore expect to find anything surprisingly novel; any sudden acceleration of the steady progress. The materials used have all been well tried: brick, stone, tile, terrazzo, painted plaster, wooden doors, sash windows. In fact, in hospital work all the traditional materials are found, to the almost total exclusion of the stunt, synthetic ones favoured by the younger school of Continental modernists. New ideas, therefore, principally revolve within the orbit circumscribed by these materials, and, in passing, one can note the cardinal fact, too often overlooked, that progress is much more a matter of brains than of the achievements of chemistry.

THE TORBAY HOSPITAL

The new general hospital at Torbay has been designed to meet all the requirements of the Torquay and Torbay districts. While it conforms somewhat to standard in planning and design, it presents several points of interest. The site is on the brow of a hill some 250 ft. above the sea, and offers magnificent views of the surrounding district. The architects preferred to make these views the dominant factor in the orientation of the hospital, rather than to follow the accepted notions of aspects for the various departments. The building has been spread out, and stepped back on the slope of the hilltop, so that each wing has a good share of the views. This has given two quadrangles, both open on the south, one on a slightly higher level than the other. The lower quadrangle, which might be called the base court, has the nurses' hostel on one side and the out-patients' and casualty departments on the other. The first was an existing house, somewhat altered. The second has been given a flat roof, so that the view from the wards in the upper court is not interfered with. The upper court is retained by a small reception block, one room thick, at the level of the lower court. The sides of this quadrangle are formed by wards, and the back by the administrative building, with other wards extending east and west.

The blocks of wards, therefore, fall into two groups, each group being L-shaped. In the past it has been the practice to subdivide hospitals according to the sex of the patients, the men being placed in one part and the women in another, regardless of the mingling of cases. This meant that a doctor would find his patients scattered about the building, and would



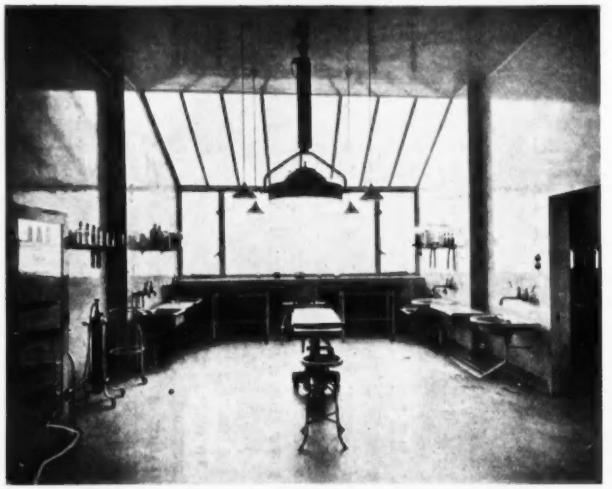
TORBAY. The chapel, also of Beer stone, was kept severe and devoid of ornament by request of the donor whose gift of £100,000 made the building scheme possible.



TORBAY. The X-ray department is very fully equipped.



TORBAY. In the oak-fitted boardroom.



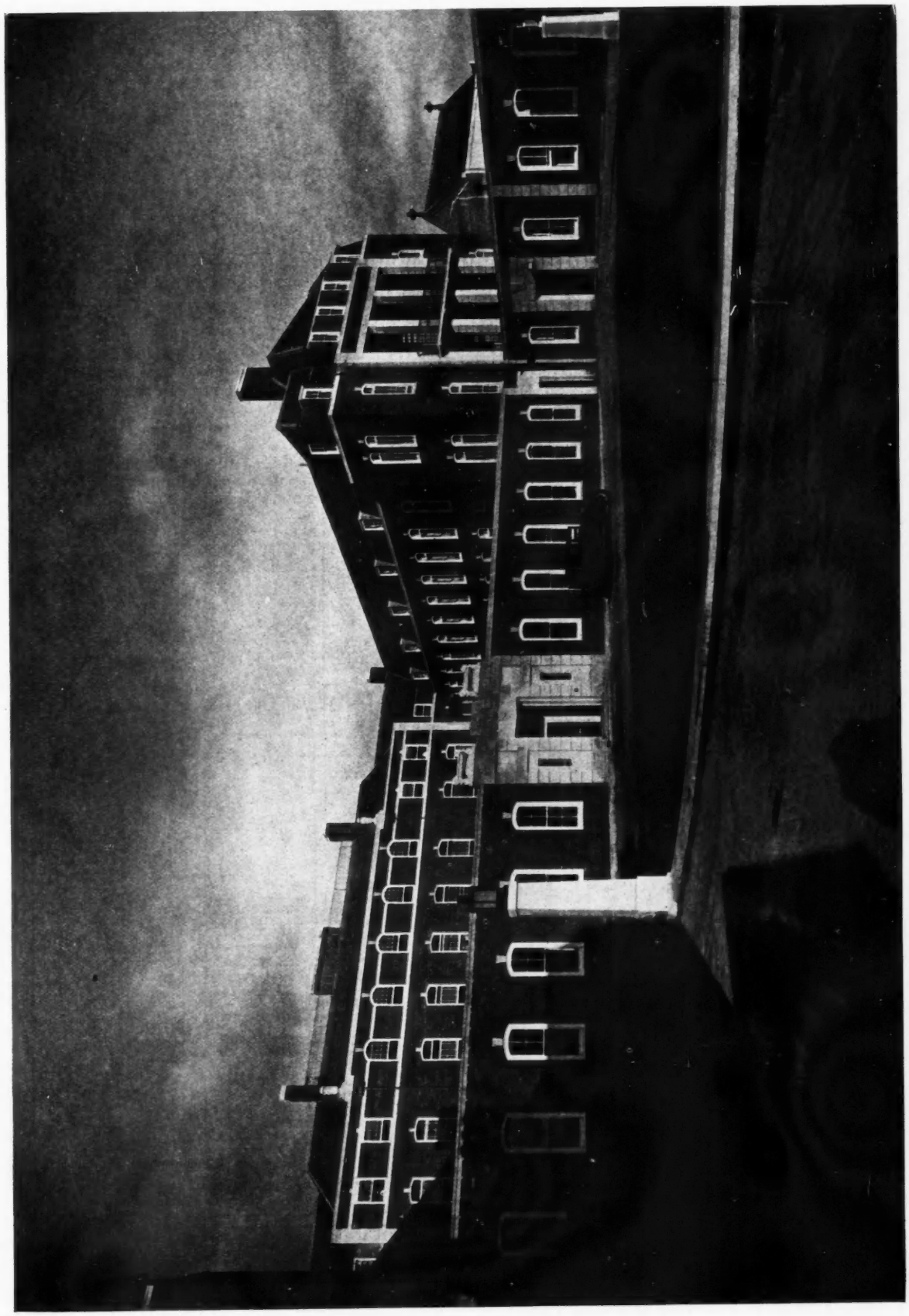
TORBAY. The operating theatre; the lighting is ideal.



TORBAY. One of the children's wards, with nursery rhyme pictures on the tiled walls.



TORBAY. A typical ward; separate accommodation for the sexes is centrally served.



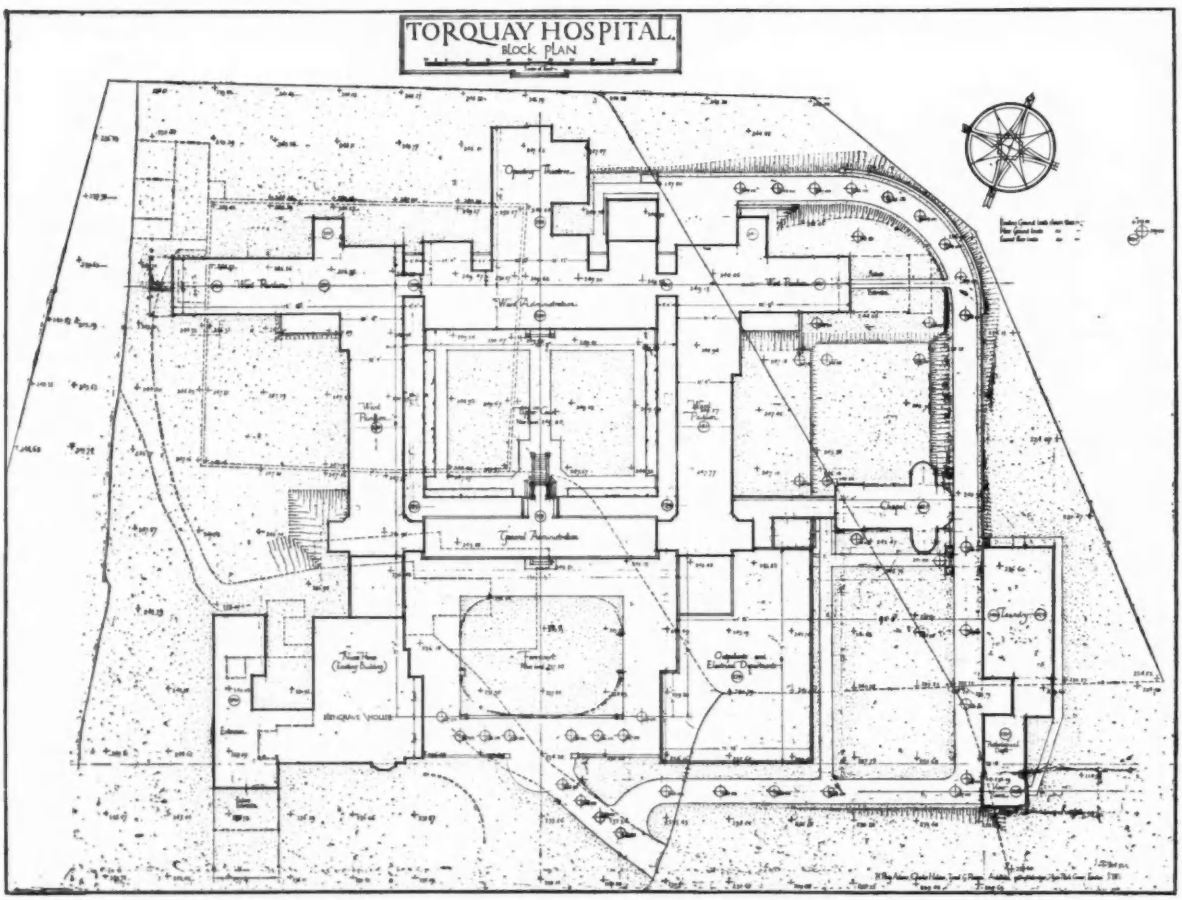
TORBAY. A general view from the entrance court. The materials are brick and Beer stone, renowned for its weathering qualities. As examination of the block plan will show, the buildings are grouped about two quadrangles which are at different levels.



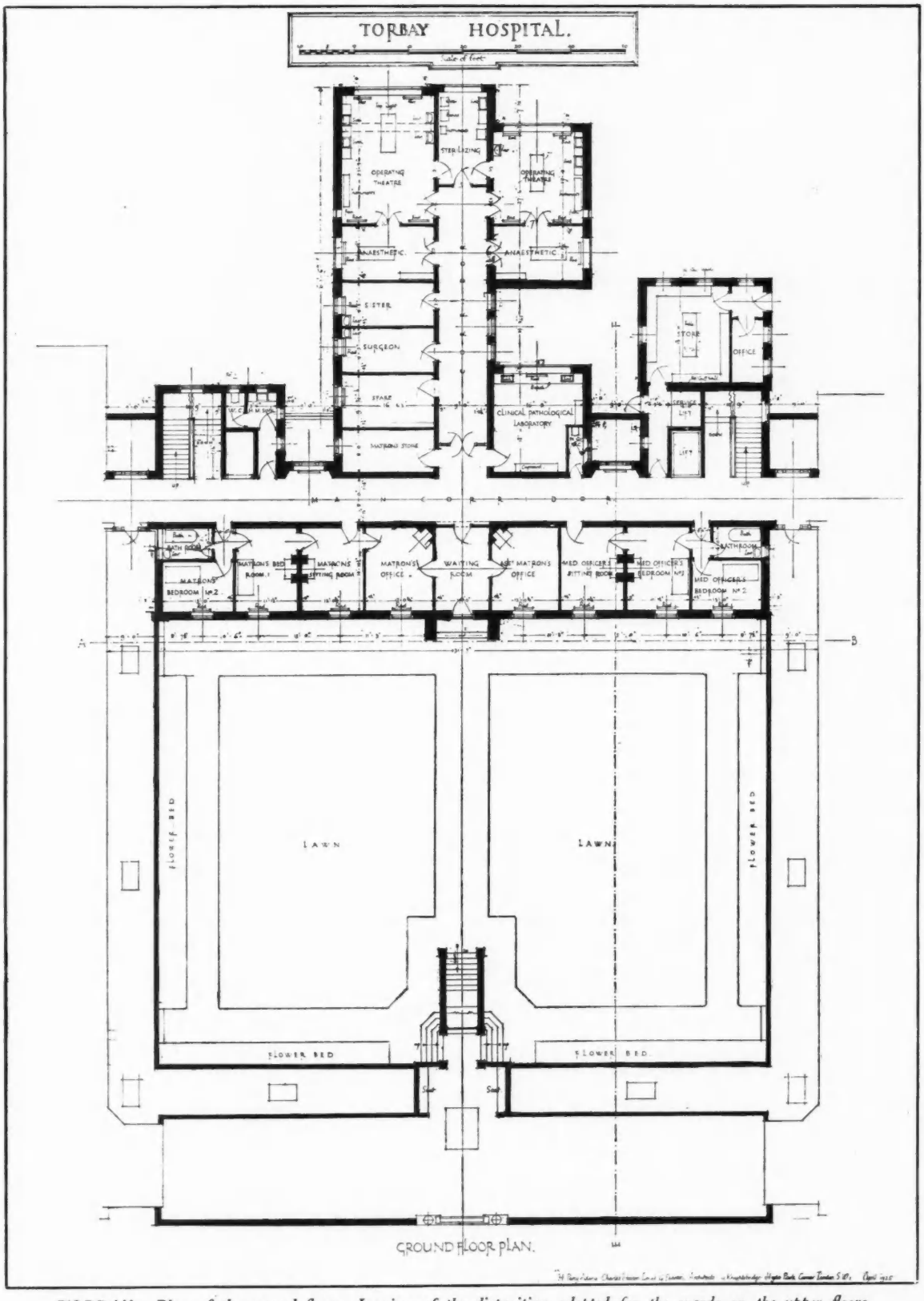
TORBAY. The kitchen is fitted with electric (left) and steam (right) cookers. The ceiling is of glass.

have to deal with different ward-sisters and different sets of apparatus. A new system has been adopted in this building. One of the L-shaped groups is medical, and the other surgical, each floor consisting of two long wards—one for each sex—joined by a common central ward kitchen, sister's room, linen store, etc. Every doctor or surgeon can therefore have all his patients of both sexes in one place, under the charge of the same group of sisters and nurses.

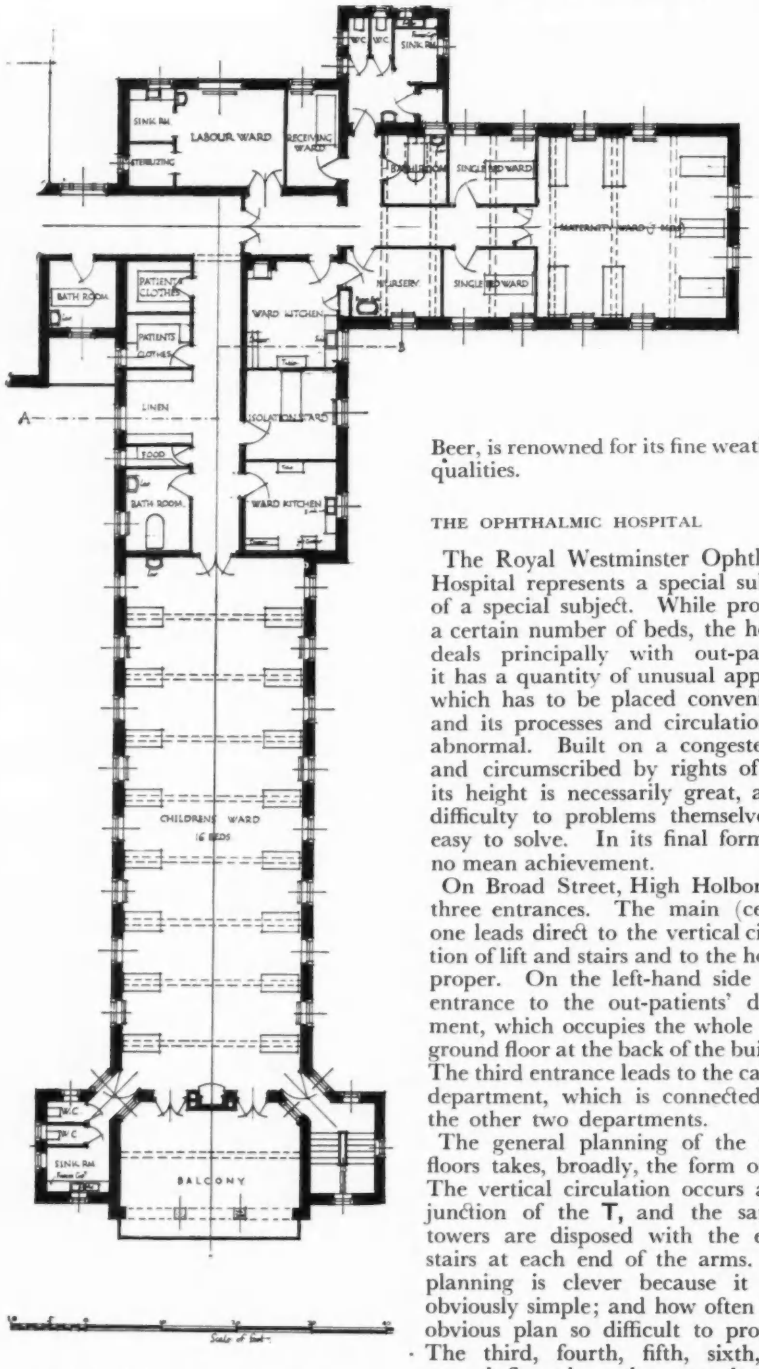
The equipment of the hospital is another point which excepts it from the average general hospital. A single donation of £100,000 not only made the building scheme possible, but allowed the equipment to be of an unusually high standard. But money has rightly been spent on this medical equipment rather than on the adornment of the building. With the principal exception of a charming main entrance door, which in its imposing scale is somewhat reminiscent of Vanburgh, the building relies for effect upon its architectural elements and upon



TORBAY. The block plan is of great interest. The buildings are "stepped" on the brow of the hill, around upper and lower courts, open to the south; all wards have a share of the view.



TORBAY. Plan of the ground floor. In view of the disposition adopted for the wards on the upper floors, the blocks fall into two groups, of an L*-shape. One group of wards is surgical, the other medical.*



TORBAY. Plan of a typical ward-block. This illustrates the principle of complementary wards, adjoining single staff units.

the use of a good brick and stone. The chapel, at the particular request of the donor, is severe and devoid of ornament. It was photographed just after the removal of the scaffolding, and consequently looks somewhat raw and stark. This effect will soon disappear since the stone, which is from Beer, is renowned for its fine weathering qualities.

THE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

The Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital represents a special sub-class of a special subject. While providing a certain number of beds, the hospital deals principally with out-patients; it has a quantity of unusual apparatus which has to be placed conveniently; and its processes and circulations are abnormal. Built on a congested site and circumscribed by rights of light, its height is necessarily great, adding difficulty to problems themselves not easy to solve. In its final form it is no mean achievement.

On Broad Street, High Holborn, are three entrances. The main (central) one leads direct to the vertical circulation of lift and stairs and to the hospital proper. On the left-hand side is the entrance to the out-patients' department, which occupies the whole of the ground floor at the back of the building. The third entrance leads to the casualty department, which is connected with the other two departments.

The general planning of the upper floors takes, broadly, the form of a **T**. The vertical circulation occurs at the junction of the **T**, and the sanitary towers are disposed with the escape stairs at each end of the arms. The planning is clever because it is so obviously simple; and how often is the obvious plan so difficult to provide? The third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh floors have the same plan; and the first and second floors form intermediate shapes between this plan and the all-over ground-floor plan.

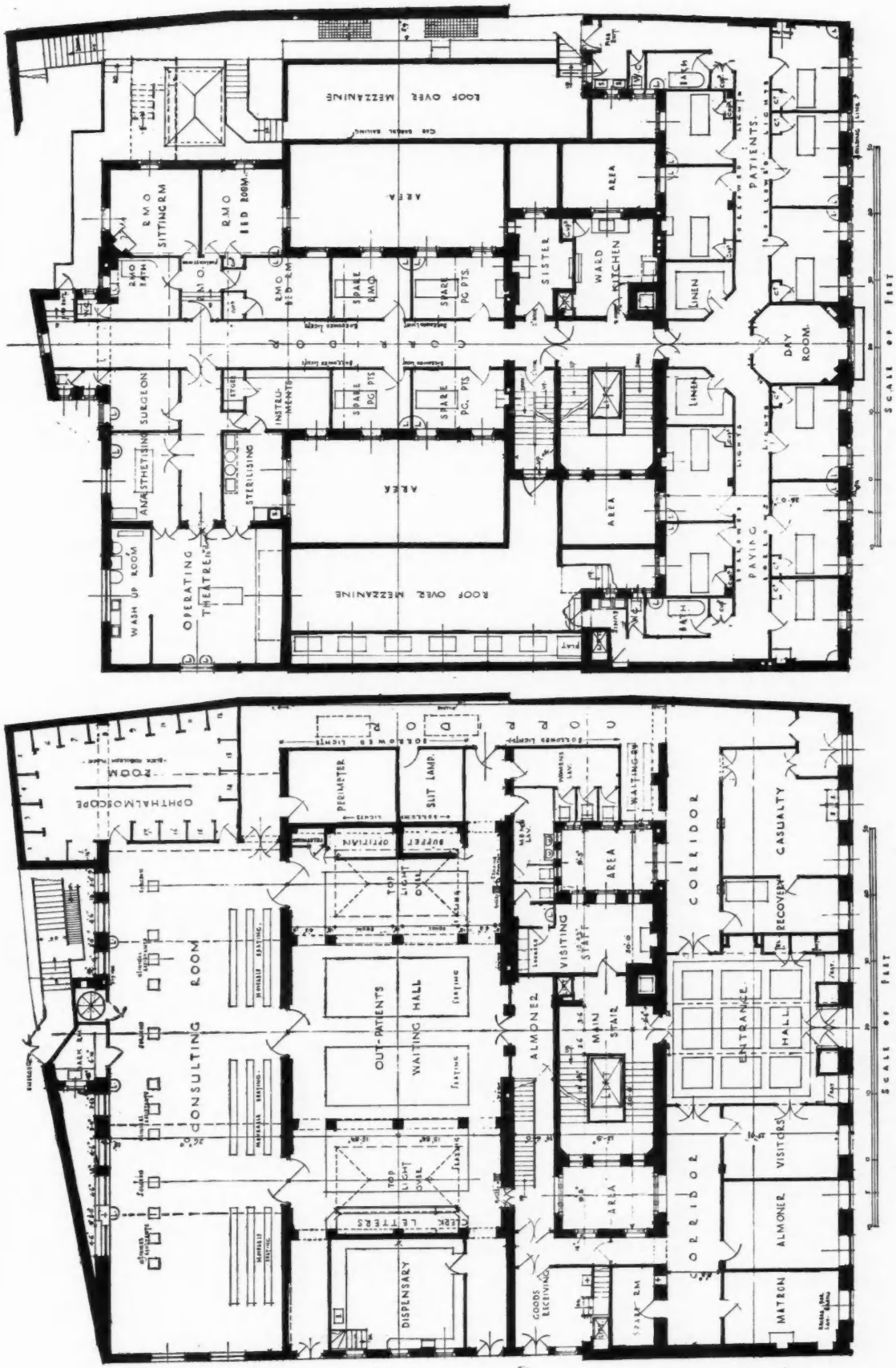
The first floor is administrative, and houses the teaching department, which includes the laboratory, lecture-room, and the museum. On the second floor are the private wards and the operating suite. The operating suite is exceptionally well planned. On the third and fourth floors are the general wards; on the fifth the nursing staff; and on the sixth and seventh the kitchens and



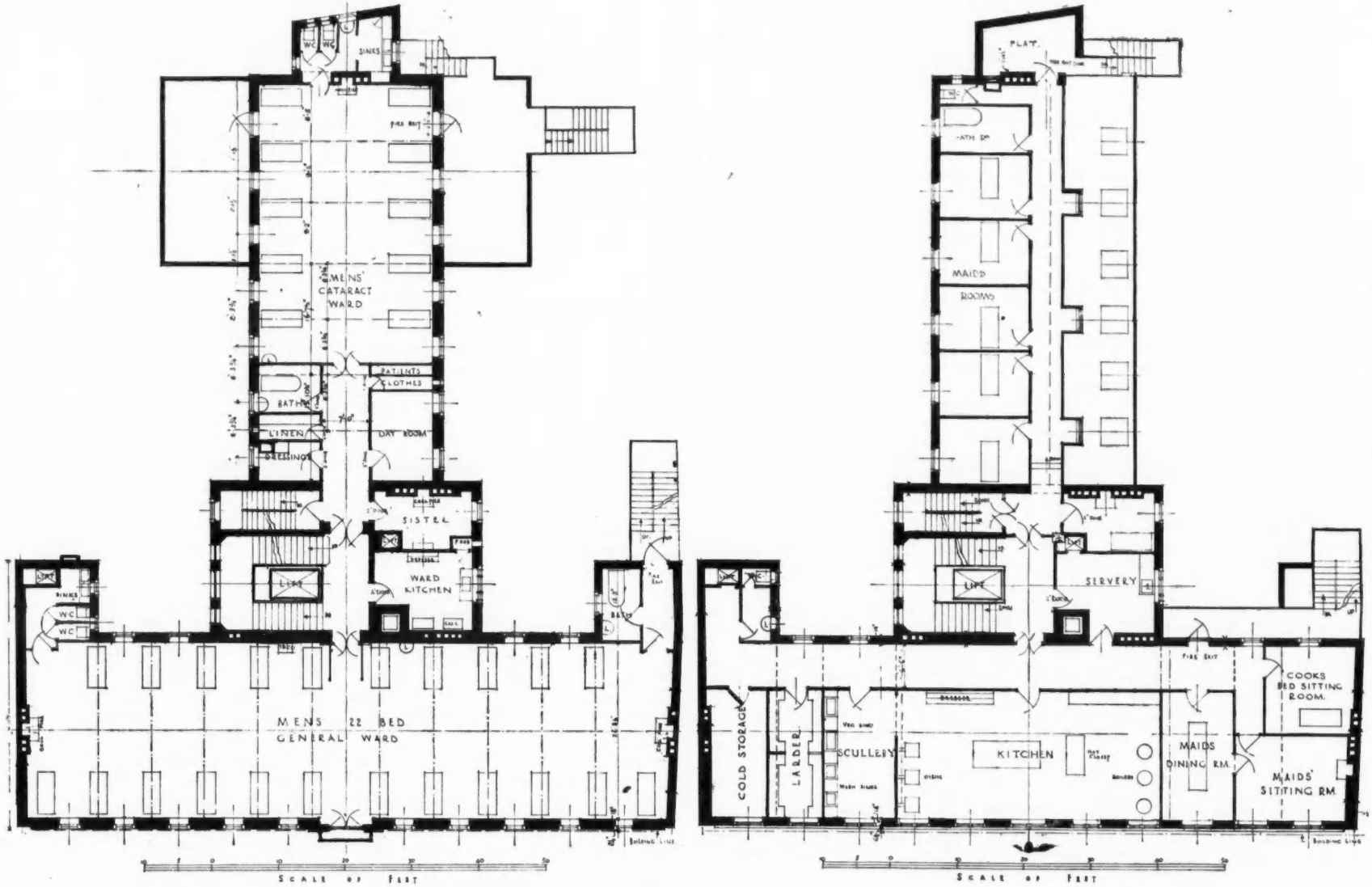
OPHTHALMIC. The main elevation to Broad Street, High Holborn; the site was a congested one.



OPHTHALMIC. Looking skywards from the area, the great height of the building is emphasized.



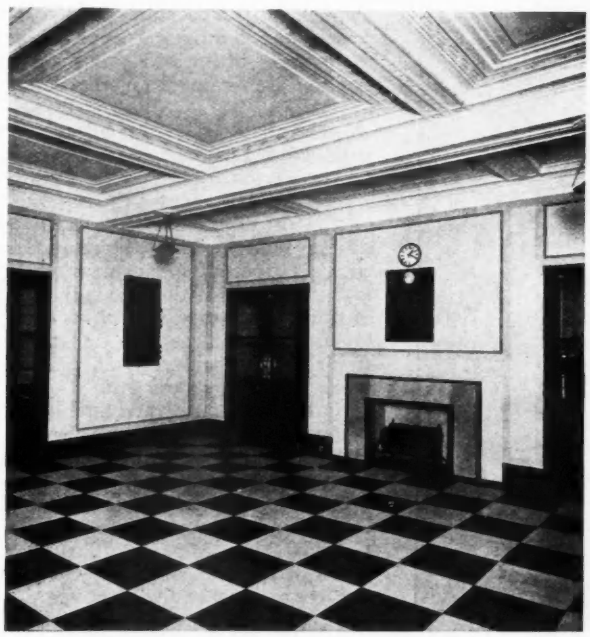
OPHTHALMIC. Plans of the ground (left) and second (right) floors. The former shows the facilities for circulation. Out-patients enter the corridor that crosses the building centrally and leave by the one shown above it. At second-floor level the area embraced is practically the same as on the first floor and the layout is similar.



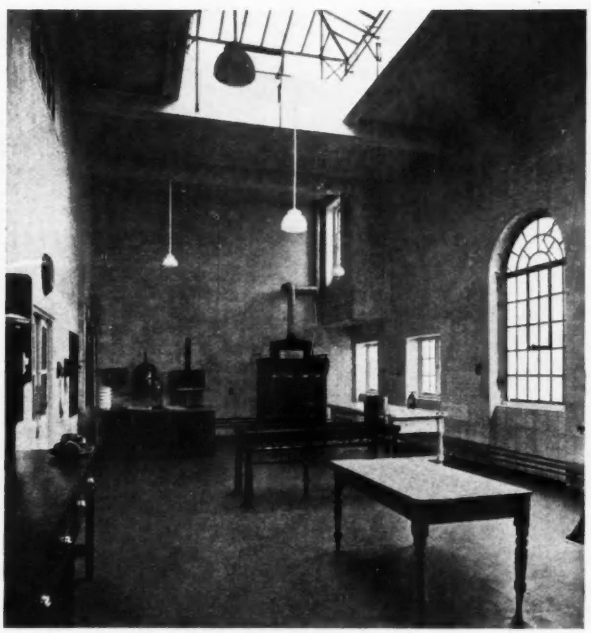
OPHTHALMIC. Plans of the fourth (left) and sixth (right) floors. Stairs, lifts, and general service are disposed at the junctions of ward wings, for convenient access. The public wards are on the fourth floor, while the sixth is devoted to kitchen, service, and domestic quarters.



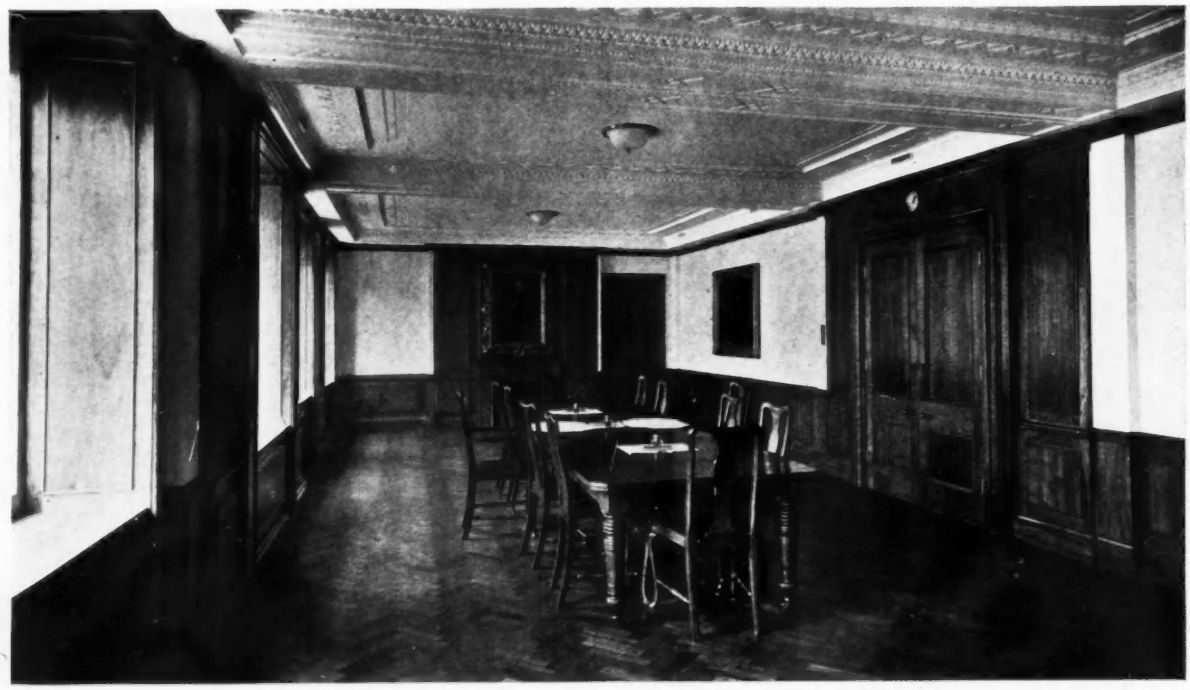
OPHTHALMIC. View in a typical ward. Accommodation is provided for a total of eighty-five in-patients—a large number for an eye hospital. The building has been planned to allow of extension without interference with existing lights.



OPHTHALMIC. A corner of the main entrance hall, which is floored with marble.



OPHTHALMIC. One of the upper-floor kitchens. Its situation permits of admirable top-lighting.



OPHTHALMIC. The boardroom. The general finish throughout the building is plain plaster, with woodwork of teak, bagac, and pine.

domestic staff. It can be seen, therefore, that, in spite of the difficulties imposed by the site, the departments are planned separately and sensibly; and the broad lines of the planning have been fully considered and well laid out. The ordinary architect could get so far without much difficulty, but here begins the real work of fitting into the limited space available the complex details and equipment of each department.

It is not possible to do more than mention briefly a few of the most interesting of these details.

The kitchen planning, with its serving pantries on each floor connected by a service lift, is particularly noteworthy. Food is carried from the hot-plates across a corridor into a service-room. From here it can be delivered at once to any floor, upon every one of which the doors of the wards are only a few feet away from the serving pantry.

The linen, bath, and ward-sisters' rooms—the working department of the wards—are placed in a good position, separate from the sanitary towers.

Much could be said of the out-patients' department. At one end of the waiting space, near the entrance, is the card-index under the supervision of a clerk; adjoining is the large consulting-room for three surgeons, each with his group of apparatus; and there is a separate exit door past the hatch of the dispensary. The plans are full of interest and should be carefully studied, the circulations in particular being cleverly worked out.

Of the appearance and architectural detail of these two hospitals the reader is left to judge for himself from the illustrations. The use of traditional materials with sash windows naturally results in an appearance somewhat Georgian in character. Within the limits of this convention the elevations are very ably handled and are a distinct relief from the not unusual workhouse-like dreariness of so many of our hospitals.



OPHTHALMIC. The operating theatre, on the second floor. The excellent lighting secured on a confined site is noteworthy.

SOME BOOKS OF THE YEAR

An Architect's Survey

BY GRAHAME B. TUBBS

A HARD saying of a hard man runs: "Literature when noble is not easy, only when ignoble." It is even more true of architectural books than of general literature. Every year, every month, sees the publication, with or without text (it hardly matters), of books of photographs of picturesque little "bits" that happened to strike the author on his summer holiday. This type of book is becoming more and more common on both sides of the Atlantic. Librarians groan and pray for more, and still more, stack-room, buoyed up only by the thought that these books are usually printed on paper of such constituents that they will disintegrate before many years have passed. Among a constant stream of useful works of a semi-technical nature that appeal to the practising architect and his assistants, really serious works on architecture are not numerous, and those that deserve the name of literature are few and far between. Perhaps this is not surprising since most of them are written by architects, whose business it is to design and not to write, and the average literary man is not interested in architecture, although lately there have been signs of amelioration, largely due to the influence of the Architecture Club.

There has been published during this year at least one book which can be claimed as a serious contribution to the history of taste, and at the same time a graceful piece of literature. This is Kenneth Clark's *Gothic Revival*. It is a matter for wonder that the history of this curious architectural phase has remained unwritten for so long; perhaps Mr. Clark himself supplies the answer when he says that: "The movement produced hardly any buildings that do not pain the eye." It was originally a purely English one produced by the coalescence, towards the end of the eighteenth century, of literary romanticism with archæology, brought about by Gray, the poet, and his friend, Horace Walpole. The author points out that: "The motives were never strictly architectural, and were rather literary, patriotic, archæological and moral." When "economical" is added to the list, the æsthetic failure of the style can easily be understood. Its chief hero was Pugin, who first enunciated the theories that were later popularized by Ruskin, and perhaps its most interesting aspect was its action and reaction to the Oxford movement.

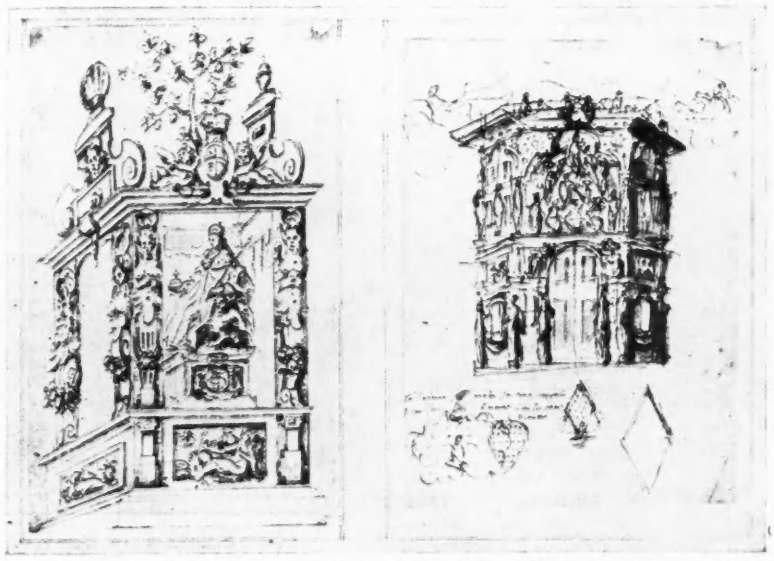
Architectural biography occupies an important place among books of the year. The beautiful Nonesuch edition of Sir John Vanbrugh's work is one of the most important. The fourth volume is devoted to his letters, prefaced by an able and sympathetic discussion of his architecture by Geoffrey Webb. Vanbrugh was certainly one of the most interesting personalities among English architects, and his letters, written to aristocratic fellow-members of the Kit Cat Club (most of whom were also his clients), are very entertaining reading, both for their racy style and for the light that they shed on matters, social and architectural, in the early years of the eighteenth century.

The new "Country Life" volume by Avray Tipping and Christopher Hussey, *English Homes*, deals also with Vanbrugh and his school, and forms a most useful companion volume to the Letters. Like all this series, it is superbly illustrated; the text is exhaustive, and is pleasantly seasoned with historical notes and biographical details of the owners of the houses.

A. J. Gotch's *Life of Inigo Jones* (Methuen) is also an important addition to architectural scholarship, because his researches have made necessary a revaluation of Inigo Jones's reputation. Like Mr. Lytton Strachey in another branch of biography, while pruning away many picturesque accretions that have grown round the subject of his memoir, he does not diminish but rather increases interest in him. He shows that much work hitherto attributed (on slight authority) to Jones, was really the work of others, including his relative, John Webb, and Sir Roger Pratt (of whom more later on). Although the quantity of Jones's architectural work is reduced, the quality of what is unquestionably his is very high, and has exerted enormous influence on the history of English taste. His time was much occupied by his official duties as King's Surveyor and in designing the costumes and settings for the Court masques. His influence on the English stage through the latter was as important as his innovations in English architecture.

Among recently established facts about Jones, is that Coleshill, Berkshire, which has usually been attributed to him, was really designed by Sir Roger Pratt, whose manuscript notebooks on Architectural Design, History and Construction have just been published by Dr. Gunther. Pratt designed several important buildings, his chief work being Clarendon House, Piccadilly, for the Lord Chancellor. He was a friend of Evelyn's, and a colleague of Wren's on the Commission for rebuilding London after the Great Fire.

This brings us to the fifth volume issued by the Wren Society, consisting of documents and drawings relating to the master's work at Oxford and Cambridge, and in London, including alternative sketches for The Monument and the base of the La Sœur Statue of Charles I at Charing Cross.



Catafalque for a Queen, and Sketch for the House of Fame, for Ben Jonson's "Masque of Queens," 1609. [*From* Inigo Jones.]

Town planning may be defined as the plane common to architecture and sociology. This year has seen the publication of several books that cannot be definitely classified as architecture, town planning, or sociology. Such is *The Slum Problem*, by B. S. Townroe, a little book that gives a concise account of the various efforts that are being made to further this, the most fundamental and urgent reform of all. Much is being done; the London County Council alone has, since the war, provided housing accommodation for 158,000 persons. In parenthesis, it may be mentioned that H.M. Stationery Office has issued a booklet illustrating the L.C.C. Housing Schemes. And the provinces have not been idle. Housing Associations have been formed in many districts, and great industrial regions such as the coalfields in South Yorkshire are taking an important part in attempting to solve this problem. The author firmly believes that the Rent Restrictions Act is a hindrance to housing progress; he favours satellite towns as the ideal, but advocates high buildings (with lifts) surrounded by wide gardens, for men such as dockers, who have to live near their work.

There has appeared another small, but amusing, book, that cannot be too widely distributed; it is *England and the Octopus*, by Clough Williams-Ellis. The author himself describes it as a "gadfly," and it is just what is needed to sting people into the consciousness that this fair land of England is being ruined. As the author wittily puts it, England is rapidly following Kent, which, instead of being the Garden of England, is fast degenerating into the backyard of England! Adams, Thompson and Fry's *Mid-Surrey Town Planning Report, 1928*, is evidence that some of our local authorities are alive to the necessity of obtaining expert assistance to ensure the proper development of their districts.

Coming to books dealing with contemporary work, "Country Life" have published several books of photographs of English domestic work that has been carried out in the last few years, including Avray Tipping's *English Houses*, and Randal Phillips's *The Modern English Interior*. On looking through the latter, one is struck with the thought that they could belong to no other country but present-day England. They are mostly "period" in general idea, Georgian or picturesque, but still of today, and eminently "liveable."

Present-day English work, other than domestic, is represented by *Monumental and Commercial Architecture of Great Britain* (Tiranti), which gives photographs of the chief buildings erected since the war, and does for England what F. R. Yerbury's *European Architecture* (Gollancz) does for Europe as a whole. Of more direct practical use to the draughtsman is *Modern Architectural Details* (Architectural Press), which is a kind of modern "Practical Exemplar," giving, side by side, working drawings and photographs of actual work by contemporary architects. They include practical details, such as kitchen fittings and built-in fitments, as well as the more decorative elements—wrought-iron grilles and finial vases. On the same lines is *The Houses of the Wren and Early Georgian Periods*, by Small and Woodbridge, issued by the same publishers in the series started by their "Late Georgian Houses." Here, too, the unpretentious house of the suburb and country town is displayed by drawings and photographs. The same authors are responsible for *The Mouldings of the Wren and Georgian Periods*, an excellent book that will be of great use to architects. The large scale of the drawings makes possible the detailed study of the characteristics of the mouldings of this period. Wren himself was fully alive to the importance of "full sizes," as can be seen from a letter that he wrote to the Master of Trinity about the library upon which he was engaged. He said: "I will certainly take further pains to give all the mouldings in great; we are scrupulous in small matters, and you must pardon us. The architects are as great pedants as Critics and Heralds."

There is no country in the world today where so many buildings are being erected, and of such a high average quality, as in the United States. Consequently there are more people interested in architecture there than anywhere else. Edgell's book, *American Architecture Today* (Scribner's), is written by a layman for laymen, and is an excellent survey of a vast subject in a comparatively small compass. The Georgian origins of American



The University of Cambridge School of Bio-Chemistry. By Sir Edwin Cooper. The landing in the corridor. [*From* Monumental and Commercial Architecture of Great Britain.]



A house in Grunewald. By Oskar Kauffman. [*From* Der Architekt : OSKAR KAUFFMAN]

architecture are explained, and its development is traced from that time, through the deplorable period that it shared with England during the last century, to the beginning of the *Beaux Arts* teaching at the end of the century, which had, and still has, such notable influence. There are faint signs, however, that Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright's work is reacting on America from Europe. Such buildings as Goodhue's Nebraska State Capital, and skyscrapers built under the new Zoning Laws, point to a diminution of the influence of *l'école*. A book dealing with the very charming Colonial architecture of New England, which was based on English eighteenth-century buildings, but carried out in wood, is *The Old Houses of New England*, by Knowlton-Mixer.

Among the foreign books of this year, Von Gustav Platz has published a monograph on Oskar Kauffman's work, and Messrs. Putnam have issued an English translation of Wilhelm Worringer's *Form in Gothic*, which was first published in German twenty years ago. This book belongs to the valuable series of German researches into the relationship of psychology to art, and, to use their own term, analyses the " will to form " in those races which expressed themselves in Gothic art. Such studies are essential to the establishment of a valid science of æsthetics.

It is not in England alone that there is at present an interest in Gothic Revival. In France there has just been published *L'Art Decoratif au Temps du Romanesque*, by M. Schomer, which shows in its text and reproductions that the reactions of France to the Gothic Revival after the Napoleonic Wars were similar to those in England. Historical balls were given, the operas and plays had Gothic settings, public ceremonies were adorned with Gothic trappings, and house decoration and furniture took on a Gothic flavour.

Reprints have been made of several books on The Orders, including *Vignole* by Maurel, and Normand's *Parallele* (Tiranti), the latter of which is remarkable value for five shillings. The Architectural Press have also issued a reprint in colour of T. Shotter Boys' lithographs, *Picturesque Architecture in Paris, Ghent, Antwerp and Rouen*, which was issued in 1839. These were the first examples of " landscape " to be printed by the lithographic process, and they are becoming increasingly scarce. This volume will be welcomed, both for the artistic value of the plates and for the interest of the scenes depicted.

There are none too many books on colour decoration, especially those dealing with one particular building, and Mr. Greenwood's careful restoration of the colour decoration of the Villa Madama near Rome, which was built about 1520 for one of the Medicis by San Gallo, under the direction of Raphael, is welcome. The many colour plates are excellently done.

On the more technical side, F. R. Watson's *Acoustics of Motion Picture Theatres* by its very title reflects the change that has come over the type of entertainment given in cinemas. Their acoustics will soon be as important as their " sight lines "; the result will probably be to limit their size.

London statues continue to attract attention, and not always derisive attention. Two further books have been published this year—one by Lord Edward Gleichen—*London's Open-air Statues* (Longmans Green), and Osbert Sitwell's *The People's Album of London Statues* (Duckworth), the second being perhaps the more critical artistically; it is illustrated with charming drawings.

The many admirers of Raffles Davison will be glad to be able to obtain, in collected form, reproductions of the pen and ink drawings for which he is so well known. They cover a period of over forty years, and not only delight by the sensitiveness of the draughtsmanship, but give a good idea of the aims and ideals of the architects of the period.

STAGE DECORATION

Alfred Knopf's London publishing house have just issued two beautifully printed and bound volumes entitled: *Twentieth-Century Stage Decoration*, the combined work of W. R. Fuerst and S. J. Hume, with an introduction by Adolphe Appia. This book has been set up and printed by the Edinburgh Press, and they have good reason to be proud of it. All students of the theatre who are wealthy enough to afford five guineas should buy this book if only for the sake of volume ii, which contains 387 illustrations in half-tone and seven plates in colour, and is an excellent record of what has been done in the way of stage decoration in America, England, Russia, France, and Germany since the beginning of the "New Movement" in the theatre. Gordon Craig's work is not illustrated at all in this volume. There are, however, some very interesting and also striking examples of work by other men, some his disciples, and some who are advancing on different paths.

A specially interesting plate in the volume is No. 217, a setting for a Handel opera by Heinrich Heckroth. This, together with the work of Stern and Claus Richter, would seem to indicate that Germany knows what she is aiming at, and is steadily achieving results of real value to the advancement of theatrical art. The only fault to be found with this volume is that section xiv, "New Stage Forms and New Possibilities," only contains twenty-two illustrations, thirteen of which have no claim to be in this section, and if the remaining nine are all the possibilities that the authors could collect, they cannot have looked very far.

Now, as to volume i. This, unluckily, does not contain the most valuable appendix to any book of reference—an index—although it boasts 178 pages and has an interesting bibliography. The two and a-half pages of introduction by Adolphe Appia are very beautiful, and will surely mean a lot to those students who can read in between the lines and understand that M. Appia is sometimes pulling their legs.

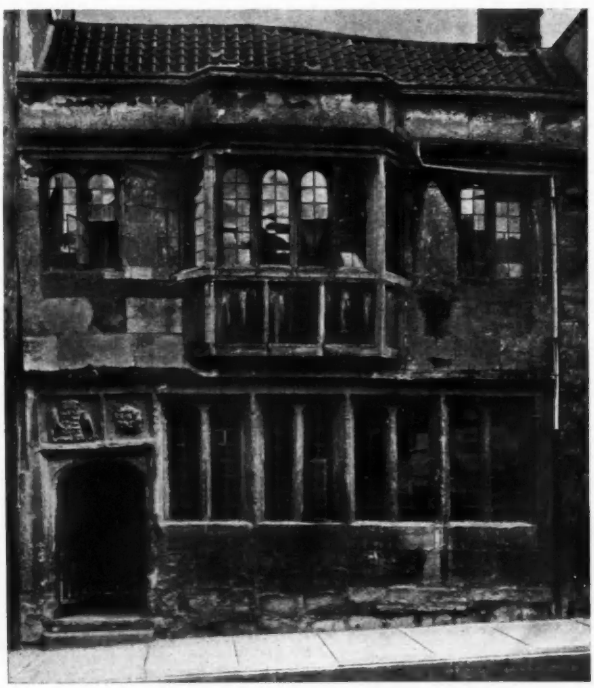
On page 3 the authors, in their ardour to show that "Appia and Craig were by no means the first men to be fired by a desire to improve the theatre," say that in 1771 Giambatista Pasquali published a book —*Del Teatro in Venezia*— and quote from him extensively, but they say nothing about the man who wrote it, and leave one to suppose that it was poor old Giambatista Pasquali. Certainly the book was published without the author's name, but one has not to look very far to discover that he was none other than Francesco Milizia, one of the best authorities on architecture of his time.

Chapter v is entitled "Gordon Craig," and attempts to explain what this artist stands for in the theatre. It follows a chapter on "Adolphe Appia." The writer says that Gordon Craig is easier to understand than Appia; but he writes about both in a manner that would indicate that he understood neither of them. It would seem that on the strength of the fact that Appia is older than Craig, and because he wrote the book about scenic reform six years before Craig published his, Appia should be regarded as more the originator of the New Movement in the theatre than Craig, and to prove this the author refers continually to these "irrefutable dates."

But a point which the authors do not mention is *when* Appia first showed *in practice* that about which he had theorized in his book, for deeds count more than words or dates. Craig's first revolutionary production of "Dido and Æneas" was planned in 1899 and was performed in London in 1900; this was followed by seven other productions before the publication of any books on the subject. These productions were recognized throughout Europe (though not in England) as being the point of departure of the so-called New Movement in the theatre.

Good though volume ii is, few can take volume i seriously.

R. H.



The Tribunal House, Glastonbury (King Henry VIII). [*From* The Architectural Review.]

THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW

In the January issue of the *Architectural Review*, Mr. Nathaniel Lloyd, continuing his "History of the English House," discusses the fruitful and fascinating sixteenth-century coincident "with the advent of a new stimulus to architecture." Many fine examples of Tudor art are printed. Under the intriguing title, "Salute to Adventurers," Mr. P. Morton Shand reviews the new Royal Horticultural Hall by Easton and Robertson—"this *débonnaire* young building." Sir Lawrence Weaver, in the course of "Tradition and Modernity in Craftsmanship," arrives at the consideration of "Furniture in High Wycombe," the history of which is in itself a romance. Mr. Edward Gordon Craig introduces young architects to "a game" in "Pocket Theatres"; and there are the usual sumptuously illustrated features.

INTERNATIONAL TOWN PLANNING

Volume iii of the report of the International Housing and Town-Planning Congress, Paris, July 1928, has just been issued. The first volume of this report, containing the papers presented to the Congress (404 pages), and the second volume, containing the general reports (eighty pages), have already appeared. The third volume contains a full report of the discussions during the Congress, which was opened by Mr. Louis Loucheur, Minister of Labour, Health, and Social Welfare. Five subjects were dealt with at the Congress, viz.: housing of the very poor; rural housing; house building costs; legal and practical difficulties in carrying out town and regional plans; and mass and density of buildings in relation to open spaces and traffic facilities.

The report, which can be obtained with the first two volumes, forms a valuable international symposium on the subjects dealt with. The report is published by the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning.

THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

Following are the names of the general contractors and some of the sub-contractors for the buildings illustrated in this issue:

The first portion of the new Head Office of the Midland Bank (page 63): General contractors, Holland & Hannen and Cubitts, Ltd. Sub-contractors: B. Goodman, Ltd., demolition and excavation; Rice and Son, brickwork and general construction; B.R.C. Co., Ltd., concrete reinforcement in foundations and reinforced floors; Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., constructional steelwork; H. H. Martyn & Co., Ltd., stone carving and wood carving and metalwork; Docker Bros., Ltd., Induroleum floors; Wm. Nicholson and Son (Leeds), Ltd., wood floors and panelling; Ioco Rubber and Waterproofing Co., Ltd., rubber floors; J. Whitehead and Sons, Ltd., "Stuc" terrazzo work; Scaffolding (Gt. Britain), Ltd., scaffolding; George Jackson and Sons, Ltd., and A. and S. Wheater, Ltd. plastering; May Construction Co., acoustic materials; Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd., metal windows; J. Clark and Son, Ltd., glazing basements; Chatwood Safe Co., Ltd., strong rooms and doors; Fenning & Co., marble fireplaces; Comyn Ching & Co., general heating; C. A. Dunham Co., Ltd. vacuum steam heating system; Ruston and Hornsby, Ltd., heating boilers; Automatic Sprinkler Co., fire-fighting tanks and flue; Higgins and Griffiths, electric installation; G.E.C., Ingram and Kemp, Ltd., Metro-Vick Supplies, Ltd., and Osler and Faraday, electric fittings; Chas. Smith, Sons & Co., and Nettlefold and Sons, Ltd., ironmongery, locks, and door furniture; Stratford-on-Avon Guild, and O'Brien, Thomas & Co., metalwork; Lewis Berger and Sons, Docker Bros., and Hoyle, Robson and Barnett, Ltd., painting materials; Roneo, Ltd., and Sankey, Sheldon & Co., office furniture; Benham and Sons, Ltd., kitchen equipment; Thomas Elsley, Ltd., lead work to dome.

Lloyds Bank (page 63). General contractors, Trollope and Colls, Ltd. Sub-contractors: Birmingham Guild, Ltd., bronze work; Chatwood Safe Co., outer strong-room doors; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., bronze windows; Drake and Gorham, Ltd., electric lighting, heating, power, and telephone conduits; Thomas Faldo & Co., Ltd., asphalting to foundations and roof flats; Fenning & Co., Ltd., marble and granite work; B. Goodman, Ltd., pulling down old premises and excavations; G. N. Haden and Sons, Ltd., heating, hot water, and ventilation plant; Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd., steel casements and bronze windows; H. H. Martyn & Co., Ltd., and Morris-Singer Co., bronze work; Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., constructional steelwork; Waygood-Otis, Ltd., lifts and car doors; Diespeker & Co., Ltd., terrazzo work; J. A. King & Co., Ltd., pavement lights; Pilkington Bros. (through Nicholls and Clarke), "Vita" glass; C. Isler & Co., Ltd., well boring and pumping plant. The consulting engineer was Mr. Oscar Faber, O.B.E., D.SC., M.INST.C.E., and the quantity surveyors were Messrs. Harris and Porter.

New buildings at King's College, Cambridge, and Provost's Lodge at King's College, Cambridge (pages 94 and 98). Contractors for new buildings, Rattee and Kett; for Provost's Lodge, Parnell and Son. Sub-contractors: Stuart's Granolithic Company, Ltd., reinforced concrete, floors, and pre-cast stairs; Hollis Bros., Ltd., wood-block and jointless flooring; Griersons, Ltd., electric work; Faldo, Ltd., asphalt; Henry Hope and Sons, metal windows; Bayliss, Jones and Bayliss, Ltd., iron balustrading; Doulton & Co., Ltd., and Pontifex and Sons, sanitary fittings; Matthews, Ltd., The Carron Co., Ltd., and The Teale Fireplace Company, Ltd., grates. Messrs. Setchell supplied the Delabole slate from which the fireplace surrounds were made, and Greenway and Ludlow the French Fouronne stone used for facing the north front of the unfinished portion of the building. James Gibbons, Ltd., supplied the ironmongery.

Oxford Institute of Pathology (page 96). General contractors, Wooldridge and Simpson, Ltd., who also executed the joinery; Sub-contractors: Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., structural steel; Roberts, Adlard & Co., slates; The Art Pavements and Decorations, Ltd., "Biancola" floors, wall linings, and lavatory partitions; Haywards, Ltd., pavement and floor lights; Kleine Patent Fire-Resisting Flooring Syndicate, Ltd., patent flooring; James Gibbons, Ltd., door furniture; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and John H. Pye, casements; H. C. Tanner, marble; The North of England School Furnishing Co., Ltd., wall blackboards; The Leyland and Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., rubber flooring.

Christ Church new gates, Oxford. General contractors, Mussellwhite & Son. Sub-contractors: Ellwood, wrought ironwork of gates; A. L. Gibson & Co., Ltd., steel shutters.

Extension of new buildings, Clare College, Cambridge (page 97). General contractors, Messrs. Coulson and Sons, Ltd. Sub-contractors: J. Gibbons, Ltd., wrought-iron casements, locks, door furniture, etc.; G. N. Haden and Sons, Ltd., electric lighting installation and hot water installation; Ames and Finnis, sanitary fittings and roof tiling; Diespeker & Co., Ltd., terrazzo work; Carron Company, fireplaces.

Clare Hostels, Clare College, Cambridge (page 99). General contractors, Manning and Bullman.

Erection of new college rooms, reconstruction of kitchen, etc., at Corpus Christi College, Oxford (page 100). General contractors, Wooldridge and Simpson, Ltd. Sub-contractors: H. Hope and Sons, and J. H. Pye, steel casements; The Limmer Asphalt Co., Ltd., asphalting.

Trinity Hall, Cambridge (page 100). General contractor, W. C. Sindall. Sub-contractors: Stuart's Granolithic Co., Ltd., concrete floors; British Knapen, Ltd., ventilation, etc.

The Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital (page 101). General contractors, Prestige & Co., Ltd. Sub-contractors: Birmingham Guild, Ltd., bronze balcony, etc.; British Challenge Glazing Co., Ltd., lantern lights, etc.; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., operating theatre light; A. E. Davis, door furniture; Diespeker & Co., Ltd., terrazzo paving; Doulton & Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings; Elsley, Ltd., rain-water heads; Manu Marble Company, wall lining; Haywards, Ltd., pavement lights, fire-escape staircases and railings; Hope and Sons, metal windows; H. H. Martyn & Co., stone carving; Redpath, Brown & Co., steelwork; Slater & Co., Ltd., cooking apparatus; Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., Truscon floors; Val de Travers Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., asphalte; J. P. White and Sons, Ltd., flush hospital doors; The Korkoid and Decorative Floor Co., Ruboleum floors. Art Pavements and Decorations, Ltd., "Biancola" paving and wall linings; Drake and Gorham, Ltd., electric lighting.

Torbay Hospital (page 101). General contractor, E. H. Burgess; clerk of works, Mr. E. G. Gathercole; general foreman, Mr. Capon. Sub-contractors: Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., reinforced concrete and fireproof construction; Beer Stone Co., Ltd., Beer stone for the hospital and chapel; Setchell & Co., Old Delabole slates; "Vita" glass to fanlights of wards; British Challenge Glazing Co., patent glazing; Bratt Colbran & Co., Ltd., stoves and grates; Berkeley Electrical Engineering Co., electric wiring; Doulton & Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings; A. E. Davis, door and window furniture; Crittall Manufacturing Co., casements; J. P. White and Sons, joinery and chapel fittings; H. T. Jenkins, Ltd., marble; Bratt Colbran & Co., mantels.

COMPETITION CALENDAR

The conditions of the following competitions have been received by the R.I.B.A.:

January 15. Municipal Buildings and Market Hall proposed to be erected on a site in Whitby Road, Ellesmere Port. Assessor: Mr. T. R. Milburn, F.R.I.B.A. Premiums: £100, £75, and £50. Particulars from the Clerk to the Council, Council Offices, Ellesmere Port. Deposit £1 1s.

February 13. Art Gallery to be erected in Christchurch, New Zealand, under the R. E. McDougall gift. Amount to be expended, £25,000. Competition in two stages. 1st stage: Pencil sketches from which will be selected by the assessor three designs, each of the authors to receive £100 honorarium. 2nd stage: The authors of the three selected designs to compete and the one adjudged the winner by the Jury of Award will be employed as architect. Open to all architects on the Register of the R.I.B.A. and all affiliated Institutions. Assessor: Mr. S. Hurst Seager, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A. Jury of Award: the Donor; the Rev. J. K. Archer (who is at present the Mayor of Christchurch); Mr. R. Wallwork, Director of the Canterbury College School of Art, Christchurch (and at present the President of the Canterbury Society of Arts); and the Assessor. Particulars from the Office of the High Commissioner for New Zealand, the Strand, London, or from Mr. J. S. Neville, Town Clerk, Christchurch, New Zealand.

March 31. Erection of a monument to the Liberator Bolivar in the City of Quito. The Ecuadorean Minister in Paris and two members of the Sociedad Bolivariana of Quito, residing in Paris, will form a committee to organize and carry out the competition. A jury of four members, composed of experts, artists, and art critics, will judge the works presented. The designs, "Esbozos" (drawings or sketches), "maquettes," etc., which it is desired to present must be forwarded to the Legation of Ecuador, 91 Avenue Wagram, Paris, not later than March 31, 1929. The sum of 2,000,000 French francs is available for the erection of the monument. This sum includes the fees of the artist who will carry out the work, either by himself or with others acting under his direction. Honourable mention will be awarded to the authors of the designs adjudged second and third. The decision of the jury will be submitted to the Sociedad Bolivariana of Quito for ratification, prior to the contract with the author of the selected design being signed.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. Ernest A. Newton, architect, has moved to 168 Oxford Road, Manchester. Telephone: Ardwick 3844.

Messrs. A. Minoprio, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., and H. G. C. Spencely, B.ARCH., DIPL. CIVIC DESIGN, who are in practice at 9 Weymouth Street, W.1, would be glad to receive trade catalogues.

A CORRECTION

In our issue for December 5 it was stated that the steel stock-room fittings for Nettlefold House, Euston Road, were supplied by the Art Metal Equipment Co. This is incorrect. All the stock-room fittings were supplied by the Art Metal Construction Company, a firm in no way connected with the Art Metal Equipment Company.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

The OLDHAM Education Committee has appointed a sub-committee to consider the whole question of school accommodation in the district at present mainly served by Werneth Council School.

*

The BOLTON Corporation has appointed a committee to consider the provision of library facilities for the Deane and Hulton districts.

*

The BOLTON Education Committee is seeking sanction for a loan of £50,000 for the erection and equipment of the proposed elementary school at Castle Hill.

*

The MANCHESTER Corporation Housing Committee recommends the erection of 150 houses on the Barlow Moor estate by direct labour.

*

The MANCHESTER Education Committee has obtained a site on the Barlow Moor estate for the erection of an elementary school.

*

The MANCHESTER Education Committee has purchased a site in Palmerston Street, Ancoats, for the erection of a nursery school.

*

The LEEDS Corporation is to apply for a provisional order empowering the Corporation to erect shops and similar buildings on lands which the Corporation has acquired in connection with street improvements.

*

The DUDLEY Corporation Housing Committee recommends the erection of 500 houses on the Priory estate.

*

Messrs. G. Elkington and Sons are in negotiation with the FULHAM B.C. regarding the frontage of buildings they propose to erect at 81-83 High Street.

*

Plans passed by the SHIPLEY U.D.C.: Two houses, West Royds Farm, for the Windhill Industrial Co-operative Society; ten houses, Bradford Road, for Mr. J. Chippindale.

*

The SHIPLEY U.D.C. has decided to obtain tenders for the erection of twenty-four houses in Wrose Brow Road, and twenty-seven in Thackley Old Road.

*

The MIDDLESEX County Council Mental Hospital Committee is to proceed with a scheme for the construction of a colony at Porters' Park, to accommodate 2,000 patients. The colony is to be constructed in sections, and its completion extended over a period of years. It is proposed at present to proceed only with the erection of six pavilions with accommodation for 260 beds and workshops for male patients, at a cost of £44,000.

The MIDDLESEX C.C. is to consider a scheme for the provision of a home for about eighty untrainable blind men and lads.

*

The churchwardens are to prepare a scheme for the reconstruction of the HANWORTH (Middlesex) Institute.

*

Messrs. Cotton, Son and Hulme, architects, are preparing plans for Messrs. Fishers (Hanley), Ltd., for the erection of a motor body building and painting works at Vale Place, HANLEY.

*

Plans passed at TUNSTALL: Alterations and additions, High Street and Garden Street, for Mr. F. Denby.

*

Plans passed at BURSLEM: Warehouse at Portland Tile Works, Portland Street, for Mr. E. Roddy; extensions, Royal Staffs Pottery, Market Place, for Messrs. J. Steventon and Sons.

*

Plans passed at HANLEY: Alterations, 38 Pall Mall, for Mr. A. J. Moss; bungalow, Church Road, for Mr. T. Edwards; alterations and additions, Hill Street, for Pottery Workers' Society; two houses, Ridgway Road, for Mr. S. G. Peake; two bungalows, Eaves Lane, for Messrs. Withington Bros.

*

Plans passed by the STOKE-ON-TRENT Corporation: Alterations and additions, Church Street, for Victoria Church Institute; additions, Springfield Tileries, Stone Road, for Messrs. Wheatley & Co.

*

The STOKE-ON-TRENT Corporation is to proceed with the adaptation of Stallington Hall as a mental institution in accordance with plans prepared by Colonel Ward.

*

The LEEDS Education Committee has acquired a site in Oakwood Lane upon which to erect an elementary school.

*

The LEEDS Corporation Housing Committee is to obtain tenders for the erection of seventy-six houses and thirty-six cottage flats on the Hawksworth Wood estate for rehousing tenants displaced by clearances.

*

The ESSEX Education Committee has obtained sanction to borrow £37,660 for the erection of a new building in connection with Grays Palmer's Endowed School for Girls.

*

The Essex Education Committee has obtained sanction to borrow £18,820 for the enlargement of LOUGHTON County High School for Girls.

*

The Essex Education Committee is to erect a new school at SOUTH WOODHAM.

Plans have been submitted to the SMETHWICK Corporation by Mr. E. Hewitson for the erection of a cinema in Bearwood Road.

*

Plans passed by the CHELMSFORD Corporation: Four houses, Lynmouth Avenue, for Mr. H. R. Tapp; house, Vicarage Road, for St. John's Church managers; two houses, Finchley Avenue, for Messrs. W. Fincham and Son; conversion of gymnasium into assembly hall, Rainsford Road, for the Essex Home School Committee; 100 houses, North Avenue and Ockelford Avenue, for the Chelmsford Corporation; six houses, Writtle Road, for Mr. A. B. Parker; demolition of Rose and Crown public-house and plan for new building, Rainsford Road, for Messrs. Seabrooke and Sons; two houses, Goldhay Avenue, for Mr. Holmes.

*

Plans passed by the LEEDS Corporation: Six houses, Stonegate Road, Meanwood, for Mr. James W. Broadbent; two houses, Grovehall Avenue, Beeston, for Mrs. Annie Lister; six houses, Leeds and Bradford Road and Bramstan Gardens, Bramley, for Mr. Frank Rawnsley; two houses, Butt Lane, Farnley, for Mr. Gledhill Fothergill; twenty houses, Garrholm View, Chapel Allerton, for Mr. Benjamin Whitaker; four houses, Woodside View and Bankfield Road, Kirkstall, for Messrs. Thomas and Hedley Johnson; two houses, Stainbeck Lane, Chapel Allerton, for Mr. Francis H. T. Bullock; two houses, Hetton Road, Harehills, for Messrs. Stocks and Palfreyman; four houses, Vesper Walk, Kirkstall, for Messrs. T. and W. Broderick; four houses, Dawlish Street, York Road, for Mr. Albert Cryer; two houses, Blue Hill Lane, Wortley, for Mr. Benjamin Fenton.

*

Plans passed by the SHEFFIELD Corporation: Four houses, Rural Lane, for Mr. Thomas Barker; two houses, Norton Lees Crescent, for Messrs. Bonser Bros.; two houses, Birch Farm Avenue, for Mr. J. H. Dyson; four houses and garages, Hoober Road, for Mr. G. M. Taylor; four houses, and garages, Brooklands Crescent, for Mr. Thomas Pye; five houses, Bellhagg Road, for Mr. Aloysius O'Neill; four houses, Endowood Road, for Mr. John Bailey; three houses, Walkley Street, for Mrs. A. E. Ellaway; four houses, Arran Street, for Mr. B. Hawley; four houses and alterations, High Storrs Road, for Mr. Thomas Pye; twelve houses, Renshaw Road, for Mr. J. Ramsden; two houses and garage, Sicey Lane, for Messrs. Hemmingfield and Beardshaw; two houses, Folds Lane, for Mr. J. H. Stevens; two houses and garages, Greystones Avenue, for Messrs. Wm. Malthouse, Ltd.

*

The LEEDS Corporation is negotiating for land on the Southfield estate for a rehousing scheme.

Plans passed by the ILFORD Corporation: Cinema, Green Lane, for Messrs. Lewis Solomon and Son; twenty-five houses and garages, Grangeway Gardens, for Mr. T. Anders; seventeen houses, Redbridge Lane, for Mr. A. E. Wright; 113 houses, Clifton Road and Malford Gardens, for Mr. T. B. Goodwin; alterations, 126 High Road, for Messrs. Whinney, Son and Austen Hall; six houses and garages, Exeter Gardens, for Mr. A. P. Griggs; seven houses, Levett Gardens and Gyllyngdune Gardens, for Messrs. J. W. Moore and Son; factory, New North Road, for Mr. F. Smith, for Messrs. R. Cramp and Son; alterations and additions, "Green Gate" public-house, Horn's Road, for Mr. W. Stewart; two shops and dwellings, Cranbrook Road, for Mr. J. Aldridge; Baptist church schools, Ashurst Drive, for Mr. W. Hayne; four houses, Chelmsford Gardens and Chichester Gardens, for Mr. A. P. Griggs; shop and restaurant, Grove Road, for Mr. E. Meredith; eighty-seven houses, Chadwell Heath Lane, Herbert Road, Charles Road, Clarissa Road, Arthur Road, Claude Road, and Edgar Road, for Messrs. A. Burridge & Co.; additions, 197-203 High Road, for Messrs. C. J. Dawson, Son and Allardyce; four houses, Ashurst Drive, for Mr. W. Fallows; additions, Becontree Social Club, Winding Way, for Mr. T. F. Ingram; 117 houses, Inglehurst Gardens, Danehurst Gardens, and Redbridge Lane, for Messrs. Peachey & Co., Ltd.; fifteen houses, Coniston Gardens, for Messrs. Brand and White; two bungalows, Woodford Avenue, for Mr. T. Anders; alterations and additions, 754-756 Green Lane, for Mr. G. Hamblin Fox; eighty-eight houses, Perth Road and Middleton Gardens, for Mr. J. Aldridge; alterations and additions, "Royal Oak" public-house, Green Lane, for Mr. W. Stewart; additions, St. Mary's Church, High Road, for Mr. J. H. Gibbons; ten houses, Chichester Gardens, for Mr. A. P. Griggs; thirty-two houses and twelve garages, Collinwood Gardens, for Mr. A. Smith; thirteen houses, Redbridge Lane, for Mr. P. T. Sawkins; six houses, Ley Street, for Messrs. Haines and Warwick, Ltd.; extensions to factory, Civarage Lane, for Messrs. J. T. Luton and Son; three shops, Cranbrook Road, for Messrs. B. Bailey & Co.; ten houses, Park View Gardens, for Mr. T. Anders; twelve shops and dwellings, Beehive Lane, for Mr. F. Smith; alterations and additions, 193 High Road, for Messrs. Freeman, Hardy and Willis, Ltd.; factory, Ley Street, for Mr. W. J. Cearns; alterations and additions, 770 Green Lane, for Mr. F. Lloyd; 117 houses, Danehurst and Inglehurst Gardens, Redbridge Lane, for Mr. A. E. Wright; thirteen shops and dwellings, junction of Cranbrook Road and Woodford Avenue, for Suburban Developments, Ltd.

*

Mr. T. F. D. Grant, of 11 Buckingham Street, W.C.2, SOUTHWARK, is to erect a parish hall at 65, 67, and 69 New Kent Road to abut on Meadow Row.

At a meeting of the HULL Corporation Housing Committee, the city architect submitted layout and sketch plans of the flats proposed to be erected—*a*: on the land at the junction of Hedon Road and Southcoates Lane; *b*: on the land at the corner of Madeley Street and Goulton Street; *c*: on land in Barnsley Street; and also plans of the flats and shops proposed to be erected in New George Street. The plans were approved.

*

The LEEDS Education Committee has obtained 8 acres of land adjoining the present Middleton Council School, to provide school accommodation and playing field in the event of the further development of the Middleton housing estate.

*

The LEEDS Corporation has decided to establish a cemetery and crematorium on the Cottingley Hall estate, Elland Road, and decided to seek sanction to borrow the necessary money, estimated at £40,000.

*

The SMETHWICK Corporation Housing Committee, in view of the proposed reduction in the exchequer subsidy, has considered the advisability of proceeding with the erection of houses on the remainder of the Old Chapel estate, and decided to apply for approval for subsidy purposes of the erection of such houses by direct labour.

*

At a meeting of the LEEDS Corporation Improvements Committee, Mr. G. W. Atkinson, architect, submitted plans of proposed shops and offices to be erected in Guildford Street in connection with the new street from Victoria Square to Vicar Lane. The plans were approved and Mr. Atkinson asked to submit an estimate of the cost of the erection thereof.

*

The WIMBLEDON Corporation Baths Committee has instructed the borough surveyor to prepare estimates of the cost of—a: converting the open-air swimming bath into a sand pond for children; b: converting the bath into a paddling pond for children; c: totally reconstructing the open-air bath (including the provision of the necessary filtration plant); and d: an alternative estimate of the cost of putting the existing bath in a satisfactory condition.

*

Plans passed by the SMETHWICK Corporation: Twelve houses, Woodlands Road, for Mr. F. V. Arter; four houses, Woodlands Road, for Mr. J. Reece; extension to Gospel Hall, Brasshouse Lane, for the Committee; three shops, Thimblemill Road, for Mr. S. Davis; alterations to premises, Oldbury Road, for Messrs. Pilkington Bros.; extension to works, Beakes Road, for World's Wear, Ltd.; extension to Surrey Works, for Messrs. Evered & Co., Ltd.; extensions to works, Dartmouth Road, for the Birmingham Aluminium Casting (1903) Co., Ltd.; alterations to premises, Bearwood Road, for Mr. W. Dallaway.

The WIMBLEDON Corporation has asked the borough surveyor to submit proposals for the construction of a swimming bath, paddling stream, and model yacht pond on the Wimbledon Park estate.

*

Plans passed by the WIMBLEDON Corporation: House and garage, McKay Road, for Mr. A. J. Styles; two houses, Coombe Lane, for Mr. R. C. Hall; fitters' shops, Raydons Road, for Mr. C. M. Croft on behalf of the Wandsworth, Wimbledon, and Epsom District Gas Company; house and garage, Wool Road, for Mr. A. J. Styles; additions and alterations, Plough Inn, Plough Lane, for Mr. F. S. Hammond; reconstruction of shops and houses, 67, 67a, and 69 The Ridgway, for Mr. Edmund Iles.

*

The SMETHWICK Education Committee has approved plans for the erection of a central school clinic at a cost of £12,000.

*

The Surrey Education Committee reports that the L.C.C. is proceeding with its housing scheme on the MORDEN section of the estate, involving the erection of about 3,600 houses, and an estimated population of between 4,000 and 5,000 children, and it is anticipated that at least 1,000 houses will be in occupation before Christmas, 1929. As the result of negotiations with the L.C.C., arrangements have been made for the acquisition of four sites for elementary school purposes, and a site for secondary school purposes on this portion of the estate. The total estimated cost of the four schools is £168,246, to which must be added £8,720 for furniture and equipment.

*

The BRIGHTON Education Committee has passed plans for the erection of a secondary school at Varndean to provide places for 550 boys, including the provision of a caretaker's house, at a total cost of £65,300.

*

Plans passed by the CHESTERFIELD Corporation: Two houses, Newbold Road, for Mr. Albert Hardy; four houses, Avondale Road, for Mr. W. Bargh; house, Springfield Avenue, for Mr. A. Clarke; bungalow, Langer Lane, for Messrs. Heath & Co.; two houses, St. Leonard's Drive, for Mrs. B. R. Wadsworth; bus shelter, Tontine Road, for the East Midland Motor Services, Ltd.; shed and engine-house, Clayton Street, for Messrs. J. Collis and Sons, Ltd.; saddlers' shop, Sheepbridge Works, for the Sheepbridge Coal and Iron Co., Ltd.

*

Plans passed by the GRAVESEND Corporation: Fourteen Houses, Woodfield Avenue, for Mr. J. R. Pettman; extensions, Gravesend Model Laundry, Whitehill Road, for Mr. E. A. Juniper.

*

The SHEFFIELD Corporation has obtained sanction to borrow £36,444 for the erection of 109 houses on the Longley estate, and £14,310 for the erection of forty-four additional houses on the Wybourn estate.

RATES OF WAGES

			I	II
			s. d.	s. d.
A1	ABERDARE	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A1	Abergavenny	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B	Abingdon ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Accrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A3	Addlestone	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Adlington ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Airdrie ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
C	Aldeburgh	E. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Altrincham	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B3	Appleby ..	N.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A3	Atherstone	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B3	Aylesbury ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B3	BANBURY ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B1	Bangor ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	BarnardCastle	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barnsley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B1	Barnstaple	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Barrow ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barry ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B3	Basingstoke	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
B	Bath ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Batley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Bedford ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A2	Berwick-on-Tweed	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A2	Bewdley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B3	Bicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Birkenhead	N.W. Counties	*110	1 4½
A	Birmingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bishop Auckland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackburn	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackpool	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blyth ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B3	Bognor ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Bolton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A2	Boston ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Bournemouth	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B2	Bovey Tracey	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Bradford ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A2	Brentwood	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Bridgend ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B2	Bridgwater	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A1	Bridlington	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Brighouse ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Brighton ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Bristol ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B3	Brixham ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A2	Bromsgrove	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
C	Bromyard ..	Mid. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Burnley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burslem ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burton-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bury ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A1	Buxton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	CAMBRIDGE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B3	Canterbury	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Cardiff ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Carlisle ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Carmarthen	S. Wales & M.	1 5½	1 1½
B1	Carnarvon	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Carnforth ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Castleford	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B1	Chatham ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B1	Chelmsford	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A3	Cheltenham	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Chester ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Chesterfield	Mid. Counties	*1 7½	1 2½
B3	Chichester	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Chorley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B2	Cirencester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Clitheroe ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Clydebank	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Coalville ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Colchester ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Colne ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A3	Colwyn Bay	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Consett ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A3	Conway ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Coventry ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A3	Crewe ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A3	Cumberland	.....	1 6	1 1½
A	DARLINGTON	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Darwen ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B2	Deal ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A3	Denbigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Derby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Dewsbury	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Didcot ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Doncaster	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B3	Dorchester	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A3	Driffield ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A2	Droitwich	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A1	Dudley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Dundee ..	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Durham ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B1	EAST-BOURNE	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A1	Ebbw Vale	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Edinburgh	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A1	E. Glamorganshire & Monmouthshire	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A2	Exeter ..	S.W. Counties	*1 6½	1 2
B3	Exmouth ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	FELIXSTOWE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A3	Filey ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A	Fleetwood ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B2	Folkestone	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Frodsham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B3	Frome ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	GATESHEAD	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B1	Gillingham	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A3	Gloucester	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A2	Goole ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
B	Gosport ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A3	Grantham	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A1	Gravesend	S. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Greenock ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Grimsby ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B1	Guildford ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	HALIFAX ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hanley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Harrogate	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hartlepools	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B1	Harwich ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B2	Hastings ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A3	Hatfield ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Hereford ..	S. W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B1	Hertford ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A1	Heysham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Howden ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Huddersfield	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hull ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	ILKLEY ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Immingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Ipswich ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
C	Isle of Wight	S. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	JARROW ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	KEIGHLEY	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B1	Kendal ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B1	Keswick ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A3	Kettering ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A2	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B2	King's Lynn	E. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	LANCASTER	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A2	Leamington	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Leeds ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leek ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B3	Lewes ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A3	Lichfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lincoln ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Liverpool ..	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A3	Llandudno ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Llanelly ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	London (12 miles radius)		1 9	1 4
	Do. (12-15 miles radius)		1 8½	1 3½
A	Long Eaton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Loughborough	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A2	Luton ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Lytham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A1	MACCLESFIELD	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B1	Maidstone	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A3	Malvern ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Manchester	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Mansfield	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B2	Margate ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A3	Matlock ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A1	Merthyr ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Middlesbrough	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A3	Middlewich	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B2	Minehead ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Monmouth S. and E. Glamorganshire	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Morecambe	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A3	NANTWICH	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Neath ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nelson ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newcastle ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newport ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Normanton	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A1	Northampton	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	North Staffs.	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	North Shields	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A2	Norwich ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Nottingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nuneaton ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	OAKHAM ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Oldham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A3	Oswestry ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Oxford ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	PAISLEY ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
B3	Pembroke	S. Wales & M.	1 4	1 0
A	Perth ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A3	Peterborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Plymouth	S.W. Counties	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Pontefract	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A1	Pontypridd	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B	Portsmouth	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Preston ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	QUEENSFERRY	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A3	READING	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Reigate ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A3	Retford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A1	Rhondda Valley	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A3	Ripon ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A	Rochdale ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B1	Rochester ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A1	Ruabon ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Rugby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A3	Rugeley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Runcorn ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A3	ST. ALBANS	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	St. Helens ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B3	Salisbury ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A1	Scarborough	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Scunthorpe	Mid. Counties	1 7½	
A	Sheffield ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	
A	Shipley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 .
A3	Shrewsbury	Mid. Counties	1 6	1
A2	Skipton ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A3	Slough ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A2	Solihull ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A3	South'pton	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A2	Southend-on-Sea	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Southport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	S. Shields ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A2	Stafford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Stockport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stockton-on-Tees	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stoke-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B1	Stroud ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Sunderland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swadlincote	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swansea ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B	Swindon ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A1	TAMWORTH	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B1	Taunton ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Teeside Dist.	N.E. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Teignmouth	S.W. Coast	1 5½	1 1½
A	Todmorden	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A1	Torquay ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
C	Truro ..	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
B1	Tunbridge Wells	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Tunstall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Tyne District	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	WAKEFIELD	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A1	Walsall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Warrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A2	Warwick ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Wellingborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Weston-s-Mare	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A2	Whitby ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Widnes ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Wigan ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B2	Winchester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A3	Windsor ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Wolverhampton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A2	Worcester	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A3	Worksop ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A1	Wrexham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Wycombe	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B1	YARMOUTH	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B2	Yeovil ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	York ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2

The initial letter opposite each entry indicates the grade under the Ministry of Labour schedule. The district is that to which the borough is assigned in the same schedule. Column I gives the rates for craftsmen; column II for labourers; the rate for craftsmen working at trades in which a separate rate maintains is given in a footnote. The table is a selection only. Particulars for lesser localities not included may be obtained upon application in writing.

* In these areas the rates of wages for certain trades (usually Painters and Plasterers) vary slightly from those given. The rates for each trade in any given area will be sent on request.

PRICES CURRENT

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

EXCAVATOR, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; NAVVY, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; TIMBERMAN, 1s. 5½d. *per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour*; WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. *per shift*.

Broken brick or stone, 2 in., per yd.	£0 11 6
Thames ballast, per yd.	0 10 0
Pit gravel, per yd.	0 15 0
Pit sand, per yd.	0 12 6
Washed sand, per yd.	0 15 0
Screened ballast or gravel, add 10 per cent. per yd.	
Clinker, breeze, etc., prices according to locality.	
Portland cement, per ton	£2 8 0
Lias lime, per ton	2 0 0
Sacks charged extra at 1s. 9d. each and credited when returned at 1s. 6d.	
Transport hire per day:	
Cart and horse £1 3 0 *Trailer*	£0 15 0
3-ton motor lorry 3 15 0 *Steam roller*	4 5 0
Steam lorry, 5-ton 4 0 0 *Water cart*	1 5 0

EXCAVATING and throwing out in ordinary earth not exceeding 6 ft. deep, basis price, per yd. cube . . 0 3 0
Exceeding 6 ft., but under 12 ft., add 30 per cent.
In stiff clay, add 30 per cent.
In underpinning, add 100 per cent.
In rock, including blasting, add 225 per cent.
If basketed out, add 80 per cent. to 150 per cent.
Headings, including timbering, add 400 per cent.

RETURN, fill, and ram, ordinary earth, per yd.	£0 1 6
SPREAD and level, including wheeling, per yd.	0 1 6
FILLING into carts and carting away to a shoot or deposit, per yd. cube	0 10 6
TRIMMING earth to slopes, per yd. sup.	0 0 6
HACKING up old grano. or similar paving, per yd. sup.	0 1 3
PLANKING to excavations, per ft. sup.	0 0 5
DO. over 10 ft. deep, add for each 5 ft. in depth, 30 per cent.	
IF left in, add to above prices, per ft. cube	0 2 0
HARDCORE, 2 in. ring, filled and rammed, 4 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0 2 1
DO. 6 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0 2 10
PUDDLING, per yd. cube	1 10 0
CEMENT CONCRETE, 4-2-1, per yd. cube	2 3 0
DO. 6-2-1, per yd. cube	1 18 0
DO. in upper floors, add 15 per cent.	
DO. in reinforced-concrete work, add 20 per cent.	
DO. in underpinning, add 60 per cent.	
LIAS-LIME CONCRETE, per yd. cube	£1 16 0
BREEZE CONCRETE, per yd. cube	1 7 0
DO. in lintels, etc., per ft. cube	0 1 6
CEMENT concrete 4 2–1 in lintels packed around reinforcement, per ft. cube	0 3 9
FINE concrete benching to bottom of manholes, per ft. cube	0 3 0
FINISHING surface of concrete spade face, per yd. sup.	0 0 9

DRAINER

LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; TIMBERMAN, 1s. 5½d. *per hour*; BRICKLAYER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; PLUMBER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. *per shift*.

Stoneware pipes, tested quality, 4 in., per ft.	£0 0 10
DO. *6 in., per ft.*	0 1 3
DO. *9 in., per ft.*	0 2 3
Cast-iron pipes, coated, 9 ft. lengths, 4 in., per yd.	0 5 0
DO. *6 in., per yd.*	0 7 6
Portland cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.	
Leadwool per cwt.	£2 0 0
Gaskin, per lb.	0 0 4½

STONEWARE DRAINS, jointed in cement, tested pipes, 4 in., per ft. . . 0 4 3
DO. 6 in., per ft. 0 5 0
DO. 9 in., per ft. 0 7 9

CAST-IRON DRAINS, jointed in lead, 4 in., per ft.	0 8 0
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0 10 0

Note.—These prices include digging concrete bed and filling for normal depths, and are average prices.
Fittings in Stoneware and Iron according to type. *See* Trade Lists.

BRICKLAYER

BRICKLAYER, 1s 9d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour*.

London stocks, per M.	£4 5 0
Flettons, per M.	3 0 0
Midhurst white facing bricks, per M	5 0 0
T.L.B., multi-coloured facings, per M	7 7 9
DO. *red best facings, per M*	7 7 9
DO. *rubbers 9½ in., per M*	12 0 6
Staffordshire blue, per M.	9 10 0
Firebricks, 2½ in., per M.	9 0 0
Glazed salt, white, and ivory stretchers, per M.	22 10 0
DO. *headers, per M.*	21 0 0
Colours, extra, per M.	5 10 0
Seconds, less, per M.	1 0 0
Cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.	
Lime, grey stone, per ton	2 15 0
Mixed lime mortar, per yd.	1 6 0
Damp course, in rolls of 4½ in., per roll	0 2 6
DO. *9 in. per roll*	0 4 9
DO. *14 in. per roll*	0 7 6
DO. *18 in. per roll*	0 9 6

BRICKWORK in stone lime mortar, Flettons or equal, per rod	£32 0 0
DO. in cement do., per rod	35 0 0
DO. in stocks, add 25 per cent. per rod.	
DO. in blues, add 100 per cent. per rod.	
DO. circular on plan, add 12½ per cent. per rod.	
DO. in backing to masonry, add 12½ per cent. per rod.	
DO. in raising on old walls, etc., add 12½ per cent. per rod.	
DO. in underpinning, add 20 per cent. per rod.	
HALF-BRICK walls in stocks in cement mortar (1–3), per ft. sup.	£0 1 0
BEDDING plates in cement mortar, per ft. run	0 0 3
BEDDING window or door frames, per ft. run	0 0 3
LEAVING chases 2½ in. deep for edges of concrete floors not exceeding 6 in. thick, per ft. run	0 0 2
CUTTING do. in old walls in cement, per ft. run	0 0 4
CUTTING, toothing and bonding new work to old (labour and materials), per ft. sup.	0 0 7
TERRA-COTTA flue pipes 9 in. diameter, jointed in fireclay, including all cuttings, per ft. run	0 3 6
DO. 14 ft. by 9 in. do., per ft. run	0 6 0
FLAUNCHING chimney pots, each	0 2 0
CUTTING and pinning ends of timbers, etc., in cement	0 1 0
FACINGS fair, per ft. sup. extra	0 0 3
DO. picked stocks, per ft. sup. extra	0 0 7
DO. red rubbers gauged and set in putty, per ft. sup. extra	0 4 9
DO. in salt white or ivory glazed, per ft. sup. extra	0 5 6
TUCK pointing, per ft. sup. extra	0 0 10
WEATHER pointing, do. do.	0 0 3
TILE creasing with cement fillet each side per ft. run	0 0 6
GRANOLITHIC PAVING, 1 in., per yd. sup.	0 5 0
DO. 1½ in., per yd. sup.	0 6 0
DO. 2 in., per yd. sup.	0 7 0
If coloured with red oxide, per yd. sup.	0 1 0
If finished with carborundum, per yd. sup.	0 0 6
If in small quantities in finishing to steps, etc., per ft. sup.	0 1 4
Jointing new grano. paving to old, per ft. run	0 0 4
Extra for dishing grano, or cement paving around gullies, each	0 1 6
BITUMINOUS DAMP COURSE, ex rolls, per ft. sup.	0 0 7
ASPHALT (MASTIC) DAMP COURSE, ½ in., per yd. sup.	0 8 0
DO. vertical, per yd. sup.	0 11 0
SLATE DAMP COURSE, per ft. sup.	0 0 10
ASPHALT ROOFING (MASTIC) in two thicknesses, ¾ in., per yd.	0 8 6
DO. SKIRTING, 6 in.	0 0 11
BREEZE PARTITION BLOCKS, set in cement, 1½ in. per yd. sup.	0 5 3
DO. DO. 3 in.	0 6 6
BREEZE fixing bricks, extra for each	0 0 3

THE wages are the Union rates current in London at the time of publication. The prices are for good quality material, and are intended to cover delivery at works, wharf, station, or yard as customary, but will vary according to quality and quantity. The measured prices are based upon the foregoing, and include usual builders' profits. Though every care has been taken in its compilation it is impossible to guarantee the accuracy of the list, and readers are advised to have the figures confirmed by trade inquiry.

MASON

MASON, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; DO. *fixer*, 1s. 10d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour*.

Portland Stone:	
Whitbed, per ft. cube	£0 4 6
Basebed, per ft. cube	0 4 9
Bath stone, per ft. cube	0 3 0
Usual trade extras for large blocks	
York paving, av. 2½ in., per yd. super	0 10 0
York templates sawn, per ft. cube	0 7 6
Slate shelves, rubbed, 1 in., per ft. sup.	0 2 6
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.	

HOISTING and setting stone, per ft. cube	£0 2 2
DO. for every 10 ft. above 30 ft. add 15 per cent.	
PLAIN face Portland basis, per ft. sup.	£0 2 8
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0 4 0
SUNK FACE, per ft. sup.	0 3 9
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0 4 10
JOINTS, arch, per ft. sup.	0 2 6
DO. sunk, per ft. sup.	0 2 7
DO. DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0 4 6
CIRCULAR-CIRCULAR work, per ft. sup.	1 2 0
PLAIN MOULDING, straight, per inch of girth, per ft. run	0 1 1
DO. circular, do., per ft. run	0 1 4

HALF SAWING, per ft. sup.	£0 1 0
Add to the foregoing prices, if in York stone, 35 per cent.	
DO. Mansfield, 12½ per cent.	
Deduct for Bath, 33⅓ per cent.	
DO. for Chilmark, 5 per cent.	
SETTING 1 in. slate shelving in cement, per ft. sup.	£0 0 6
RUBBED round nosing to do., per ft. lin.	0 0 6
YORK STEPS, rubbed T. & R., ft. cub. fixed	1 9 0
YORK SILLS, W. & T., ft. cub. fixed	1 13 0
ARTIFICIAL stone paving, 2 in. thick, per ft. sup.	0 1 6
DO. 2½ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0 1 3

SLATER AND TILER

SLATER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; TILER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour*.
N.B.—Tiling is often executed as piecework.

Slates, 1st quality, per 1,200:	
Portmadoc Ladies	£13 0 0
Countess	25 0 0
Duchess	32 0 0
Old Delabole *Med. Grey*	*Med. Green*
24 in. × 12 in. £42 11 3	£45 1 0
20 in. × 10 in. 31 4 3	33 0 6
16 in. × 10 in. 20 18 0	22 4 9
14 in. × 8 in. 12 1 0	12 16 3
Green Randoms, per ton	8 3 9
Grey-green do., per ton	7 3 9
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long, per ton	5 13 9
In 4-ton truck loads, delivered Nine Elms station	
Clips, lead, per lb.	£0 0 6
Clips, copper, per lb.	0 2 0
Nails, compo, per cwt.	1 6 0
Nails, copper, per lb.	0 1 10
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.	
Hand-made tiles, per M.	£5 18 0
Machine-made tiles, per M.	5 8 0
Westmorland slates, large, per ton	9 0 0
DO. *Peggies, per ton*	7 5 0

SLATING, 3 in. lap, compo nails, Portmadoc or equal:

Ladies, per square	£4 0 0
Countess, per square	4 5 0
Duchess, per square	4 10 0
WESTMORLAND, in diminishing courses, per square	6 5 0
CORNISH DO., per square	6 3 0
Add, if vertical, per square approx.	0 13 0
Add, if with copper nails, per square approx.	0 2 6
Double course at eaves, per ft. approx.	0 1 0

SLATING with Old Delabole slates to a 3 in. lap with copper nails, at per square.

	Med. Grey	Med. Green
24 in. × 12 in.	£5 0 0	£5 2 0
20 in. × 10 in.	5 5 0	5 10 0
16 in. × 10 in.	4 15 0	5 1 0
14 in. × 8 in.	4 10 0	4 15 0
Green randoms		6 7 0
Grey-green do.		5 9 0
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long		4 13 6

TILING, 4 in. gauge, every 4th course nailed, in hand-made tiles, average per square	4 0 0
DO., machine-made do., per square	3 10 0
Vertical Tiling, including pointing, add 18s. 0d. per square.	
FIXING lead soakers, per dozen	£0 0 10
STRIPPING old slates and stacking for re-use, and clearing away surplus and rubbish, per square	0 10 0
LABOUR only in laying slates, but including nails, per square	1 0 0

See "Sundries for Asbestos Tiling."

CARPENTER AND JOINER

CARPENTER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; JOINER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour*.

Timber, average prices at Docks, London Standard, Scandinavian, etc. (equal to 2nds):	
7 × 3, per std.	£23 0 0
11 × 4, per std.	30 0 0
Memel or Equal. Slightly less than foregoing.	
Flooring, P.E., 1 in., per sq.	£1 5 0
DO. *T. and G., 1 in., per sq.*	1 5 0
Planed boards, 1 in. × 11 in., per std.	30 0 0
Wainscot oak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0 1 4
Mahogany, Honduras, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0 1 4
DO. *Cuba, per ft. sup. of 1 in.*	0 2 6
DO., *African, per ft. sup.*	0 1 3
Teak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0 1 3
DO., *ft. cube*	0 14 0

FIR fixed in wall plates, lintels, sleepers, etc., per ft. cube	0 5 0
DO. framed in floors, roofs, etc., per ft. cube	0 6 0
DO. framed in trusses, etc., including ironwork, per ft. cube	0 8 6
PITCH PINE, add 33⅓ per cent.	
FIXING only boarding in floors, roofs, etc., per sq.	0 13 6
SARKING FELT laid, 1-ply, per yd.	0 1 6
DO. 3-ply per yd.	0 1 9
CENTERING for concrete, etc., including horsing and striking, per sq.	2 10 0
TURNING pieces to flat or segmental soffits, 4½ in. wide, per ft. run	0 0 4½
DO. 9 in. wide and over per ft. sup.	0 1 2

continued overleaf

CARPENTER AND JOINER: *continued.*

SHUTTERING to face of concrete, per square	£1	10	0
DO. in narrow widths to beams, etc., per ft. sup.	0	0	6
USE and waste of timbers, allow 25 per cent. of above prices.			
SLATE BATTENING, per sq.	£0	12	6
DEAL boarding to flats, 1 in. thick and firrings to falls, per square	2	10	0
STOUT feather-edged tilting fillet to eaves, per ft. run	0	0	6
FEATHER-edged springer to trimmer arches, per ft. run	0	0	4
STOUT herringbone strutting (joists measured in), per ft. run	0	0	6
SOUND boarding, ¾ in. thick and fillets nailed to sides of joists (joists measured over), per square	2	0	0
RUBEROID or similar quality roofing, one ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., two-ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	6
DO., three-ply, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
TONGUED and grooved flooring, 1½ in. thick, laid complete with splayed headings, per square	2	5	0
DEAL skirting torus, moulded 1¼ in. thick, including grounds and backings, per ft. sup.	0	1	0
TONGUED and mitred angles to do.	0	0	6
WOOD block flooring standard blocks laid herringbone in mastic :			
Deal 1 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	10	0
DO. 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	12	0
Maple 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	15	0
DEAL moulded sashes, 1¾ in. with moulded bars in small squares, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. 2 in. do., per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DEAL cased frames, oak sills and 2 in. moulded sashes, brass-faced pulleys and iron weights, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
MOULDED horns, extra each	0	0	3
DOORS, 4-panel square both sides, 1¾ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. moulded both sides per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. 2 in. thick, square both sides, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0	3	0
DO. in 3 panels, moulded both sides, upper panel with diminished stiles with moulded bars for glass, per ft. sup.	0	3	6
If in oak, mahogany or teak, multiply 3 times.			
DEAL frames, 4 in. × 3 in., rebated and beaded, per ft. cube	£0	15	0
Add for extra labours, per ft. run	0	0	1
STAIRCASE work :			
DEAL treads 1¼ in. and risers 1 in., tongued and grooved including fir carriages, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DEAL wall strings, 1¼ in. thick, moulded, per ft. run	0	2	6
If ramped, per ft. run	0	5	0
SHORT ramps, extra each	0	7	6
ENDS of treads and risers housed to strings, each	0	1	0
2 in. deal mopstick handrail fixed to brackets, per ft. run	0	1	6
4½ in. × 3 in. oak fully moulded handrail, per ft. run	0	5	6
1¼ in. square deal bar balusters, framed in, per ft. run	0	0	6
FITTINGS:			
SHELVES and bearers, 1 in., cross-tongued, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
1¼ in. beaded cupboard fronts, moulded and square, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
TEAK grooved draining boards, 1¼ in. thick and bedding per ft. sup.	0	4	6
IRONMONGERY :			
Fixing only (including providing screws) :			
To DEAL—			
Hinges to sashes, per pair	0	1	2
Do. to doors, per pair	0	1	7
Barrel bolts, 9 in., iron, each	0	1	0
Sash fasteners, each	0	1	0
Rim locks, each	0	1	9
Mortice locks, each	0	4	0

SMITH

SMITH, *weekly rate equals* 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour ;* MATE, *do.* 1*s.* 4*d. per hour ;* ERECTOR, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour ;* FITTER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour ;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

*

Mild Steel in British standard sections, per ton	£12	10	0
Sheet Steel :			
Flat sheets, black, per ton	17	0	0
DO., *galvd., per ton*	19	0	0
Corrugated sheets, galvd., per ton	18	10	0
Driving screws, galvd., per grs.	0	1	10
Washers, galvd., per grs.	0	1	1
Bolts and nuts per cwt. and up	1	18	0

*

MILD STEEL in trusses, etc., erected, per ton	25	0	0
DO., in small sections as reinforcement, per ton	16	0	0
DO., in compounds, per ton	17	0	0
DO., in bar or rod reinforcement, per ton	22	10	0
WROT-IRON in chimney bars, etc., including building in, per cwt.	2	0	0
DO., in light railings and balusters, per cwt.	2	5	0
FIXING only corrugated sheeting, including washers and driving screws, per yd.	0	2	0

PLUMBER

PLUMBER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour ;* MATE OR LABOURER, 1*s.* 4½*d. per hour.*

*

Lead, milled sheet, per cwt.	£1	10	0
DO. *drawn pipes, per cwt.*	1	10	6
DO. *soil pipe, per cwt.*	1	13	6
DO. *scrap, per cwt.*	1	0	0
Copper, sheet, per lb.	0	1	0
Solder, plumber's, per lb.	0	1	0
DO. *fine, per lb.*	0	1	6
Cast-iron pipes, etc. :			
L.C.C. soil, 3 in., per yd.	0	4	6
DO. *4 in. per yd.*	0	5	6
R.W.P., 2½ in., per yd.	0	2	1
DO. *3 in., per yd.*	0	2	6
DO. *4 in., per yd.*	0	3	5
Gutter, 4 in. H.R., per yd.	0	1	6
DO. *4 in. O.G., per yd.*	0	1	10

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MILLED LEAD and labour in gutters, flashings, etc. per cwt.	3	0	0
LEAD PIPE, fixed, including running joints, bends, and tacks, ½ in., per ft.	0	2	0
DO. ¾ in., per ft.	0	2	3
DO. 1 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 1¼ in., per ft.	0	4	0
LEAD WASTE or soil, fixed as above, complete, 2½ in., per ft.	0	6	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	7	0
DO. 4 in., per ft.	0	9	9
WIPED soldered joint, ½ in., each	0	2	6
DO. ¾ in., each	0	3	2
DO. 1 in., each	0	3	8
BRASS screw-down stop cock and two soldered joints, ½ in., each	0	11	0
DO. ¾ in., each	0	13	6
CAST-IRON rainwater pipe, jointed in red lead, 2½ in., per ft. run	0	1	7
DO. 3 in., per ft. run	0	2	0
DO. 4 in., per ft. run	0	2	10
CAST-IRON H.R. GUTTER, fixed, with all clips, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	2	0
DO. O.G., 4 in., per ft.	0	2	3
CAST-IRON SOIL PIPE, fixed with caulked joints and all ears, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	3	6
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	2	6
Fixing only :			
W.C. PANS and all joints, P. or S., and including joints to water waste preventers, each	2	5	0
BATHS, with all joints	1	3	6
LAVATORY BASINS only, with all joints, on brackets, each	1	10	0

PLASTERER

PLASTERER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour* (*plus allowances in London only*) ; LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

*

Chalk lime, per ton	£2	17	0
Hair, per cwt.	2	5	0
Sand and cement see "Excavator," etc., above.			
Lime putty, per cwt.	£0	2	9
Hair mortar, per yd.	1	7	0
Fine stuff, per yd.	1	14	0
Sawn laths, per bdl.	0	2	5
Keene's cement, per ton	5	15	0
Sirapite, per ton	3	15	0
DO. *fine, per ton*	3	18	0
Plaster, per ton	3	0	0
DO. *white, per ton*	3	12	6
DO. *fine, per ton*	5	12	0
Lath nails, per lb.	0	0	4
Ferrocrete, per ton	2	15	6

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LATHING with sawn laths, per yd.	0	1	7
METAL LATHING, per yd.	0	2	6
FLOATING in Cement and Sand, 1 to 3, for tiling or woodblock, ¼ in. per yd.	0	2	4
DO. vertical, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER, on brickwork, 1 to 3, per yd.	0	2	0
RENDER in Portland and set in fine stuff, per yd.	9	3	3
RENDER, float, and set, trowelled, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER and set in Sirapite, per yd.	0	2	5
DO. in Thistle plaster, per yd.	0	2	5
EXTRA, if on but not including lathing, any of foregoing, per yd.	0	0	5
EXTRA, if on ceilings, per yd.	0	0	5
ANGLES, rounded Keene's on Portland, per ft. lin.	0	0	6
PLAIN CORNICES, in plaster, per inch girth, including dubbing out, etc., per ft. lin.	0	0	2
WHITE glazed tiling set in Portland and jointed in Parian, per yd., from	1	11	6
FIBROUS PLASTER SLABS, per yd.	0	1	10

GLAZIER

GLAZIER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

*

Glass : 4ths in crates :			
Clear, 21 oz.	£0	0	4½
DO. 26 oz.	0	0	5
Cathedral white, per ft.	0	0	7½
Polished plate, British ¼ in., up to 2 ft. sup. per ft.	0	1	2
DO. *4 ft. sup.* „	0	2	3
DO. *6 ft. sup.* „	0	2	6
DO. *20 ft. sup.* „	0	3	1
DO. *45 ft. sup.* „	0	3	3
DO. *65 ft. sup.* „	0	3	5
DO. *100 ft. sup.* „	0	3	10
Rough plate, ⅛ in., per ft.	0	0	6½
DO. *¼ in. per ft.*	0	0	6½
Linseed oil putty, per cwt.	0	15	0

*

GLAZING in putty, clear sheet, 21 oz.	0	0	11
DO. 26 oz.	0	1	0
GLAZING in beads, 21 oz., per ft.	£0	1	1
DO. 26 oz., per ft.	0	1	4

Small sizes slightly less (under 3 ft. sup.).
Patent glazing in rough plate, normal span, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per ft.

LEAD LIGHTS, plain, med. sqs. 21 oz., usual domestic sizes, fixed, per ft. sup. and up	£0	3	0

Glazing only, polished plate 6½*d.* to 8*d.* per ft. according to size.

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER

PAINTER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour ;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour ;* FRENCH POLISHER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour ;* PAPERHANGER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

*

Genuine white lead, per cwt.	£2	12	0
Linseed oil, raw, per gall.	0	3	3
DO., *boiled, per gall.*	0	3	6
Turpentine, per gall.	0	4	6
Liquid driers, per gall.	0	15	0
Knotting, per gall.	1	4	0
Distemper, washable, in ordinary colours, per cwt., and up	2	5	0
Double size, per firkin	0	3	6
Pumice stone, per lb.	0	0	4½
Single gold leaf (transferable), per book	0	2	0
Varnish, copal, per gall. and up	0	17	6
DO., *flat, per gall.*	1	5	0
DO., *paper, per gall.*	1	5	0
French polish, per gall.	0	16	0
Ready mixed paints, per cwt. and up	3	10	6

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LIME WHITING, per yd. sup.	0	0	3
WASH, stop, and whiten, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
DO., and 2 coats distemper with proprietary distemper, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
KNOT, stop, and prime, per yd. sup.	0	0	7
PLAIN PAINTING, including mouldings, and on plaster or joinery, 1st coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	10
DO., subsequent coats, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
DO., enamel coat, per yd. sup.	0	1	2½
BRUSH-GRAIN, and 2 coats varnish, per yd. sup.	0	3	8
FIGURED DO., DO., per yd. sup.	0	5	6
FRENCH POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	1	2
WAX POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	0	6
STRIPPING old paper and preparing, per piece	0	1	7
HANGING PAPER, ordinary, per piece	0	1	10
DO., fine, per piece, and upwards	0	2	4
VARNISHING PAPER, 1 coat, per piece	0	0	0
CANVAS, strained and fixed, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
VARNISHING, hard oak, 1st coat, yd. sup.	0	1	2
DO., each subsequent coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	11

SUNDRIES

Fibre or wood pulp boardings, according to quality and quantity.			
The measured work price is on the same basis per ft. sup.	£0	0	2½
FIBRE BOARDINGS, including cutting and waste, fixed on, but not including studs or grounds, per ft. sup. from	0	0	6
Plaster board, per yd. sup. from	0	1	7
PLASTER BOARD, fixed as last, per yd. sup. from	0	2	8
Asbestos sheeting, 5/32 in., grey flat, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., *corrugated, per yd. sup.*	0	3	3
ASBESTOS SHEETING, fixed as last, flat, per yd. sup.	0	4	0
DO., corrugated, per yd. sup.	0	5	0
ASBESTOS slating or tiling on, but not including battens, or boards, plain "diamond" per square, grey	2	15	0
DO., red	3	0	0
Asbestos cement slates or tiles, 5/32 in. punched per M. grey	16	0	0
DO., *red*	18	0	0
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION FLOORING : Laid in two coats, average ¾ in. thick, in plain colour, per yd. sup.	0	7	0
DO., ½ in. thick, suitable for domestic work, unpolished, per yd.	0	6	6
Metal casements for wood frames, domestic sizes, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO., *in metal frames, per ft. sup.*	0	1	9
HANGING only metal casement in, but not including wood frames, each	0	2	10
BUILDING in metal casement frames, per ft. sup.	0	0	7

Waterproofing compounds for cement. Add about 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. to the cost of cement used.

PLYWOOD, per ft. sup.

Thickness	5/16 in.			½ in.			¾ in.			¼ in.		
Qualities ..	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7	6
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	—	1 0½	10	—
Figured Oak 1 side	8½	7	—	10	8	—	11½	—	—	1 6	—	—
Plain Oak 1 side	6½	6	—	7½	7	—	9½	—	—	1 0	—	—
Oregon Pine	5	4	—	5½	5	—	8	—	—	—	—	—

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "The Domestic Smoke Problem: A Practical Solution." By Professor Charles R. Darling, A.R.SC.I., F.I.C. **8 p.m.**

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY (INCORPORATED), Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane, Liverpool. "Port Meirion." By Clough Williams-Ellis.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Informal meeting. **6 p.m.**

NORTHERN ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 6 Higham Place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. "Banks." By S. F. Bestow, A.R.I.B.A. **7.30 p.m.**

GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Meeting at Chatters, Smithson and Rainger, 17 Regent Street, Cheltenham. 6 p.m. Special General Meeting, Plough Hotel, Cheltenham, 7.45 p.m. Supper preceding lecture at 2s. 6d. per head. (Apply W. J. Rogers, A.R.I.B.A., 17 Regent Street, Cheltenham). **6 p.m.**

R.I.B.A. and SOUTH-EASTERN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS. At Town Hall, Maidstone. "Beautifying our Surroundings." By R. Goulburn Lovell, A.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

ESSEX SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, Chelmsford. Council Meeting at Tindall's Café. R.I.B.A. Development Proposals. **2.30 p.m.**

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1. Exhibition of Paintings and Sketches by Mr. Walpole Champneys (late instructor in Decoration at the A.A. Schools). Open till Monday, January 21, inclusive.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 21 Albemarle Street, W.1. "Roman London: From the Beginning of Romanization to the Period of its Greatest Prosperity." By Gordon Home, F.S.A.(SCOT.), M.R.I. Lecture I. **5.15 p.m.**

FARNHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL with SOUTH-EASTERN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS. In the Council Chamber, Farnham. "Architecture." By R. Goulburn Lovell, A.R.I.B.A. **7 p.m.**

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18

ROYAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE ARCHITECTURAL CRAFTSMEN'S SOCIETY, Glasgow. At College Buildings. "Metal Windows." By J. W. Corbett. **7.45 p.m.**

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19

Sunrise, 7.58. Sunset, 4.24.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 21 Albemarle Street, W.1. "Flemish and Belgian Art." Lecture I. "The Portrait." By Emile Cammaerts, C.B.E., LL.D., F.R.HIST.S., Chevalier de l'Ordre de Leopold. **3 p.m.**

THE HORNIMAN MUSEUM, Forest Hill, S.E.23. Free Lecture. "London Through the Ages." By D. Martin Roberts, M.A. **3.30 p.m.**

MONDAY, JANUARY 21

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, Regent Street, W.1. Criticism on Work submitted for Prizes and Studentships. By Oswald P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A. Presentation of Prizes by the President, Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A. **8.30 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. Cantor Lecture. "The Treatment of Coal." By C. H. Lander, C.B.E., D.SC., Director of Fuel Research, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Lecture I. **8 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS: London Students' Section, at Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. "Engineering Insurance." By H. R. Sketch. **7 p.m.**

NORTHANTS, BEDS. AND HUNTS. ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS. Winter Meeting at the George Hotel, Luton. Paper by Mr. J. Alfred Gotch, M.A.OXON., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A. **3 p.m.**

OLYMPIA, W.14. Exhibition of British Artificial Silk. Open till Friday, January 26, inclusive.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22

PARLIAMENT OPENS AFTER THE CHRISTMAS RECESS.

ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY, 32 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. "Colour and its Application." By Dr. L. C. Martin.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Ordinary meeting. **6 p.m.**

ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY, The Lecture Theatre of the Home Office Industrial Museum, Horseferry Road, S.W.1. "Colour and its Application." By Dr. L. C. Martin. **6.30 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, Regent Street, W. Debate between Mr. Godfrey Giles, President of the Incorporated Institute of British Decorators, and Mr. G. G. Wornum, F.R.I.B.A., on "The Relations between the Architect and the Decorator, with a view to their closer co-operation." **5.30 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "Museums and Education." By Sir Henry A. Miers, F.R.S. The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., P.C., will preside. **8 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS: London Students' Section. Visit to Messrs. Johnson and Phillips, Ltd., Charlton, S.E. **2.30 p.m.**

R.I.B.A. and SOUTH-EASTERN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS. At Town Hall, Maidstone. "The Improvement of Town and Countryside." By R. Goulburn Lovell, A.R.I.BA. **8 p.m.**

BARTLETT SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, London University, Gower Street, W.C.1. "Dutch Art in its Relation to Dutch Society and Civilization." By Professor P. Geyl. **5.30 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, 17 Albert Square, Manchester. Annual Dinner at the Midland Hotel, Manchester. **7 p.m.**

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, Regent Street, W.1. Meeting of Literature Standing Committee.

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. "Recent Developments in Electricity Meters, with particular reference to those for Special Purposes." By J. L. Carr. **5.30 p.m.**

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 21 Albemarle Street, W.1. "Roman London: The Decline from the Disaster of A.D. 367 to the Middle of the Fifth Century." By Gordon Home, F.S.A.(SCOT.), M.R.I. Lecture II. **5.15 p.m.**

MORLEY COLLEGE, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. "Architecture." By J. C. Squire. Chairman, Lord Askwith. **8 p.m.**

THE ARCHITECTS' AND SURVEYORS' APPROVED SOCIETY, at Surveyors' Institution, 12 Great George Street, S.W.1. Annual General Meeting. **6.15 p.m.**

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, Regent Street, W.1. Meeting of Finance and House Committee.

BIRMINGHAM ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 11 Waterloo Street, Birmingham. "Dry Rot and the Death Watch Beetle." By Arthur R. Warnes, F.I.C.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26

Sunrise, 7.50. Sunset, 4.35.

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, Regent Street, W.1. Exhibition of Designs submitted in the Competition for the best imaginative scheme for a London Aircraft Terminus. Open daily between 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. (Saturdays 5 p.m.) until February 2. **10 a.m.**

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34–36 Bedford Square, W.C.1. "Some Modern Buildings in other Countries." By F. R. Yerbury. **3 p.m.**

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 21 Albemarle Street, W.1. "Flemish and Belgian Art." Lecture II. "The Landscape." By Emile Cammaerts, C.B.E., LL.D., F.R.HIST.S., Chevalier de l'Ordre de Leopold. **3 p.m.**

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL RURAL INDUSTRIES SUB-COMMITTEE, At Goodrich House, Hatfield. "The Principles of Design as Applied to Ironwork." By Mr. A. W. Elwood, M.I.S.I. **4.30 p.m.**

MONDAY, JANUARY 28

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34–36 Bedford Square, W.C.1. Joint Meeting of the Design and Industries Association. "Modern Bridges." Exhibition of "Bridges, Old and New." Open daily till Saturday, February 16, inclusive. **7 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. Cantor Lecture. "The Treatment of Coal." By C. H. Lander, C.B.E., D.SC., Director of Fuel Research, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Lecture II. **8 p.m.**

BARTLETT SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, London University, Gower Street, W.C.1. "The Dutch School of Landscape Painting." By C. H. Collins Baker. "Steel and Reinforced Concrete Construction." By F. E. Drury, M.SC., M.I.INST.E. **5.30 p.m.**

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29

KING EDWARD'S HOSPITAL FUND FOR LONDON. Lecture in the Great Hall, Westminster School, on "The Treasures of Westminster." By Lawrence E. Tanner. Tickets: Reserved 5s., Unreserved 2s. 6d., from the secretary, 7 Walbrook, E.C.4. **5.30 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Middlesbrough. Annual Dinner at the Grand Hotel, Middlesbrough. **7 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "The Shannon Scheme and its Economic Consequences." By George Fletcher. **8 p.m.**

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. At North British Station Hotel, Princes Street, Edinburgh. Annual dinner. **7 p.m.**

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY (INCORPORATED), Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane, Liverpool. Paper by Francis Jones, F.R.I.B.A.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Students' meeting. **6.30 p.m.**

BARTLETT SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, London University, Gower Street, W.C.1. "Rembrandt and Italian Art." By Professor Tancred Borenius. **5.30 p.m.**

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31

SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, Central (Cardiff) Branch. The Technical College, Cardiff. Annual Joint Prize Distribution of the South Wales Institute of Architects (Cardiff Branch) and the Welsh School of Architecture. 4.30 to 6.30 p.m. Annual Smoking Concert at the Dormie Café, Queen Street, at 7.15 p.m. **4.30 p.m.**

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2

Sunrise, 7.40. Sunset, 4.48.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, Regent Street, W.1. Business Meeting.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. Cantor Lecture. "The Treatment of Coal." By C. H. Lander, C.B.E., D.SC., Director of Fuel Research, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Lecture III. **8 p.m.**

BARTLETT SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, London University, Gower Street, W.C.1. "Rembrandt and other Dutch Etchers and Draughtsmen." By A. M. Hind, of the British Museum. 5.30 p.m. "Reinforced Concrete Regulation." F. E. Drury, M.SC., M.I.INST.E. 6.30 p.m. **5.30 p.m.**

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD. The Mappin Hall, Applied Science Dept. "Bricks." By W. T. Rees, B.SC. **7.30 p.m.**

THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Ordinary Meeting. **6 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, University College, Nottingham. "Overhead Electric Lines." By W. B. Woodhouse. Illustrated by cinematograph film. **6.45 p.m.**

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Exhibition of Paintings and Drawings by Alfred C. Conrade. Open daily until Saturday, February 16, inclusive.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "The Vibrations of Railway Bridges." By Sir J. Alfred Ewing, K.C.B., M.A. **8 p.m.**

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Council Room of the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland, 15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh. "New Delhi." By Professor C. H. Reilly. **8 p.m.**

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Dutch Silver." By Miss C. J. Hudig, of Rijks Museum, Amsterdam. **5.30 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. Annual Dinner at the Hotel Cecil, Strand. 7 for 7.30 p.m. (Applications not later than January 28.)

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8

BIRMINGHAM ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 11 Waterloo Street, Birmingham. "Compensation for Infringement of Light." By John Swarbrick, F.R.I.B.A.

THE TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE, 11 Arundel Street, W.C.2. "The Economic Aspects of Delay and Congestion on Roads." By Col. C. H. Brassey, C.B.E., F.S.I. To be held in Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1. **6 p.m.**

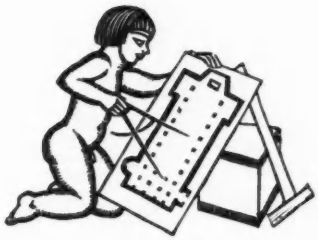
**** *Notices of arrangements for inclusion in this diary should be addressed to the Editor.*



THE NIEUWE ZIJDS VOORBURGWAL AT AMSTERDAM.
BY JAN VAN DER HEYDEN.

From the Exhibition of Dutch Art at the Royal Academy. In the picture, which has been lent for exhibition by Mr. John Robarts, the cupola of the Town Hall of Amsterdam is seen beyond the bridge crossing the canal. Jan van der Heyden was born in Gorinchem in 1637, and died in Amsterdam in 1712.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1929

THIS ART BUSINESS

" Nor will the practice of art afford you pleasure only ; it affords besides an admirable training."

ON New Year's Day Mr. Kaines Smith, the Keeper of the Museum and Art Gallery at Birmingham, spoke to the members of the Art Teachers' Guild on the subject of " The Art-Consciousness of the Secondary School Child." He was much concerned with the average pupils' attitude towards " this art business," for, as he said, it is regarded by them as something to be gone through like measles, something that is of no earthly use in after-life ; the implication being that those people who find art useful must be a bit queer in the head. Later, the speaker suggested that the best way to combat this attitude is to make the teaching of art as " inartistic " and " mechanical " and as " unseparate from life " as possible.

Leaving aside the difficulty of defining the words " inartistic " and " mechanical " when applied to teaching, surprise may be felt that the speaker should have omitted to mention architecture as an art subject which is, as Topsy would say, " quite definitely " unseparate from life. For a moment's reflection will reveal that architecture, intimately associated as it is with domestic, religious, business and public life, is of all the arts the one most likely to suit his ideas of teaching. This omission, too, is important, as being indicative of the picture-gallery attitude of many really cultured people.

In a recent leading article,[1] as it happens, Mr. Kaines Smith's theme was rather anticipated. The points then under discussion arose out of Mr. Walter Tapper's second inaugural address to the R.I.B.A., in which he reviewed the recent recommendations of the Committee of Architectural Education. Most of those recommendations were timid and of little radical importance, but the encouragement which they held out to drawing in schools seemed to be psychologically the soundest part of their report. It was suggested in that leading article that greater and more permanent cultural results might be achieved if drawing were taught more out of doors than it is, and more generally through the schools. One can sympathize with Mr. Kaines Smith's desire to transform Art into art, and feel that his strictures on the teaching of this subject may well be the natural and justifiable result of strolling round many drawing class-rooms. For it must be admitted that, as subjects, neither *Venus de Milo* nor *Hercules Resting* (even in plaster) are exactly calculated to bring pupils to an appreciation of the " utterly commonplace character of art." Out-of-door teaching was suggested just because by this means the pupil, even though little aptitude for draughtsmanship be present, will gradually develop the habit of looking carefully at buildings and natural landmarks ; the more intelligent certainly becoming critics of what they see around them. This teaching should embrace the whole school—not only those who have a special aptitude. The objections likely to prove a stumbling-block to the realization of these reforms will probably come from the educational powers that be.

First, the question of disciplining an outdoor class will assume insurmountable proportions, and the scheme will be turned down as impracticable. So much, however, has been done in the spreading of culture in other ways—music is a particularly good example—that one hopes that this branch of art will eventually receive the experimental attention that it merits. Discipline, after all, is not the entire end of schooling; looked at from one point of view it is just a means of directing natural vitality into profitable channels.

Secondly, there is a little story. The other day a squire-farmer showed unusual discrimination by importing a delicate Adams mantelpiece from Ireland; when, however, it was greatly admired by friends in its new position, he would profess complete ignorance of " good taste " and " art " and did not, he said, really know why he had troubled to import it. Yet obviously he did know. As it was with this middle-aged man, so it is with children. To pretend to know anything about art seems to many of them to be a kind of mental arrogance. This trait in our national character is, we believe, gradually disappearing, but the schools were responsible for its origin by omitting to provide a " commonplace " teaching of the history and practice of art generally in their curricula, and the schools can only remove it by giving art masters more time and greater facilities for the teaching of their subject on less academic lines.

[1] Issue of November 28, 1928.

NEWS AND TOPICS

THE DUTCH EXHIBITION

THE world has an opportunity of realizing what Dutch art is—and isn't. The exhibition at Burlington House is a chance in a million; one of those dreamed-of things that is hardly expected to realize. This dream has come true, and the world is better for it. It is an actuality of a thousand pieces of silver and gold and canvas visions that are worth more than gold and precious stones. When the Dutchman is aroused from his phlegm, things happen; and this exhibition is one of them. All the Royal Academy galleries are full—the walls and the floor; it is difficult to see the pictures for the people. I have seen it like that at an Academy private view, but there is a phenomenon observable at the Dutch show that I have never experienced before: I came away without seeing a frame. I suppose each picture has its frame. I don't know, for I only saw the pictures—which is a fact that rather speaks for the pictures. There is something else I failed to see, and that is the sculpture of Holland. I saw the glass, which is nice but undistinguished; and there are but a few pieces in a single case. The work of the goldsmith and silversmith is there in fair and heavy abundance. Glass and metalwork indicate that there are artists of Holland who have the plastic sense. It gives one to think, when one realizes that this plastic sense has not risen to the heights of architecture and sculpture. The Dutch genius is obviously not plastic but pictorial; Dutch art is a graphic art.

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Even on canvas, plastic representation is rare. There is but one great discovery to be made in this direction, and that is Pieter Saenredam (born in 1597, died in Haarlem 1665). Pieter had the pictorial sense of plastic, and it is well seen in his fine painting of the "Interior of the S. Catherine Church at Utrecht," a view of the nave and choir, and other architectural subjects. There are plenty of landscapes with houses, some pictures of other churches and other buildings, but no one but Pieter Saenredam felt architecturally, only pictorially. Seeing that this exhibition is representative, the conclusion concerning the art of Holland is that it is not a constructive art. The Dutch artist, like the Dutch burgher, trod the earth solidly, and the former trod it beautifully, but he was not aspiring; he had no hankering for the sublime. There are none of the glories of Gothic pinnacles in Holland, for the Dutch artist did not feel like that; as there are none of the graces of Renaissance sculpture. Rembrandt and Hals, Jan Steen and Paul Potter, Ruisdael and Koninck, the exquisite Vermeer, Jan van der Heyden, all great masters, were all graphic realists, unsurpassed by the men of any other school. Their realism is the result of their outlook on life, and its persistence through the centuries is one of the miracles that art has vouchsafed the world. But their outlook on life was accompanied by an astonishing technique; and this, too, persisted. There is a quality in Dutch painting which is only matched by the richness of the imaginative quality the Dutchman imparted to his realism; and it is all-pervading. That's why you don't see the frames; the content of a Dutch painting is wholly exclusive.

REGISTRATION

It is regarded as most improbable that the Bill for the Registration of Architects, which passed its third reading in the House of Lords last month, will pass the House of Commons this year. The time allocated for private Bills is drastically rationed before the General Election, and after this has taken place, the new Government will no doubt bring forward fresh legislation. I hear that the builders in this country are beginning to talk of introducing a measure for the registration of Master Builders. In Australia a Builders Bill has already been read a second time in the Victorian legislative assembly, and referred to a Select Committee. There is also a movement for the registration of builders in New South Wales and in Queensland.

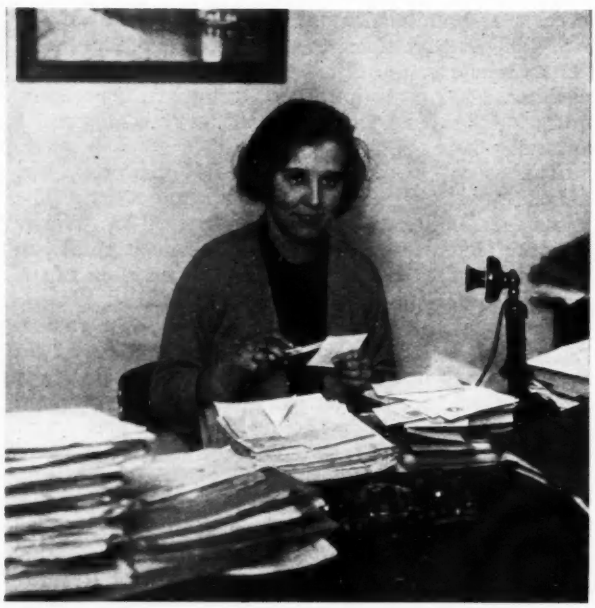
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"FOR ALL WE HAVE AND ARE"

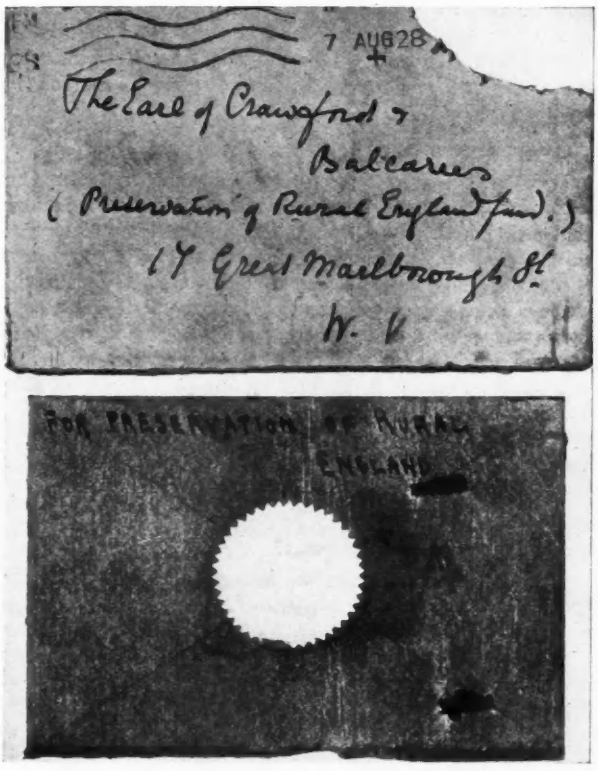
The secretary of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England has a post of about a hundred letters a day. Many of them demand the writing of six or more letters in reply. The subscriptions in such a post must be uncountable—enormous, colossal, vast! In this post of a hundred letters there is, indeed, a harvest of as much as five shillings—sometimes a pound.

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I was so impressed when I heard of this that I hurried along with a photographer to photograph it all. The secretary has an assistant secretary to help him, and they gave me a digest of the daily post. Generally it is people asking for advice on such matters as town-planning schemes, the cutting down of trees, the Advertisements (Regulations) Act, petrol filling stations, bad buildings erected near National Trust property, road widenings, electricity schemes, C.P.R.E. advisory panels, ribbon development, and tipping operations. And then, of course, there is always a certain amount of correspondence for various branches, constituent



"The lone letter writer." The assistant secretary of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England.



A mystery packet which came by post. Under the stamp paper, and ensconced in the cardboard, a sovereign was found.

bodies, affiliated bodies, and people writing for particulars of the C.P.R.E. or for one of its pamphlets. It is very, very nice not to be Mr. H. G. Griffen, the secretary of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England.

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HOW IT IS DONE

I was at Broadway in Worcestershire last week. As I walked across the village green a Klaxon sounded, and a Ford van drew up. There alighted from it, smartly, a bowler-hatted gent in a " waisted " overcoat, who stepped briskly to the back of the van and lifted therefrom a large enamelled sign. The driver of the van now descended, and together they approached a little cottage shop. Without a glance around, they nailed, with tremendous liveliness, two new signs to the window—one for somebody's tobacco, one for somebody's tea. And then these fine fellows retreated briskly to their motor van, the engine was started, and a sort of spoiled peace reigned in the land.

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CHINESE ART

Mr. R. L. Hobson, Keeper of Ceramics and Ethnography in the British Museum, gave an address on Chinese Art at the last meeting at the A.A. The subject was, he said, at once very old and very new. We had long been familiar with one aspect of it—that reflected by old china, willow pattern plates, lacquered furniture, grotesque gods and animals, and eighteenth-century chinoiseries. Much of this was pretty, quaint, bizarre, full of bright colour and curious fancy, and in the rendering of floral subjects often extremely beautiful. It was the Chinese art taught us by the things brought over by the East India merchants during the last three centuries; but it did not truly reflect the soul of China, and these gay and amusing objects were creations of a decadent age, and many of them specially designed for the export trade.

*

The real art of China was new to us. It had only been revealed at all in the last twenty years, and the revelation was still far from complete. The fact was that the Chinese art traditions were older than those of any nation existing today. They went back beyond the classic periods of Greece and Rome; and while the great Mediterranean civilizations had disappeared ages ago, the Chinese nation had an unbroken history of over three thousand years. The three greatest periods of Chinese history were the Han, T'ang, and Sung dynasties. In the Han, which lasted from 206 B.C. to 220 A.D., China was already a great empire extending half-way across Asia, and in touch with the Roman Empire. In the T'ang dynasty, which lasted from 618 to 906, at a time when we had scarcely emerged from barbarism, China was at her greatest, and was undoubtedly the most civilized nation of the world. The Sung dynasty, which lasted from 960 to 1279, was another Augustan Age in Chinese art and literature, though territorially the Empire was much impaired.

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It was in these three grand periods that the real Chinese art was nurtured and grew; but behind them again in the remote dynasty of the Chou (1122-255 B.C.) and further back still, the Chinese had an art the influence of which had never quite died out. We got glimpses of it in a few rare bronzes and jades which the earth had given up from time to time, and we saw it reflected again and again in later imitative works, for the Chinese craftsman had always had a deep veneration for the antique.

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BUILDING WORK FOR 1929

At the end of this month will be held the dinner of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, and it is expected that some reference will be made to the International Congress in 1930, at which builders from all parts of the world will be present. The president of the Congress is to be Mr. George Burt, who has taken a prominent part in the building of the new Piccadilly Circus and of Imperial Chemical House. This year the building industry is optimistic regarding the future. Building societies are advancing to persons who wish to buy their houses at the rate of over one million pounds a week, which represents an expenditure on building for small houses alone of over £52,000,000 in a year. There is also far more commercial building in progress than is generally realized. We have now at work in this country six million more persons than were employed in 1914, and although a number of these work out of doors, the majority are indoor workers and, therefore, office accommodation has had to be provided. It is estimated that during the last few years there has been built in the form of factories, workshops, and offices additional accommodation of at least 120,000,000 sq. ft. All this has meant steady prosperity for the building industry.

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BUILDING COSTS

From the first, Mr. Walter Tapper, President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, has taken a keen interest in the question of building costs, and I am glad to see that his appreciation of the problem, which lies at

the root of so many of our present difficulties, has been recognized by his election as a Vice-President of the newly-formed Council of Inquiry into the Building Industry. (It was formed last Thursday.) The representatives of the R.I.B.A. on the Council are Mr. Herbert Welch, who has been doing valuable work for some years past on the technique of building, and Mr. Alfred Bossom, who has had twenty years' experience of American methods. Mr. Howard Robertson is also on the Council, and will be able to bring to the deliberations personal knowledge of conditions on the Continent. Mr. Alfred Taylor, of Bath, is the representative, I understand, of the structural engineers. The Council is a well-balanced body with an impartial and far-sighted President in Sir William Mackenzie. They have an enormous task in front of them, and I trust they will act successfully as pioneers. At present Government officials are keenly interested in the deliberations of the Council, and the Building Research Board especially can render great service.

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ARCHITECTURE IN RUSSIA

"An Architectural Journey in Russia," an illustrated lecture by Mr. David Roden Buxton, under the auspices of the Society for Cultural Relations with Russia, showed us Russian churches surviving today from the eleventh to the sixteenth century. As we were informed by Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis that Mr. Buxton had studied their architecture wandering from place to place, sleeping in peasants' huts, buying his food in the markets, I settled down with pleasure to observe what happened when Byzantine influences followed Christianity into Russia in the tenth century. Apparently a native style evolved and prevailed, assimilating a flicker of Italian Renaissance, and a tinge of German Romanesque, introduced by way of Novgorod. Gothic there was none. One Gothic tower does exist; it was built by an Englishman. Much later, Western Baroque debased the pure Russian style, or improved it—according to your taste.

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Certainly the early ecclesiastical architecture looked sane and good enough, notwithstanding the barbaric, highly-coloured Kremlin Mosque, jingling like an old Mongolian mandarin to flatter a young bride. The churches are, for the most part, square-looking brick edifices (in a few cases of white sandstone, in fewer cases wood), with slits for windows, to keep out the cold; and, pilasters running up the external walls to indicate the vaulting inside. The carved brickwork is truly lovely—the artistic triumph of the exteriors. Curiously enough, some of its panelled designs originate from countries as far apart as India and Ireland. The churches are crowned with a gilt Eastern dome surmounted by a crescent in submission to the Cross, and with four smaller gilt domes at the corners. Imagine the effect of massing fifteen golden domes, scaled or spirally fluted, raised on cylindrical drums!

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To make the square walls of their churches accept a dome, the architects used the following constructional device. Italian influence had brought to Russia the semi-circular space cut under the corbel and filled with a shell. The Russians adopted the semicircle without the shell; and from their square walls they built up tier upon tier of decreasing semicircles, upon which they set their domes and towers. Yet they had dignity; for the churches are very high compared with their breadth—a building habit, the lecturer thought, common with people in flat countries. A Russian lady rose at the end of the lecture to explain that foreign architects wandering into Russia to work fell under the spell and turned Russian to the very marrow.

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THE WORK OF CHANCE

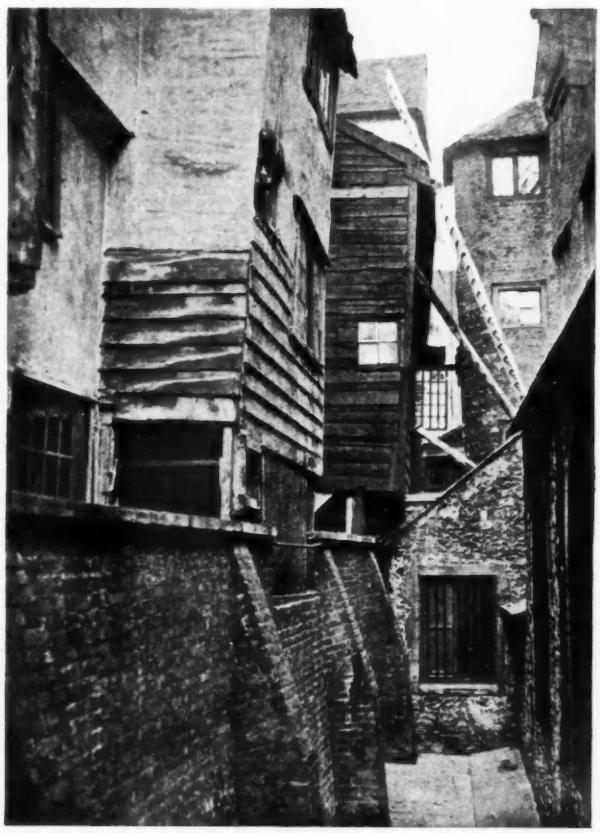
It is strange how often the picturesque and even the beautiful are attained by what is ramshackle and altogether to be deplored. Laboriously designed edifices have not this charm, and it would seem that the greatest architect is really a fellow called Chance. Chance walks into town, and an extra window is knocked into the wall of a house here, a new wing added there, a chimney-stack raised or lowered, a doorway widened—all by Chance—and, lo! what sudden beauty is revealed to us! The picture I give is of an old court in Smithfield. I fancy it never had a real architect. Chance alone has given charm to it. Even those ladders—left there by Chance—serve a purpose in the design.

*

THE LIBRARIAN OF THE R.I.B.A.

The R.I.B.A. library is like a house without its master just now. Since October Mr. Rudolf Dircks has been on the sick list, and he will not be back for probably a few more weeks. He is down at Bognor convalescing. It is a tribute to his organization, and to his assistants, that the work of the day among so many books still goes smoothly on.

ASTRAGAL.



An old court in St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, designed, no doubt, by Chance—a notable architect.

"THE ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU"

BY CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY

In America, after the war, architects found themselves being eliminated from the vastly increasing field of small-house building. Something had to be done; what was done, with success, is recorded in this article. Similar conditions, adverse to the profession, exist in England, where the ground is even better prepared for an experiment in the standardization of small-house design and the pooling of services and fees on similar lines.

THE architect—it is no good blinking the fact—has been cut out of the field of small house building by the speculative builder and the purveyor of "ready-to-live-in-sent-to-any-address" bungalows. Apart from the seriousness of the position for architects, both the public and the countryside are being exploited. The purchaser of one of these residences is in the hands of the contractor, and has no power of redress if the building does not come up to expectations. Pending the completion of town planning schemes, the landscape is open to attack at any point, no matter how unsuitable for development, or picturesquely remote. One stray house, built of cheap, inharmonious materials, can blight several square miles of previously virgin downland or heath. Till Dean Inge is elected Dictator of Great Britain and enforces birth control, there is unlikely to be a cessation of the spread of cheap housing.

No doubt the process has been going on a long time, and an architect never was concerned in a great majority of rural buildings. But in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the local builders kept to well-established patterns deriving direct from architects' work, and as a result our trim country towns can show "traditional" architecture of a very tolerable, often excellent, level. But by this time the independent builder has got entirely out of touch with architecture, and aims at meeting wholly unarchitectural demands, such as "quaintness," "olde oake," and "difference." There is no denying the fact that, however this state of affairs came about, it represents a failure of architecture to meet the needs of the people. If thousands of people and hundreds of contractors cannot afford to employ architects, and hundreds of architects, willing to cut their fees to a minimum in order to get work and get decent houses built, are still unable to meet each other, there must be something wrong with the organization of architects.

AN EXAMPLE FROM AMERICA

The same crisis arose in America after the war. Architects found themselves being eliminated altogether from the immensely important field of small house building, and saw their nation threatened by tens of thousands of nasty buildings, purveyed by wholesale manufacturers or run up by speculators. During six years an organization was perfected that has gone far to meeting the situation. It began with a group of Minnesota architects coming together and facing the facts.

Contractors, they found, were providing plans, usually without specifications, free. A client selected a design and put the work in the contractor's hands. The house builder was not going to pay $300 to an architect for plans of a $6,000 house that he could get free from a contractor, even if he realized that an architect could assure individuality, good construction, and a higher resale value, or even if he knew an architect could effect, by supervision and by the letting of contracts, economies possibly equal to the $300 fee. Nor, obviously, could the architect compete with free plans. But the Minnesota architects thought, and have proved, that although the architect cannot afford to give complete service to each individual house he can, so long as the requirements of small house builders are approximately similar, spread the cost of preparing the original service over many houses.

THE GENESIS OF THE BUREAU

In other words, a group of architects could prepare a number of standard plans and specifications from which a would-be house builder could choose one that suited him, and by paying a mere fraction of the architect's ordinary fee possess himself, both of a specification by which to check the contractor by results, and of a house with architectural character and construction. In this way there came into being the organization now extending all over the United States and known as "The Architects' Small House Service Bureau."

The Bureau is approved and partly controlled by the American Institution of Architects; it is a going concern, though dividends on its shares are limited to 8 per cent.; it runs a magazine with the sole object of acquainting the public with the materials and decencies of architecture; it publishes an annual called "Help for the Man Who Wants to Build"; fills weekly columns of propaganda in the most important newspapers—and all on the proceeds of drawings of three- to seven-room houses, for which each client pays less than ten shillings. The character of these houses is enormously varied, suited to the wide climatic range of the United States, and some, of course, are less prepossessing than others. But they do show a uniform standard of sound design and construction that is in the strongest possible contrast to the slipshod erections that they supersede.

ORGANIZATION NEEDED IN ENGLAND

The need for an organization in this country on similar lines is urgent. Just as in the United States, there would be critical opposition, even from architects themselves, who would object on principle to the standardization of designs. This particular objection, however, can be answered by reference to the traditional architecture of any country district, where it is obvious that the local builder had three

or four types of building which he adapted to individual needs and sites. It is this traditional form of standardization, in fact, that gives our country towns their homogeneity and charm.

At a dinner of the Architecture Club this subject was debated, and a West Country contractor put forward the point of view of his profession, insisting on the absolute necessity, under which the speculating contractor worked, of economizing every shilling in a way the architects were scarcely familiar with. Whilst approving the idea in the abstract, moreover, he pointed out that, in the main, the contractor builds what he finds sells best—which is often the least desirable type of house architecturally. Another difficulty is the great variety of local materials prevailing in the small area of Great Britain, the use of which is highly important to the fitting of the house into its landscape, but many of which are beyond the purse of the small house builder. In this country the requirements of each county differ from one another, so that a universally applicable collection of designs is almost an impossibility. This latter difficulty would have to be met in the organization of the bureau by localities working in conjunction with a central directorate.

THE GROUND WELL PREPARED

On the other hand, the ground for such an organization is in some respects better prepared in England than in America. There are already in existence hundreds of good designs of the suburban and county council housing scheme type, with which to form a nucleus. The existence of the Housing Subsidy could, if rightly used, be made a valuable incentive to improved building. The Ministry of Health regulations regarding sanitation could be extended to include the submitting of elevations to a panel of architects. Already panels of architects have been established to advise on the repair of old cottages under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, and there is a strong case for the extension of their supervision to new designs.

A brochure on this subject has, indeed, been published by the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, in which it is pointed out that such panels would almost of necessity have standard designs to which to refer the submitters of unsuccessful designs. In other words, the work of the American Bureau would be to some extent carried out by these semi-official panels. There is no reason why contractors and estate agents should not support the scheme, once they understand it. Good buildings from architects' designs improve the value of land and would relieve the contractors of the labour of making their own plans. The ideal arrangement, in this respect, would be a collaboration between architects and contractors in producing the most economical and yet architectural designs.

Whether a bureau of this kind came into being through the efforts of architects alone, or through existing Ministry of Health regulations, the need for it is urgent. Unless a definite move is made, and that soon, it is melancholy to contemplate the fate of large areas of the English countryside. Infinitely more thickly populated than the United States, and with an artificial scenery that is far more easily disgraced, the need of England for the standardization of small houses is proportionately greater. The alternative for architects is scarcely more pleasing. Unless they organize, it seems that they will lose for ever the field of small house design.

LONDON COUNTY HALL TO BE COMPLETED

Three Years' Work on the Final Section

ON the facing page is illustrated in perspective the riverside front of the London County Hall, as it will appear when completed. The last section of the building, shown on the left of the crescent in the perspective, is to be begun this year. The original designs are to be followed, with minor alterations. One change is that the new blocks of offices will contain ten stories instead of nine, but this will not affect the total height of the buildings. The total cost of the work of completion is assessed at roughly £600,000.

When completed, the County Hall will face the river with a total frontage of 750 ft., the flèche and crescent being balanced by the imposing masses on either side. The completed building will accommodate a staff of 3,000, and will have cost in all nearly £4,000,000, over a period of building, with interruptions, of more than twenty years.

The foundations for the new buildings have already been laid, and the area of some 56,000 sq. ft. to be covered has been cleared for the building operations.

The new section to be built will consist of four main blocks, with a road running from north to south for goods traffic, and the river-front of the County Hall will be continued for 160 ft. The northern flank of the buildings will have two entrances from a new road which will lead from Belvedere Road and end in a flight of steps to the Embankment. The northern flank will stretch for 350 ft. between Belvedere Road and the river.

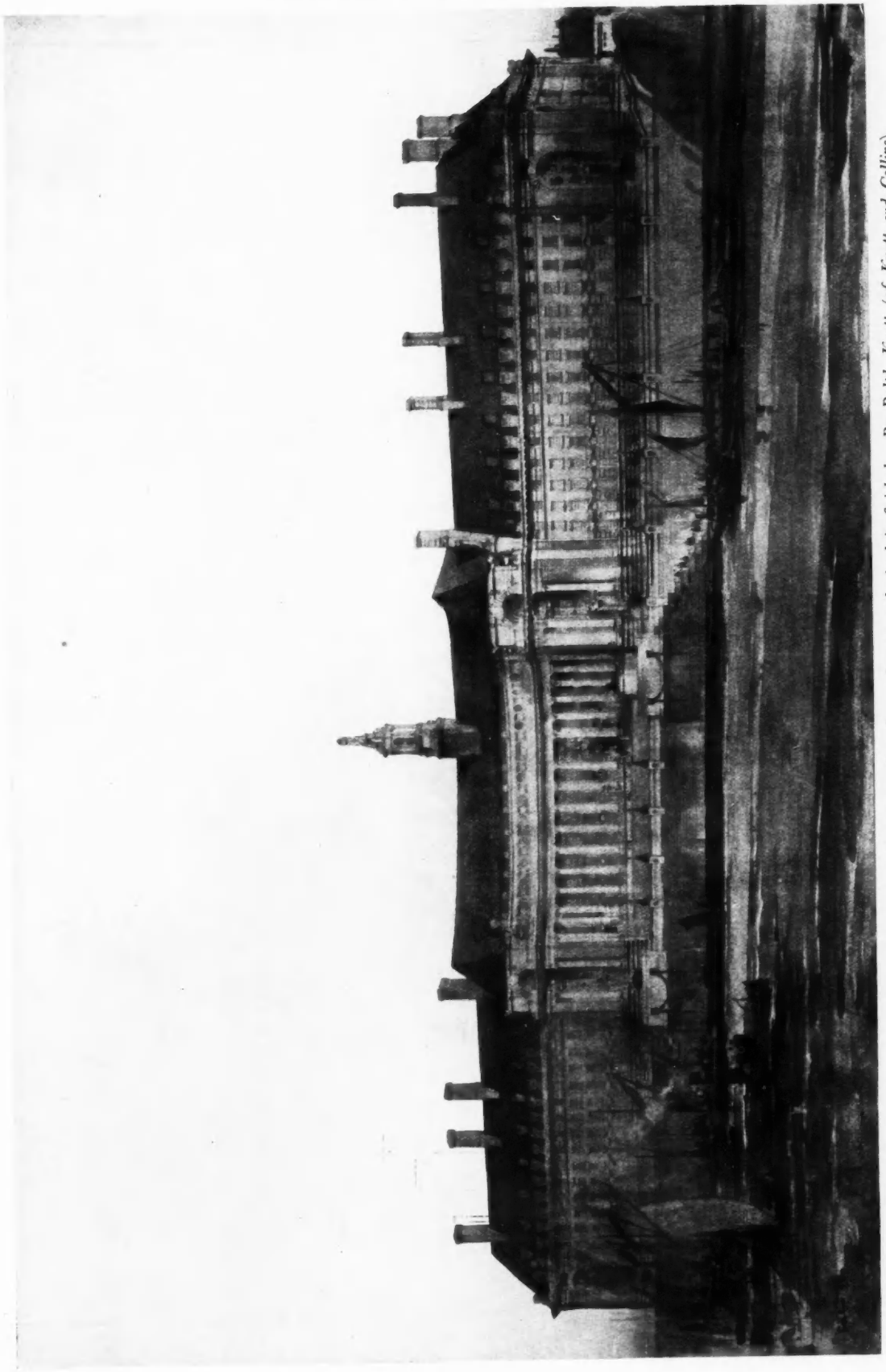
On the first floor of one of the blocks will be a new conference hall, which it is proposed will also be used as a portrait-gallery of past chairmen.

The new section will accommodate the staffs of those departments of the London County Council which are not already housed in the County Hall, with the exception of the Tramways Department.

A large number of the offices will be taken over by the Public Control Department, which is expanding rapidly each year, and accommodation will also be provided for the official valuer and the engineer, with their staffs. Further, the work of the Poor Law administration, which is to devolve on the London County Council, is to be centred in the new buildings.

Designs for the County Hall were first submitted in international competition in 1907. Of ninety-nine designs submitted by one hundred and fifty-two architects, that of Mr. Ralph Knott, then only twenty-nine, was accepted by the judges.

The foundation-stone of the building was laid by the King on March 9, 1912. From 1916 to 1919 work was suspended by order of the Ministry of Munitions. In its present state, the County Hall was officially opened by the King on July 18, 1922.



The London County Hall, Westminster, as it will appear when the work now authorized is finished. By Ralph Knott (of Knott and Collins). From a perspective drawing by Alick Horsnell. The final section, now to be completed, is that shown on the left-hand side of the crescent.

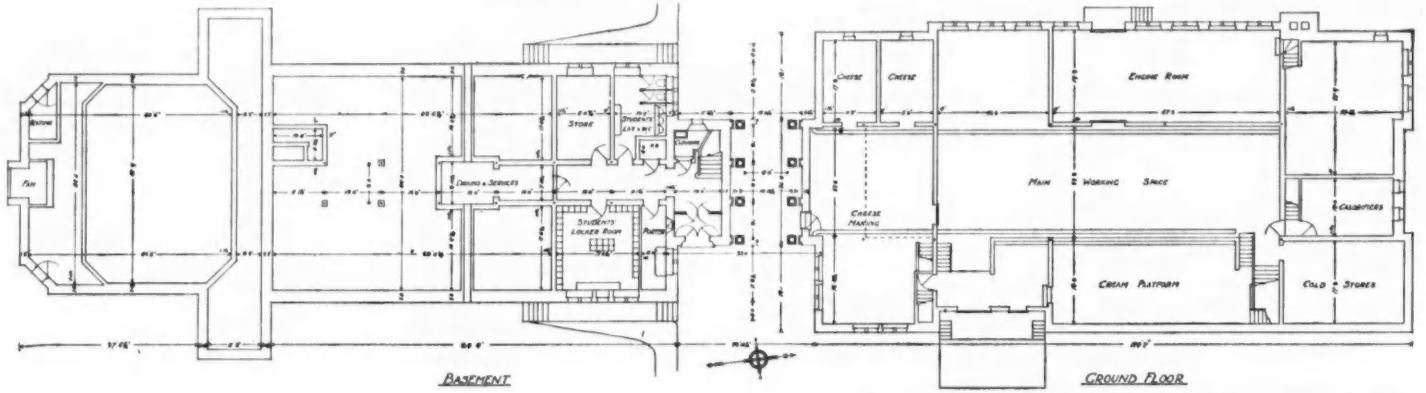
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, CORK

New Dairy Science Institute

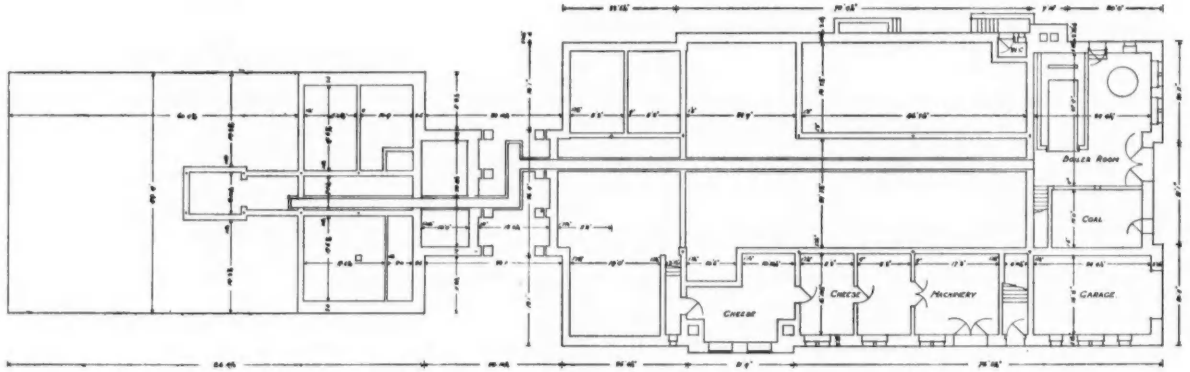
This Institute, designed by Henry H. Hill, on a sloping site, is noteworthy for the manner in which the drains and services are arranged. The position occupied by the third floor, shown at the bottom of the facing page, is immediately over that portion of the building marked "Balances, Assistant, Professor and Corridor" on the second-floor plan.



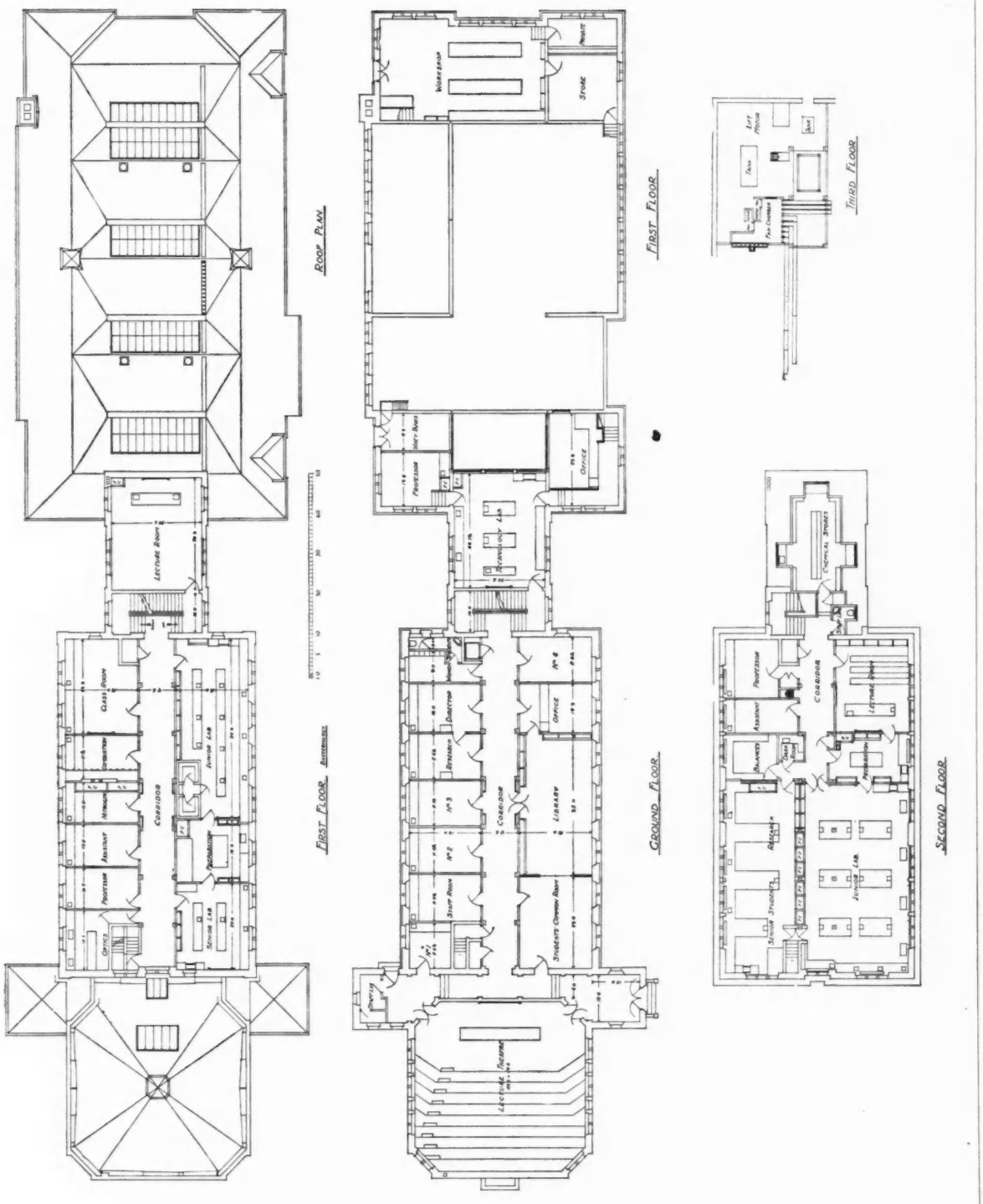
CENTRE LONG SECTION



BASEMENT GROUND FLOOR



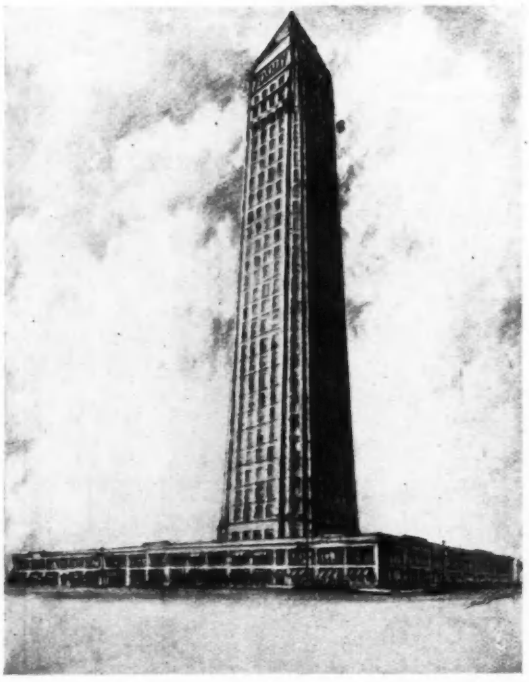
BASEMENT


ROOF PLAN
FIRST FLOOR
GROUND FLOOR
THIRD FLOOR
SECOND FLOOR
LECTURE ROOM
CORRIDOR
GLASS ROOM
DIRECTOR
ASSISTANT
PROFESSOR
OFFICE
SCIENCE LAB
JUNIOR LAB
WORKSHOP
STORE
PRIVATE
OFFICE
LIBRARY
STUDENTS' COMMON ROOM
STAFF ROOM
LECTURE THEATRE
CHEMICAL STORES
BALANCES
ATTENDANT
PHOTOGRAPHY
DARK ROOM
ART MASTER
ART ROOM
TAXIDERMY

AN OBELISK OF OFFICES IN MINNESOTA

EARLY this year the State of Minnesota is to possess a building thirty-two stories high, and constructed on exceptional lines. In the design of this new building the architects had to originate new engineering codes on account of the sloping-sided feature of the design. One of the most important contingencies that had to be studied was wind pressure. The Woolworth building in New York is built to resist wind pressure up to 180 miles per hour; and because of the extreme conservativeness of the Building Department, the architects concerned figured on a factor of safety of four, on which basis of calculation the new building has been designed to withstand a wind velocity in excess of 400 miles per hour.

It will be known as the Foshay Tower, and, when completed, will stand 447 ft. 3 in. above ground, measuring





The Foshay Tower, Minnesota: the architects' perspective drawing and a recent progress photograph.

81 ft. by 87 ft. at the base, and 59 by 65 ft. at the top—the four sides sloping 11 ft. from the ground to the top, at the rate of approximately 4½ in. per floor level. The tower proper contains 2,599,666 cub. ft., with approximately 118,000 sq. ft. of rentable area. Its cost, including the land upon which it rests, will be about $2,250,000.

Its foundation structure includes four basement levels, the upper two of which are occupied almost entirely by a motor park; while the two lower levels, when completed, will house workshops for building maintenance, coal bunkers, boiler-rooms, and possibly some special features in the way of a recreation area and swimming pool. The foundation caissons extend down 62 ft. below ground level, and are embedded 15 ft. in a layer of bedrock 26 ft. thick. A special feature of the foundation construction is a crossing of steel girders placed in solid concrete at the point where the tower joins bedrock, in which is set a heavy steel plate. To this are affixed the upright beams that are carried through to the top of the tower in the structural steel construction.

The entrance to the ground floor of the tower is through an arcade extending from Marquette Avenue to Second Avenue, passing under the tower, and it is proposed to make this arcade one of the show places of the North-west. Fronting on to the arcade and lobby will be a series of shops, with a tenancy of the highest character. An entrance is also provided from Ninth Street, through the tower and Savings Bank building; and a drive from Ninth Street connects with the court, which will be one of the interesting features of the tower project.

An oblong shaft, 23 ft. 8 in. by 31 ft. 6 in. passes up through the centre of the tower and contains four high-speed elevators, wash-rooms, lavatories, fireproof stairways, and all the necessary service pipes, conduits, cables, etc. This housing of all the building conveniences leaves the balance of all the floor areas entirely free of any such obstructions, so that every square foot of rentable area is outside space with an abundance of natural light and fresh air.

The tower is constructed of fabricated steel, hot riveted, and reinforced with concrete. It will be covered throughout with white stone blocks.

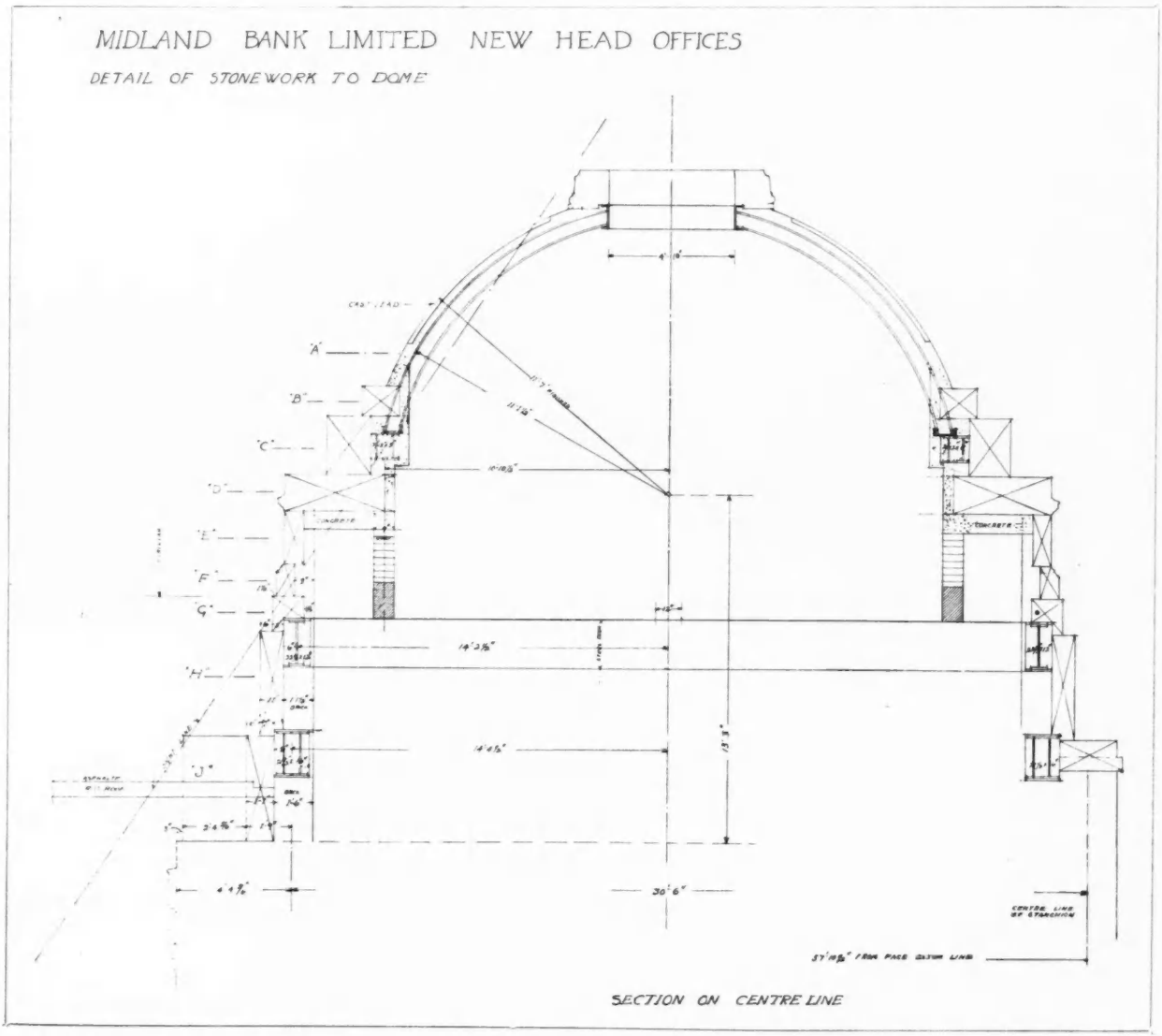
Over 400 ft. above the street level, at the thirty-first floor, there will be an observation gallery, from which one will be able to get a magnificent view of the country surrounding. Application has been made for certification of an official aerial beacon, using a revolving light of 2,000,000 candle power, which, when mounted on this tallest building of the North-west, will be the most conspicuous light in this entire territory for guiding night flyers.

F.G.B.

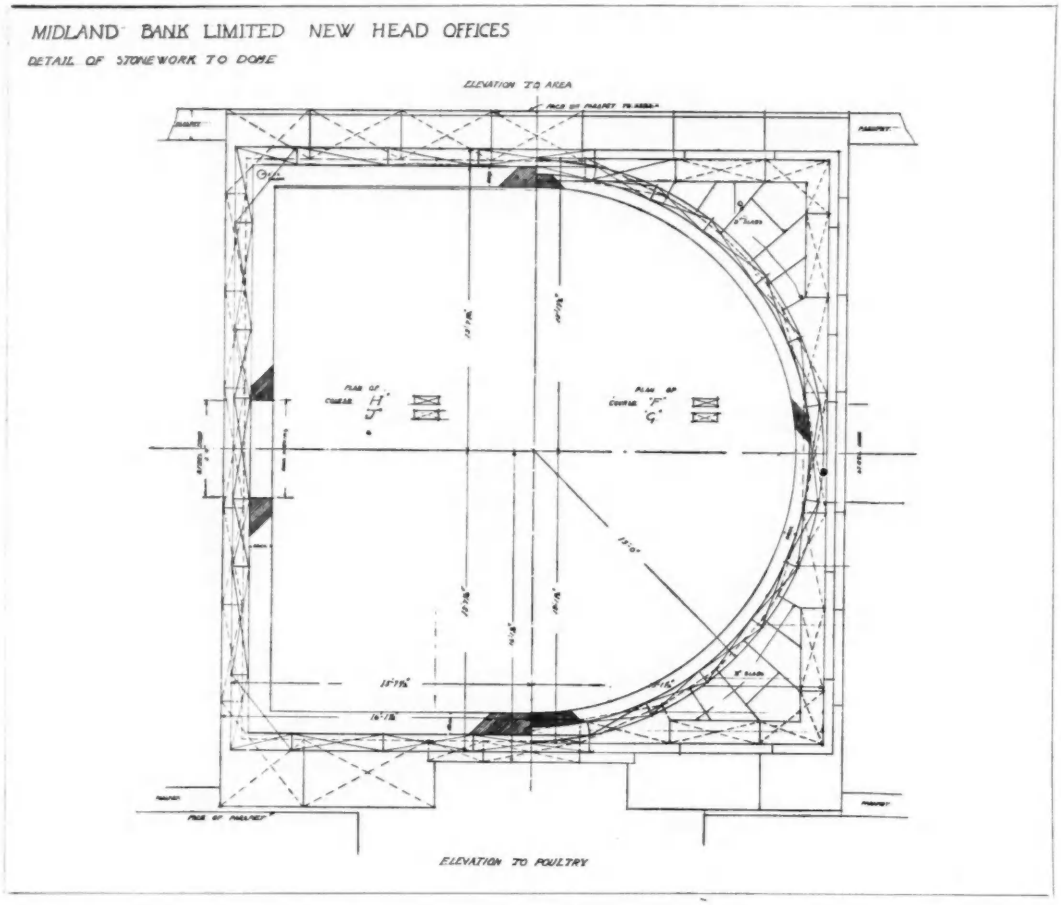
MIDLAND BANK: DOME DETAILS

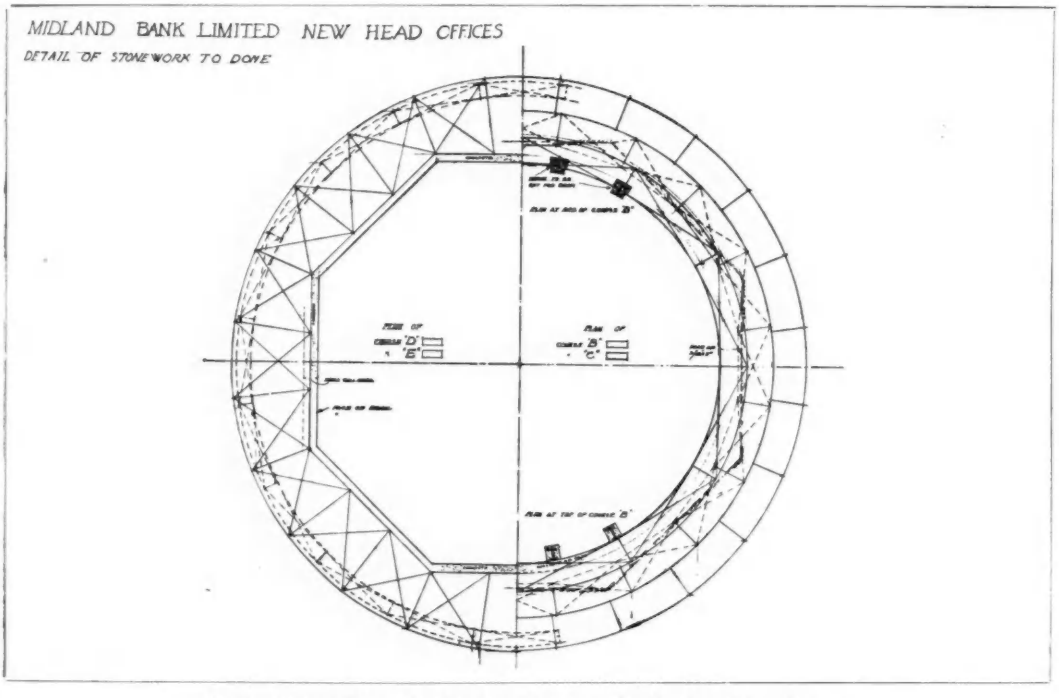


IN the course of a general review of this Midland Bank building (see THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL Special New Year issue, January 9, 1929) the portion erected upon the plateau was described as "A Temple of Commerce." "Its windowless walls," it was said, "suggest the presence within of esoteric rite: the worship of the bull-faced Mammon; the secret mysteries of the Big Five . . . everything else up there is only just this side of threatening — and the dome is flatly menacing." Like other features of the bank, the dome presents points of structure and design of too much interest to be briefly dismissed. The drawings published on this and the following two pages are intended to show the details at close quarters, including the layout of several of the successive stone courses and—very informative—the sight line. The accompanying photograph is the only one likely to be available until the removal of scaffolding, some months hence. Detail drawings of other portions of the building—for example, the long corridor on plateau-level leading to the board-room, and the marble staircase that serves the basement and upper floors—are in preparation for publication.

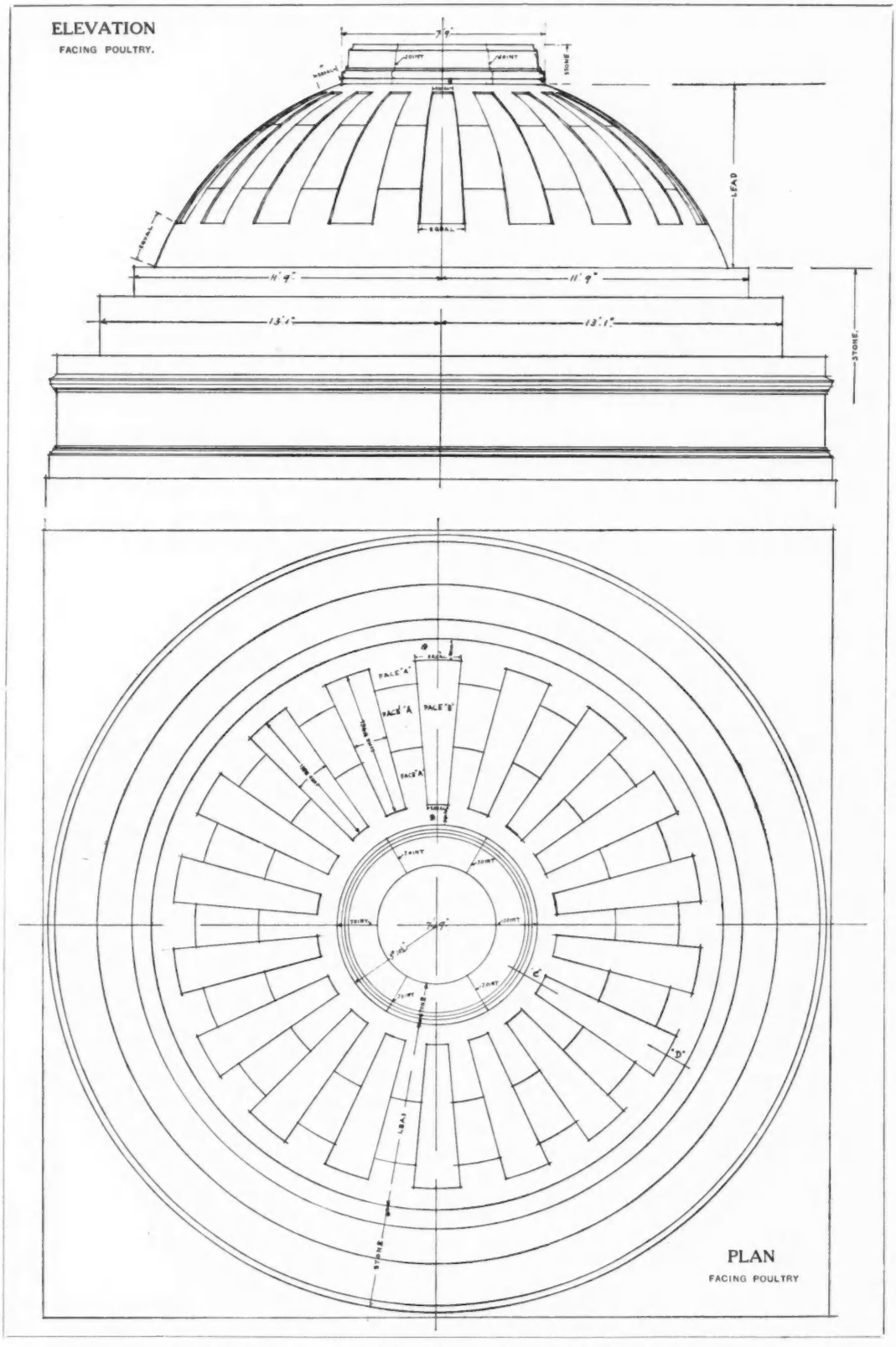


Midland Bank New Head Offices, Poultry. By Gotch and Saunders, in association with Sir Edwin Lutyens. The dome in section.



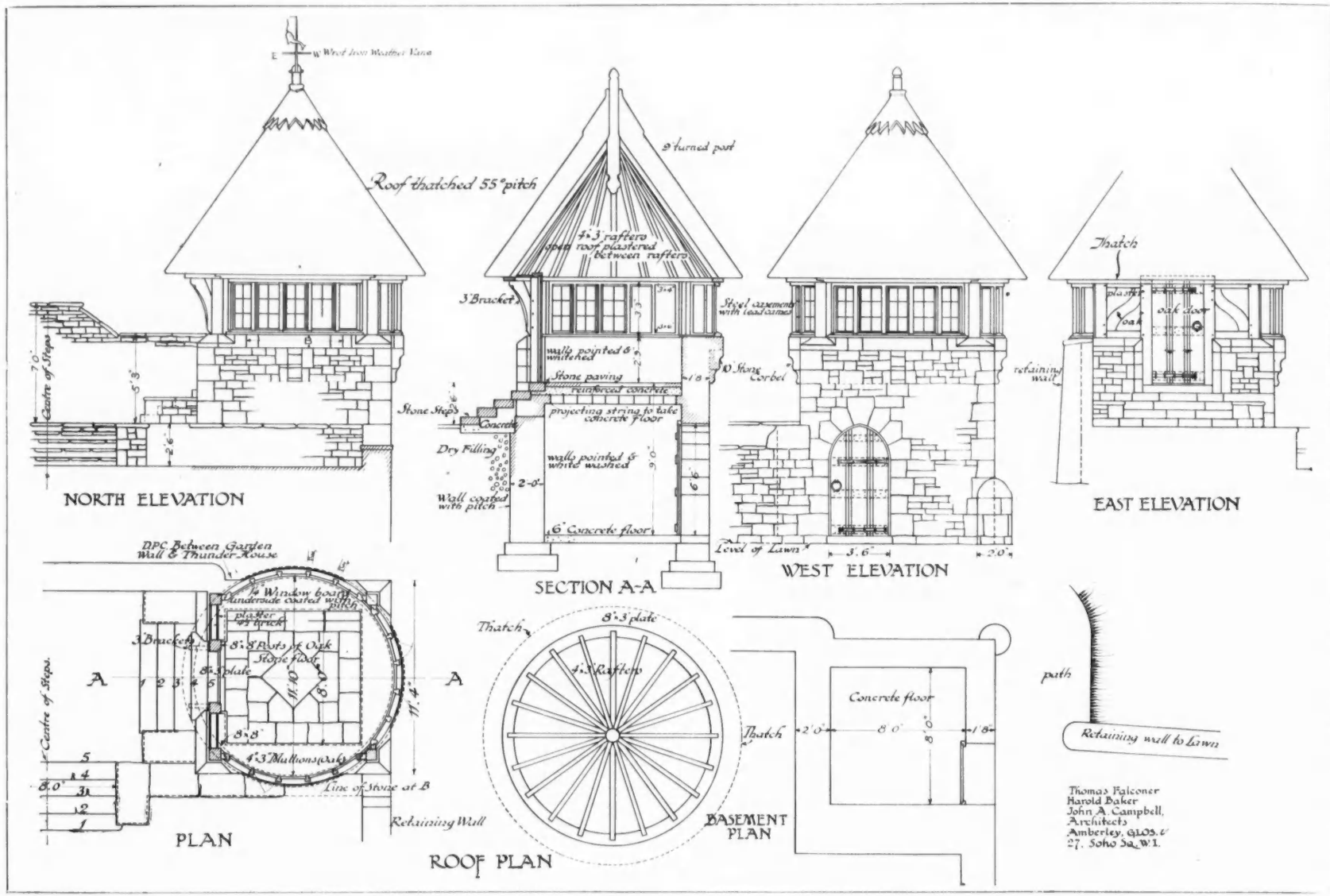


Midland Bank New Head Offices, Poultry. By Gotch and Saunders, in association with Sir Edwin Lutyens. These plans of the stonework to the dome show the courses at successive levels J to B [*see drawing on page* 133].



Midland Bank New Head Offices, Poultry. By Gotch and Saunders, in association with Sir Edwin Lutyens. Elevation and exterior plan of the dome, viewed from the Poultry frontage.

SUMMER-HOUSE AT GT. RISSINGTON MANOR, GLOUCESTERSHIRE





Two views of the thatched summer-house, designed by Falconer, Baker and Campbell, of which detail drawings appear on the opposite page. That on the left, taken from the north-east, shows the arrangement of the adjacent flagged terrace, walls, and steps ; that on the right, taken from the south-west, the appearance seen from outside the garden wall.

ENGLISH CHAIRS:

Some Points in Anatomy

BY SIR LAWRENCE WEAVER

No one knows where the first Windsor chair was made. It is also impossible to say which of the primitive types was the earliest to be produced. Sir Lawrence Weaver, in the following article, places them in the most reasonable order. He traces briefly the evolution of the English chair which, all through the ages, has maintained the highest standard in design and workmanship.

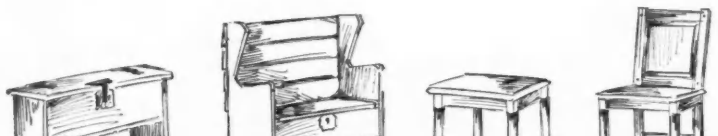
THE collector of old chairs and the man who prefers a sound chair of his own generation are alike helped by knowing something about the craftsmanship of the English chair. It can be said with substantial truth that the chair has evolved in two groups. The two primitive seats were: *a*: the board in which a man bored three or four holes, drove in legs and made a stool, and *b*: the chest which served as seat as well as container.

The former must have had its first development when the maker bored two holes in the top of the seat, bent a stick hoop-shaped, drove its ends into the two holes, and added one or two vertical spindles to make a chair-back. That was the first "Windsor Chair," wherever it was made. It is broadly true that chair framing of this type was not until quite recent times an independent all-the-year-round industry. It was a winter occupation for workers on the land, for it needed only those tools which were common in a small community—axe, saw, adze, and, for hole making, the red-hot poker or the cooper's auger. When the axe-shaped legs of the primitive stool were found too rough, the pole-lathe was born to turn a truly round leg, and the travisher was invented—a spokeshave with a curved cutting iron, to be used, after the adze, for making the seat more comfortable.

It is impossible to say which type of Windsor chair is the earliest after the first bow (shown by a sketch), whether the stick-back, the lath-back, the baluster and spindle, the Roman spindle or the wheel-back (shown in a series of photographs) but this order seems reasonable. There are also the all-stick back with bent bow, the balloon-back, the plain stay, and the scroll-back. Some of these have persisted, but not all, and the story of how the Roman spindle chair disappeared is highly informing.

About thirty years ago High Wycombe, then making Windsor chairs by hand in primitive craftsman fashion, that is, by one man making the whole chair from start to finish, was stirred to its depths by the import of the Swedish chair. This had a round seat which took the public fancy as a pleasant shape. But worse, it was made by machinery. The price was low, and it looked as though the Windsor chair's number was up. But High Wycombe turned round, installed machinery to bore, mortise, plane, "mangle" (a pretty name for thicknessing), sandpaper, cramp, glue, frame up, and assemble. The Swedish chair ceased to be a menace, for High Wycombe made a round seat chair that took its place, and the place also of the old Roman spindle chair.

Each of the Windsor types has its especial public. There is an Admiralty chair, so-called because it is made almost exclusively for battleships. The lath-back Windsor, which must have been used since chairs began, seems to be fancied for household employment. The wheel-back and all-stick chairs attract the devotion of military, naval, and Air Force canteens. Four photographs in the next group of Windsor chairs show various developments of backs, but all with the simple turned leg. The remainder mark the advent of the carver to the Windsor field; the cabriole leg is a marked sophistication, and the decorations of the backs follow various "period" types. Then there are all the other chairs with wooden seats, such as the "Caxton," which are not Windsor chairs. One thinks vaguely of craftsmanship and industrial manufacture as being affected by changes in social fashion. But who would imagine that the development of education has brought a new prosperity to furniture makers? School children used to sit on forms, whether in elementary schools or in public schools. I grew shiny sitting on a form. But the pundits of education did not like forms or, a later fancy, the dual desk which was a desk and seat combined. All good children must now sit on chairs, amazing little chairs for kindergartens with attractive little arms; larger school chairs for larger scholars, but always chairs. But I must return to the study of anatomy.



Joiner's work : chest stool, settee, "joyned" or joint-stool, and joiner-made chair.

Countryman's work : development of the Windsor chair.



Countryman's work : development of the rush-bottomed stool and chair.



Primitive types of Windsor chairs. 1 : stick back ; 2 : lath back ; 3 : wheel back ; 4 : baluster and spindle ; 5 : Roman spindle.

The rush-seat ladder-back chair belongs to another anatomical group, for the seat does not, as with the Windsor, divide the legs from the back, but connects them as an open frame. The three pen sketches and series of five photographs show the growth of sophistication. The second of the sketches reveals an old chair which might well have been made from part of an actual ladder. The last of the photographs marks a type as truly joiner-made as the product of Chippendale.

The rush-seat framer has always flourished at High Wycombe, but on a much smaller scale than the "Windsor framer," and he is generally a less skilful workman. The "Windsor framer" is equally at home when building a rush-seat chair, but he is essentially a Wycombe man, whereas rush-seat framers are found in many parts of the country.

Windsor and rush-bottomed ladder-back are thus two forms of essentially country chairs, which never developed into anything highly distinguished, however naïve and charming and useful.

The chairs that grew out of the chest were a different matter. The upward extension of the back of the chest made a chair-back, the raising of the side panels made arms. The resultant chair was heavy and clumsy, and the chest gave place to an open framework of legs and stretchers, and the panelled back developed first into open arcading and then into a scheme of simple cross pieces framed into the uprights. The main point, however, is that these chairs were "joyned" chairs, made by a joiner and ornamented by a carver. As time went on these very skilled craftsmen took note of the early forms of "framed" chairs, Windsor and rush-seat ladder-back, and brought their superior craftsmanship to bear on the problem, following, however, the ladder-back type of construction rather than the Windsor type.

The joiner pure and simple was meanwhile tending to do builder's work only. The carver was more and more a man who decorated other men's joinery. Within living memory in London the joiner made the carcass of the chair and a sawyer or a carver's apprentice shaped the chair roughly with a frame saw; the carver with spokeshave and draw-knife shaped the curved parts and carved the ornament. As late as 1887 the chair-maker at High Wycombe was essentially a joiner and framed the chair more or less in accordance with joinery practice, but used dowels largely in place of the joiner's typical joint, the tenon. He may or may not have been especially dexterous at shaping as well. From the joiner and carver there developed a single craftsman who is sometimes known in Wycombe as a "best maker" or more simply as a "chair maker."



Windsor chairs, more elaborate, but still with turned legs. 1 : plain double bow ; 2 : double bow with Prince of Wales Feathers baluster and back stays ; 3 : double bow with baluster, with primitive feathers pierced ; 4 : interlaced bow back.



Windsor chairs with cabriole legs. 1 : double bow with pierced baluster ; 2 : pierced baluster with two sticks (George I type) and back stays ; 3 : baluster back with refinement of foot ; 4 : Gothic back with pierced balusters.

The term "best maker" is more expressive, for it differentiates him from the maker of Windsor chairs, the "Windsor framer," who is more limited in his range, though, within it, he may be a master craftsman. The Windsor chair is a type of permanent popularity. Forty years ago the skill of the framers was as great as ever it had been, and their products, exhibiting miracles of skill in boring the holes in the seat to take spindles entering it at every sort of rake, are lovingly acquired by collectors as "antiques." They may not be very old, but they have the fine craftsmanship we associate with old things. And there are in High Wycombe today framers no whit behind their forefathers in sheer skill of eye and hand, and designers whose appreciation of chairmaking as a craft enables them to develop many attractive chair types justly balanced between tradition and invention.

I do not know what percentage of High Wycombe's output consists of chairs. It is perhaps the major part, but its percentage grows less every year, as the town spreads itself over suites for dining-room and bedroom and what not. High Wycombe glories in the upholstered chair. My mind recoils from the number of cows whose hides are ingeniously split by the thousand to cover serried ranks of High Wycombe chairs. Grand Rapids, the High Wycombe of America, gnashes its teeth ineffectually at the craftsmanship which enwraps the High Wycombe chair in split cowhide and rich fabrics of every sort.

It is barely a century since the spring first established itself in the entrails of a chair. Such research as I have been able to make reveals that the first patent for a coiled spring in a mattress was granted in 1828 to one Samuel Pratt, and doubtless chairs were soon after fitted with the same amenity. What an opportunity High Wycombe has just lost of holding a centenary celebration of the glorious Pratt!

LAW REPORTS

BUILDING SCHEME: ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF LIGHT

Hadland v. *Alden*. *Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Astbury*

This action concerned the alleged loss of light to plaintiff's house owing to the erection of an adjoining building by the defendant on the Summerfields estate at Oxford.

Plaintiff, of Oakthorne Road, Oxford, sought as against the defendant a mandatory injunction to pull down and to restrain the infringement of plaintiff's ancient lights.

Plaintiff's case, according to Mr. Vaisey, K.C., plaintiff's counsel, was that the defendant had erected his house within 11 ft. of plaintiff's kitchen window, and had considerably darkened it. The window was an ancient light, as plaintiff had resided there since 1902.

Evidence was given on behalf of the plaintiff by Mr. E. Kibble, an architect's assistant, of Oxford, who gave the opinion that the plaintiff had sustained a loss of 80 per cent. of light to his kitchen window.

Sir T. Hughes, K.C., for the defendant, said his case was that there was ample light remaining for the kitchen. The room was fit for ordinary purposes.

This contention was supported by evidence given by Mr. Harry William Smith, architect, of Oxford, and Mr. Percy Thomas Walters, chartered quantity surveyor, of Duke Street, Adelphi. Mr. George Gardiner, auctioneer, of Oxford, valued the plaintiff's house at £850, and said he did not think defendant's building had affected the value.

His Lordship, after hearing counsels' arguments, said he came to the conclusion that the plaintiff could be fairly compensated for the loss he had sustained and he exercised his discretion by awarding him damages. He directed an inquiry as to the damages, the plaintiff to have the costs of the action. Giving judgment, his Lordship said that as far as he could judge 55 per cent. of the direct light coming to plaintiff's window had been completely cut off. The parties had wisely decided to contest the action upon the question of interference with the light, and the Court was not troubled with the question whether plaintiff was entitled to object to defendant's building on the ground of breach of covenants in the building scheme. He held that the light to plaintiff's kitchen window had been substantially interfered with.

DISPUTE AS TO A SEWER

Bromet v. *Bateman*. *Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Eve*

This action arose out of a contract to purchase certain property at Upper Norwood, the plaintiff claiming the specific performance of an agreement by the defendant to buy for £9,000 freehold land and eight houses. Defendant counterclaimed for the rescission of the agreement and the return of his deposit on the ground that till saw the district surveyor to the Pe Urban District Council, he had knowledge that a 3 ft. public sew ran through the land. Defendan pleaded that there would be onerou and expensive consequences if he built over it. Defendant also alleged misrepresentation, which the plaintiff denied, and said the plaintiff was furnished with a plan showing a "3 ft. egg-shaped sewer" on the land.

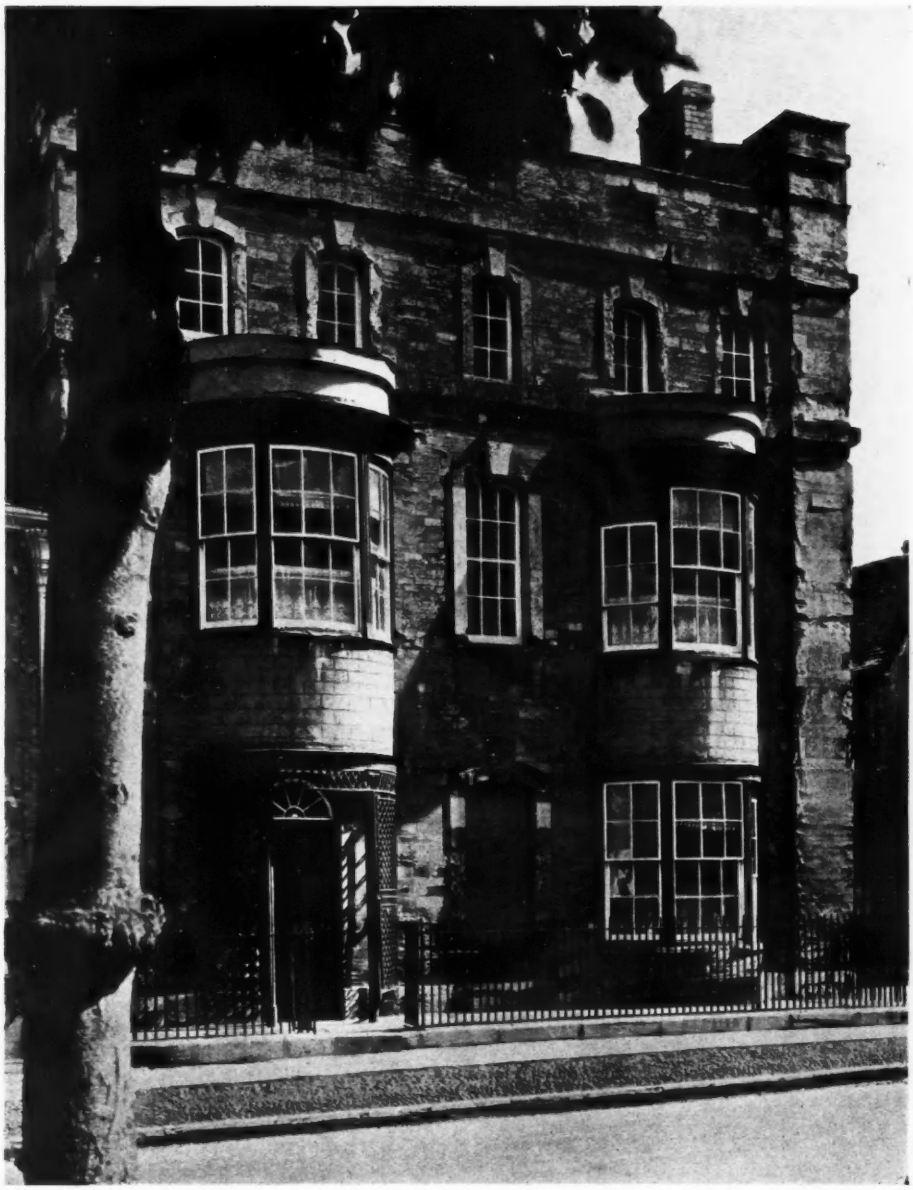
Mr. Gover, K.C., for the plaintiff, said the vendor's agent told his client that the land was suitable for building development.

Col. H. W. Longdin, surveyor to the Penge Urban District Council, gave

[*Continued on page 143*]



Growth of the ladder-back chair. 1: Primitive form, about 1750; 2: turned legs, shaped slats; 3: Rich type with turned spindles and lugs; 4: modern country-made type with "knocked-on" top; 5: joiner-built type, "knocked-on" top, and upholstered seat.



ENGLISH PRECEDENT No. 47

STONE HOUSE AT WOODSTOCK

This stone house appears to have been built late in the reign of George II. and the circular bays to have been added at the turn of the century, The first-floor bays have been made to tally with earlier windows, and clumsy parapets, threatening the delicacy of the curved windows beneath, have had to be erected to link the bays with the lower stringcourse. The entrance door is gracefully enriched by the trellis porch.—[PHILIP HURD.]

[*Continued from page* 140]

evidence. He said, after the filling up of the land, it would be expensive to develop, as, amongst other things, the foundations would have to go down very low. To build over the sewer would involve the defendant in very heavy expenditure.

Evidence was called for the defence to show that the land, though difficult to develop, would sell easily on account of its situation. One witness regarded the estate as exceptionally attractive because of its undulating character and its capability of being developed in an artistic and æsthetic manner.

His lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff for specific performance, with costs, holding that the defendant had failed to establish any misrepresentation, and he dismissed the counterclaim for rescission, with costs. In his lordship's opinion the sewer was an obvious defect known to the solicitors and the purchaser. It was not one of those defects which the purchaser could say was latent and entitled him to be freed from his contract, as it was shown on the purchaser's own plan.

TOWN-PLANNING SCHEME

Coles v. *White City (Manchester) Greyhound Association, Ltd. Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Eve.*

This action raised a question whether non-disclosure in the prospectus of a greyhound racing company of a town-planning resolution registered as a land charge was a valid ground for rescinding a contract between an intending shareholder and the company to take shares on the faith of the prospectus.

The plaintiff was Mrs. Rose Sophie Turner Coles, of Mulberry Walk, Chelsea, and she claimed against the White City (Manchester) Greyhound Association, Ltd., a declaration that she was induced to subscribe for 1,000 £1 preference shares and 1,000 1s. deferred shares in the company by non-disclosure in the prospectus of material facts—namely, that the site was scheduled for a town-planning scheme under the Town Planning Acts, 1919 and 1925, and that, unless the permission of the Stretford Urban District Council was obtained before any buildings were erected, no compensation for their possible removal could be obtained by the company, and that such permission, although applied for, had not been obtained.

The defendants pleaded that under section 198 of the Law of Property Act, 1925, registration as a land charge of the council's resolution to prepare a scheme constituted notice to all persons and for all purposes connected with the land, including the plaintiff as a shareholder in a company owning the land; and, further, that no scheme had yet been approved by the Ministry of Health; that the company had erected buildings on the land in accordance with plans approved by the local council; and that the non-disclosure of any reference to the scheme did not affect the plaintiff's mind in subscribing for the shares.

The resolution of the Stretford Council was passed in 1926. The council had entered into an agreement with other local districts in the area round Manchester to combine in adopting a regional town-planning scheme.

Mr. Gordon Alchin appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Cave, K.C., and Mr. Laurence Tillard for the defendants.

His Lordship, in a reserved judgment, said after the plaintiff had applied for her shares on the faith of the prospectus, she received a circular from the company stating that they had found that the land had been scheduled under a town-planning scheme. She consulted her solicitors and then repudiated her shares and asked for the return of her money.

As her claim was not dealt with she issued her writ. In his Lordship's opinion it was very doubtful whether a mere statement of the fact that the site had been included in a town-planning scheme would have been a sufficient disclosure without the addition of a statement that leave to develop still remained to be obtained.

In the event of its being refused the company still intended "to proceed with the original project" in the hope of making sufficient profit in the meantime, and to indemnify themselves against loss arising from disqualification to obtain compensation on a scheme being adopted. Under the circumstances, and upon the decided cases, the plaintiff was entitled to the relief she claimed. He gave judgment for the plaintiff, with costs.



Design for a Vase. By Miss D. Parton, Hanley School of Art.

THE INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS COMPETITION

The accompanying illustration shows a vase by Miss D. Parton, of the Hanley School of Art: one of the many designs submitted in the Royal Society of Arts Competition of Industrial Designs, and reproduced in a report of the competition just issued by the Society.

This design was submitted in the competition for "a vase, not more than 12 in. in height, with decoration suitable for either china or earthenware," and was awarded a prize of £5 5s. It was finally chosen by the judges as showing the most originality, and is reproduced in the report, and herewith, by courtesy of *The Pottery Gazette*.

The competition is held annually and is open to students of schools of art and kindred institutions throughout the Empire, as well as to non-students of all ages. It is growing in importance every year, and affords young and unknown designers and craftsmen a unique opportunity of displaying their talent to manufacturers and others interested in Industrial design.

The prospectus and schedule of prizes for the sixth (1929) competition is in course of preparation. The Society state that valuable scholarships and prizes amounting to about £1,750 will be offered for designs for architectural decoration, textiles, furniture, pottery and glass, posters, etc. A critique of the 1928 competition was published in a recent issue of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, together with reproductions of some of the other successful designs.

PRIMITIVE DETAIL OF TODAY

Plates 2 and 3: An Enclosed Staircase

BY A. J. PENTY

[This week we publish details of an enclosed staircase. This forms the second instalment of the series of plates by Mr. A. J. Penty to be published in THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL *at fortnightly intervals.]*

THIS enclosed staircase is a detail that enables us to give a very direct application to the principles I enunciated in THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for January 2, inasmuch as not only are the square angle, the chamfer and simple mouldings used in subordinate details, but the balusters (if they can be so-called) are successively square, circular and octagonal (if for this purpose I may call an eight-sided figure of unequal sides an octagon) on plan. The reason why I made the sides unequal was that I doubted if a true octagon would be quite satisfactory in this position.

A point which cannot escape observation is the sparing use of fillets in the mouldings and turnings. I consider that their absence is an improvement. Architects use too many fillets in their work. Too many fillets make detail restless.

The capping, it will be observed, leads off on the underside with an ovolo instead of a cavetto or ogee which is the usual thing. This departure from current practice enables us to dispense with two fillets and adds to a feeling of freshness.

There are several things to be said about the turning, but what I have to say I shall say later in connection with the plates devoted entirely to turning.

PLATE 2

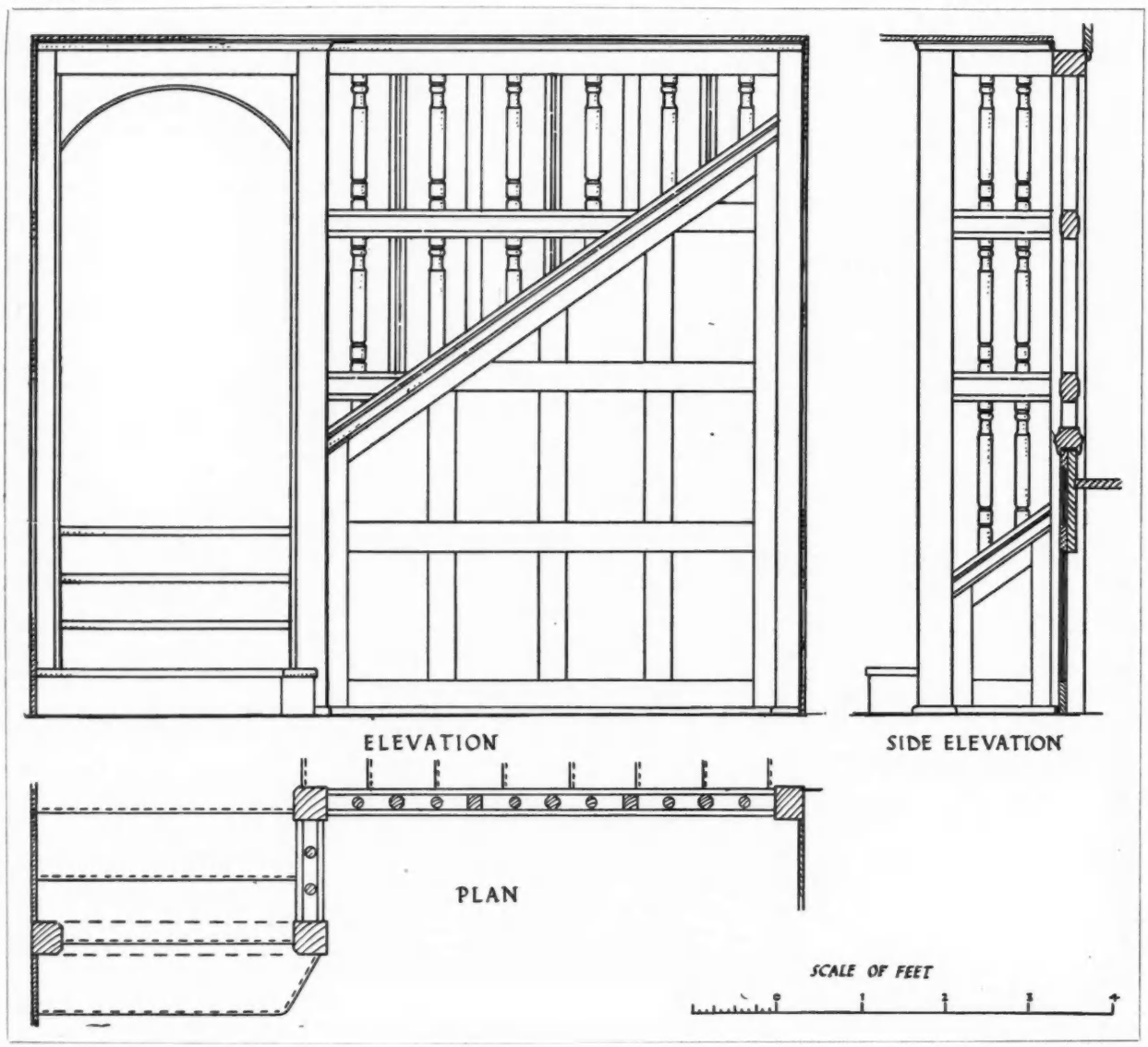
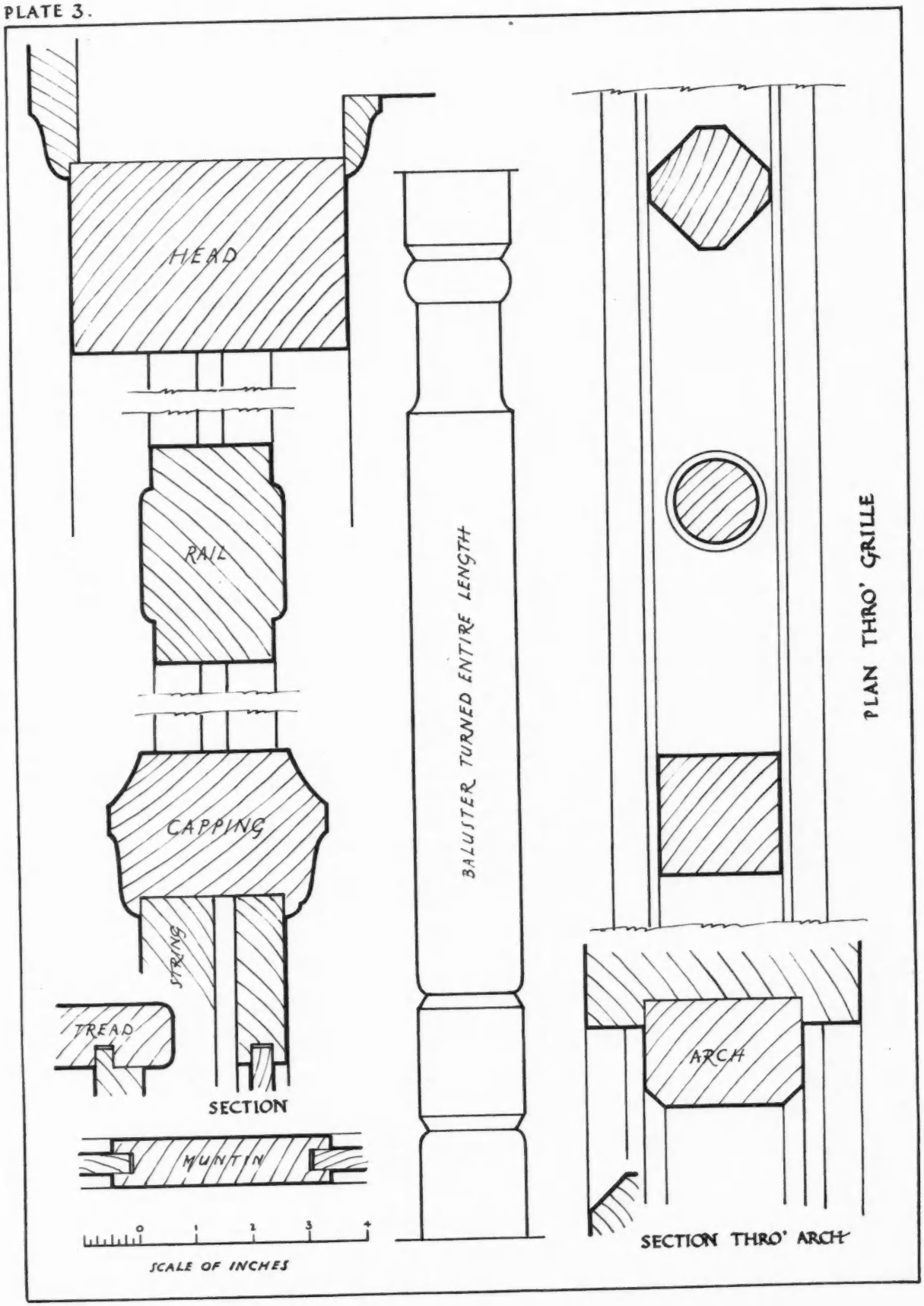
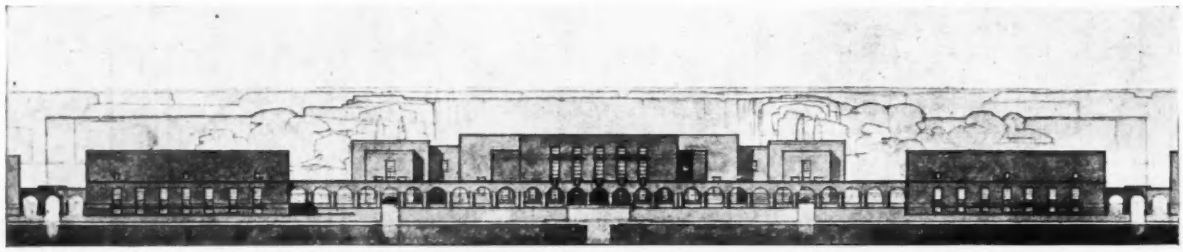
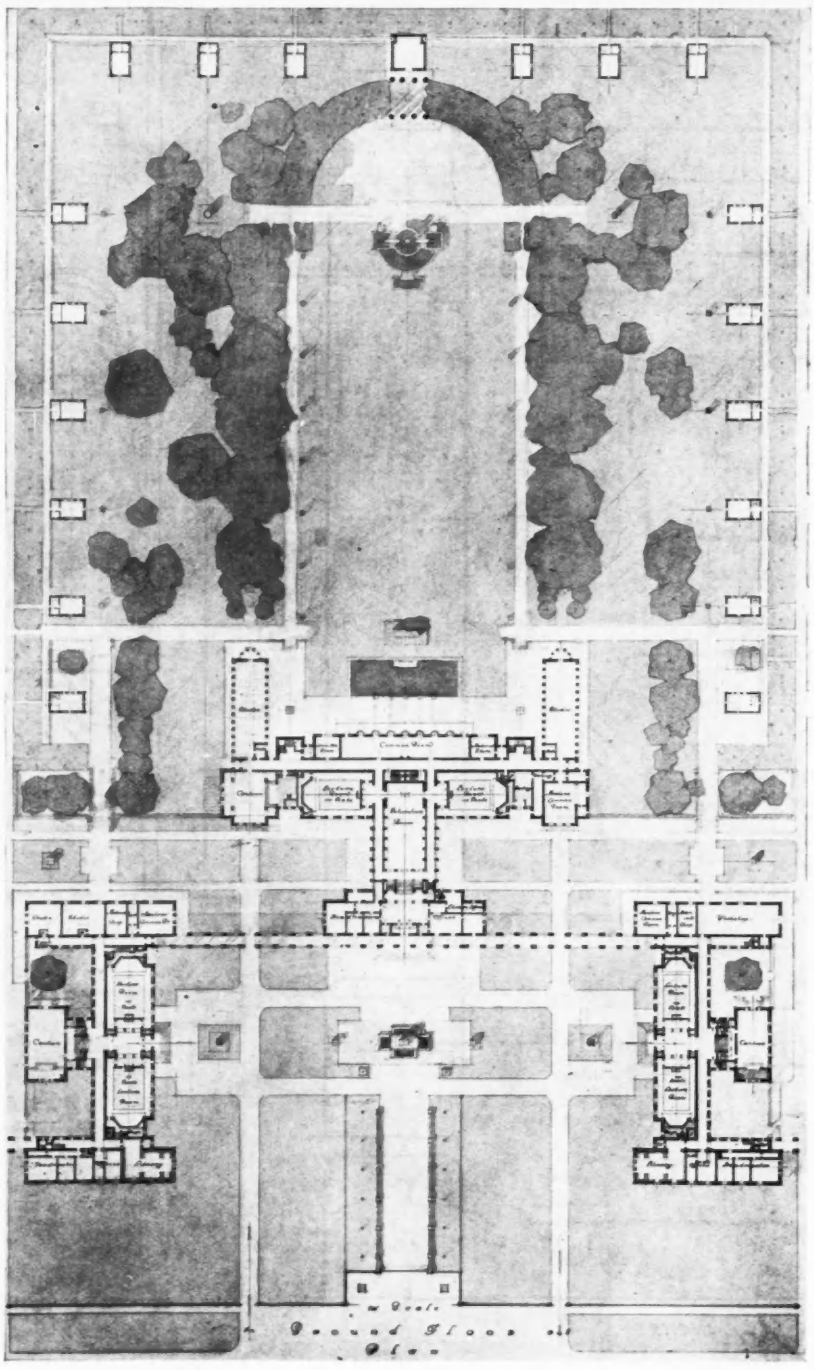


PLATE 3.


HEAD
RAIL
CAPPING
STRING
TREAD
SECTION
MUNTIN
0 1 2 3 4
SCALE OF INCHES
BALUSTER TURNED ENTIRE LENGTH
PLAN THRO' GRILLE
ARCH
SECTION THRO' ARCH

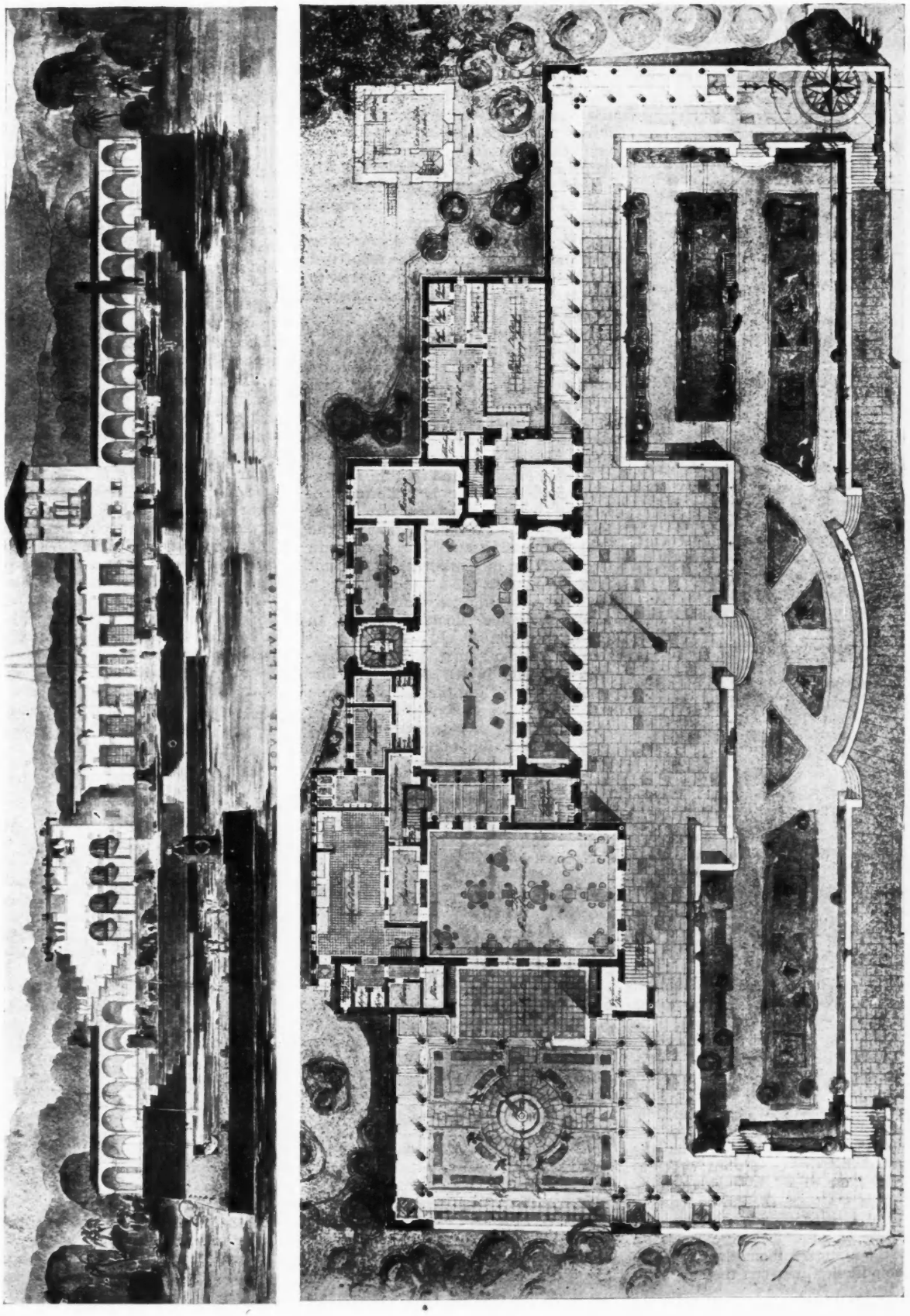
TWO WINNING DESIGNS AT THE R.I.B.A.





"A Faculty of Fine Arts in a University." The Victory Scholarship winning design, by Miss Betty Scott, Architectural Association.

The competitive drawings illustrated, and others, are on exhibition at the R.I.B.A. galleries. A full list of the awards was published last week.



"A Private Yacht Club on the Mediterranean." The Tite Prize-winning design, by William Crabtree, University of Liverpool School of Architecture.

CORRESPONDENCE

COPPER TUBING FOR CENTRAL HEATING

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—May I be permitted to invite any of your readers who may be interested in a new point in central heating to inspect a trial installation which the Copper and Brass Extended Uses Council has recently erected in Birmingham?

The installation illustrates the possibility of using very small bore, light-gauge copper tubing for central heating. In order to assure the necessary circulation, a small electric-driven pump is included. As the water, circulating very quickly, comes back quite hot, it has been thought practicable that with this system some of it might be used occasionally as washing water, thus avoiding a separate installation; and as this necessitates steps to assure that the water shall not be rusty, brass radiators are being tried out as well as the ordinary iron ones. The fire, boiler, and pump are in a basement, and the heating is developed partly on the ground floor and much more on the first floor, where are the main offices.

The consumption of current for the pump is very small, and the fire is stoked cheaply with coke, slack, and rubbish.

By courtesy of the works in question, namely, Messrs. H. H. Vivian & Co., Ltd., Icknield Port Road, Birmingham, I am enabled to invite interested people to pay a visit, and if any of your readers would care to write to me on the subject, I should be happy to make the arrangements necessary.

GEO. W. MULLINS,

Chairman, The Copper and Brass Extended Uses Council, Kings Court, 115 Colmore Row, Birmingham.

TILED FLOORS

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—The type of failure experienced by Mr. J. Alan Slater appears to be quite a common one. There is little doubt that the cause of the failure lies in the very different moisture movements of cement concretes and mortars as compared with well-burnt quarry tiles. A 1:3 cement sand screeding would be liable to a shrinkage of the order of ·02 per cent. linear between the saturated and dry conditions; whereas the shrinkage of a well-burnt quarry tile would be so small as to be scarcely measurable. This wide difference of shrinkage imposes a severe stress on both the materials themselves and also on the adhesion between them.

No doubt the result referred to by your correspondent is an example of the sudden release of stress by the failure of the adhesion between the tiles and their bedding material. It is surprising that these particular failures had occurred after the floors had been laid so long, but it should be borne in mind that the summer of 1928 provided exceptionally severe drying conditions. We have had reports of many cases of shrinkage giving rise to cracks and similar troubles attributable to this cause.

It may be argued, in view of the diversity of their shrinkage movements, that tiles cannot be successfully laid on concrete; but other factors enter, and, in the case of tiles laid on ground concrete for instance, severe drying conditions in the concrete are unlikely to arise. In the case of suspended floors it would often be found that the shrinkage of the concrete is uniformly restrained by uniformly distributed reinforcing steel. In other cases where the reinforcement is particularly strong in one direction the conditions would not be so favourable.

We have investigated cases where the failure of tiled floors was due to the use of a tile which was excessively permeable to moisture, although otherwise excellent in its properties. The permeability of the tile had given rise to severe alternations of humidity in the bedding mortar, with the result that the adhesion of the tiles to the mortar had broken down under the stresses set up by repeated differential shrinkage of the two materials.

P. W. BARNETT,

for Director of Building Research, National Physical Laboratory.

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—About two years ago I had a similar experience to that described by Mr. J. Alan Slater. A large area of floor was laid in a new building with 6×3 in. red pressed flooring tiles. About eighteen months after the completion of the building it was noticed that the tiling sounded hollow in places when walking over it, and one night a loud report was heard by the occupants. It transpired that part of the tile flooring had blown up. The tiles, however, held together, forming a ridge with a cavity 3 or 4 in. deep between them and the concrete. The tiles could not be removed without breaking some of them, and when it came to replacing them, about an eighth of an inch had to be filed off along the whole course of them. The builders, who were an English firm of repute, could offer no explanation, neither could the tile manufacturers. The tile manufacturers ruled out any possibility of expansion in the tiles.

My conclusions are as follows:

1: That the cause of the blowing up is not due to expansion in the tiles, although the result points strongly to this as the cause.

2: That the cause of blowing up is due to warmth and the expansion of locked air between the tiles and the concrete.

As safeguards against this, which, after all, is an exceptional failure, my suggestions are:

1: To see that the concrete bed is thick enough, and on solid ground to prevent the slightest settlement.

2: To use the cement screed for laying the tiles as wet as possible, almost to float the tiles in it, so as to prevent any air pockets between the tiles and concrete.

Your correspondent's tiling appears to be over a hollow brick floor, and the air in the hollow brick perhaps was warmed and that warmth transmitted to the air pockets under the tiles with the result that it expanded with an explosion. In the tile floor to which I have referred there are trenches crossing it here and there, with sunk channels in the concrete to run the hot-water pipes, and, not very far away, is a heating chamber in the basement. This, to me, points out the cause as being due to the presence of air and warmth.

R. C. JONES.

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—With regard to Mr. J. Alan Slater's letter concerning the two explosions to tiled floors:

Our experience goes back considerably over half a century, and this is only the second time that we have heard of such happenings. We should certainly not place the fault with the tiles.

Judging from your correspondent's remarks, we are wondering whether the trouble is not attributable to some mechanical movement—such as a slight sagging of the floor. This would put the tiles under compression, and the bottom of the concrete support in tension. Then, if the tiles had been laid with a tight joint, it might cause them to spring. It would also explain why it was found impossible to replace the tiles in their original position.

Another theory of Mr. Slater's—that the tiles had expanded—is also a conclusion to which we might agree. It is also possible that the concrete foundation might have contracted from some

cause or other. The only other cause which occurs to us is that some chemical action had been set up.

These cases are so rare that it seems almost unnecessary to do anything except lay the floors to the usual best standard specification. We have invariably recommended that quarry tiles should *not* be laid with a tight joint. Needless to say, when making this recommendation, we had no thought of explosions.

W. GRAY,
Director, The Ruabon Brick and Terra Cotta Co., Ltd.

"ARCHITECTS" AS DIRECTORS

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—I can assure Mr. W. B. Hopkins that I am in entire agreement with the first part of his letter.

I would like to draw his attention to the fact that I was not aware that the architects in question were acting in any other than a "fiduciary capacity." It did not occur to me for one moment that as professional men they would be financially interested without definitely informing me of the fact when I requested that my own architect should be concerned in my contract.

I heartily agree with Mr. W. B. Hopkins's last remarks and object to the fact that I was not told, and that although those gentlemen were always prominent when the rolling phrase "Architects and Surveyors" was produced, nowhere—even on the estates letter paper!—do their names appear as directors.

HOUSEHOLDER.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. W. A. Cole-Adams, A.R.I.B.A., has moved to No. 45 Lower Belgrave Street, S.W.

The Minister of Health has appointed Mr. A. Scott, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., to succeed Mr. Raymond Unwin, F.R.I.B.A., on his retirement from the public service.



The Dome of Castle Howard. By Sir John Vanbrugh.
[*From* English Homes.] (*See also page 151.*)

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

DISTRICT SURVEYORS IN LONDON

The London County Council are anxious to increase the number of architects qualified for appointment to district surveyorships. All the appointments are to districts the fees of which amount to at least £1,000 per annum, and it is felt that were this fact better known many more practising architects would present themselves for examination by the R.I.B.A. with a view to obtaining the certificate of competency required under section 140 of the London Building Act, 1894. The appointments for which the Council invites applications by advertisement are, it should be noted, for the less lucrative districts, as it is the Council's practice to appoint the district surveyors of proved capacity to the more lucrative districts as vacancies occur.

RESEARCH WORK IN BUILDING

Mr. John Wilson, F.R.I.B.A., principal architect of the Scottish Board of Health and a member of the Building Research Board, lectured on building research to a meeting of architects and builders held under the auspices of the Edinburgh Architectural Association. The Building Research Station, Mr. Wilson stated, has done initiative research work for the industry, and this is being more and more supported by manufacturers of building materials, but no support has yet been given to the essential scientific education of the industry. Mr. Wilson pleaded for the co-operation of the architect and builder, who would be doing real service to the industry by reporting to the station even minor difficulties, successes, or failures.

Mr. Wilson examined the methods of recruiting the personnel of the industry. There were three classes—1: the craftsman; 2: the contractor and his foreman; and 3: the professional man—architect and engineer. One of the serious causes of trouble was the lack of real training for the second group, the building supervisors. The best were those who had served as craftsmen and had shown special capabilities for organization, etc. The less efficient had received no training other than that of a builder's office, starting, maybe, as office boys, and viewing the whole problem of building construction and craft organization purely as one of £ s. d. The architect had gradually been divorced from actual craft experience and study, and the structural engineer, who was called in to deal with problems of structural strength in buildings, was limited by his specialization. "We are training

our craftsmen and asking them to specialize in craft skill. We introduce new materials and new methods where no craft skill has been developed. Then we organize our craftsmen by means of supervisors who in most cases have no more advanced scientific training than the craftsmen themselves." In Mr. Wilson's view, the community could not afford the loss which this system involved; and he asked for a standard of education for the builder, and to a certain extent for the architect, at least equivalent to the university training provided for the engineer. Education should be combined with craft study.

He suggested the establishment of a three or four years' university course, followed by two or three years' practical apprenticeship, as the correct and normal training for those who organize and manage the building industry. A university department of building, which in addition to teaching could carry out research in co-operation with the Building Research Station, was urgently needed.

THE WESSEX SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

The Wessex Society of Architects held its annual dinner at the Royal West of England Academy, Bristol.

Following the loyal toast, the Bishop of Bristol, proposing "The Royal Institute of British Architects," said that nowadays one heard a great deal about self-expression, but he regretted much of what passed for self-expression in architecture. What a tragedy Park Lane was to-day, and what were called "bungaloid" growths on the countryside! How was it, he asked, that they did not always get from architects something of what they felt when they entered an old-world village? If he had to train architects, he would get them to read the histories of the localities in which they worked and understand something of the imagination of the past; make them value the poetry and get something of the natural feeling of places so that they would not plant anything down that was totally incongruous. The worst tragedy of all, however, was the abominations found outside garages on the country roads. Surely something could be done to eliminate these. The public looked to architects to prevent the spoliation of the beauty of England which they so greatly valued.

Mr. Walter Tapper (President, R.I.B.A.), responding, said the Council of the R.I.B.A. were greatly indebted to the men of the West who rendered such valuable service, especially Mr. G. G. Lawrence, who had been elected to the vice-presidency, and Mr. Overbury, the president. He took the opportunity of thanking all those who helped in any way to make the recent conference at Bath a success. The Royal Institute, during the past year, had added to its strength by the formation of a Wilts and Dorset branch under the presidency of Mr. Harold Brakspear, and he was quite sure that even in these materialistic days it had a future of real usefulness before it. Also, during the past year, there had been a wave of enthusiasm for the preservation of the Wessex countryside. There was no region in England that was more in need of such a campaign, or more in need of defence from attack. It was not only the beauty of the scenery that was concerned, but the charm of so many of the Wessex towns and villages which was equally worthy of preserving. Clearly, architects ought to take the lead in such a campaign, and the Council for the Preservation of Rural England could go forward assured of the real and untiring efforts of every member of their Society. Bristol was a fine city, but who could say that it would not be finer if every available opportunity was taken to improve its civic architecture, to develop its suburbs, and clear its congested areas in a great scheme of re-planning to meet the demands of modern traffic? It was the primary duty of architects to endeavour to make the civil authorities aware of the need.

Mr. Percy Thomas (Chairman, Allied Societies), responding, said in the matter of registration they all looked forward to a Bill which would give them the principle of registration with the



A Day Nursery. By Darcy Braddell. [*From* Modern English Interiors.] (*See also page 151.*)

Royal Institute as the governing body. If that were achieved it would be a great step forward. They would have brought to their notice, shortly, a scheme of reorganization which would make for the betterment of the Royal Institute itself, and would be of great value to the Allied Societies. He hoped the scheme would have their support.

Mr. J. E. Barton gave "The Visitors," and said the profession of architecture was above all things alive, largely from the fact that they were living in an age of constructional necessity.

Mr. C. R. Setter (President, South Western Federation of Building Trades Employers) replied.

Mr. S. Kitson gave "The Wessex Society of Architects," and said the first honorary fellow of the Society was Thomas Hardy, a name that for all time would be associated with Wessex.

LONDON'S BUILDING REGULATIONS

"Efforts are being made to prepare a new Building Act for London. New building regulations are urgently required. One reason for this is the fact that owing to the price of land, higher buildings are being erected. In preparation for the proposed Act, a Consolidation Bill will shortly be submitted to Parliament by the London County Council. The object of this Bill is to consolidate all the enactments relating to streets and buildings in London. More than thirty-four years ago Parliamentary authority was given to the L.C.C. to control the erection of buildings, but since then fourteen different Acts of Parliament have been placed upon the Statute Book. The magnitude of the task in dealing with building regulations is shown by the fact that the preparation and agreement of the 1894 Act with the twenty-eight metropolitan borough councils, the City of London, the City of Westminster, and the various railway and gas companies occupied fifteen years." —*Daily Telegraph.*

TRADE NOTES

One of London's ancient and famous hostelries, Ye Olde Cock Tavern in Fleet Street, has been equipped with a Frigidaire automatic electrical refrigerator. It stands in the old oak-beamed cellar, immediately beneath the shelf where hang the drinking mugs of Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith, Sheridan, Dickens, and Tennyson.

With the main object of bringing together the asbestos-cement interests of Messrs. Bell's United Asbestos Company, Limited, and its group, with those of Messrs. Turner and Newall, Limited, an amalgamation between the two companies has been effected. It is anticipated that the unification of these interests will yield considerable economies in both production and distribution. In packings, jointings, and general engineering supplies, however, it is not found possible to harmonize the sales policy of Turner Brothers Asbestos Company, Ltd., a branch of Turner and Newall, Ltd., with that of Bell's United Asbestos Company, in that the former make no distribution of these products direct to the users. It has been agreed therefore to dispose of the goodwill in this trade to an independent company trading under the style of Bell's Asbestos and Engineering Supplies, Limited. This company ensures the uninterrupted supply of the specialities under the "Two Bell," "Salamander," "Reefer" and other trade marks, and has arranged to hold at its various branches distributed throughout the United Kingdom greatly increased stocks of Bell's asbestos packings, jointings, boiler and pipe coverings, as well as of "High Test" belting, "Victor" and "Belfry" valves, and general steam fittings, etc.

COMPETITION CALENDAR

The conditions of the following competitions have been received by the R.I.B.A.:

February 13. Art Gallery to be erected in Christchurch, New Zealand, under the R. E. McDougall gift. Amount to be expended, £25,000. Competition in two stages. 1st stage: Pencil sketches from which will be selected by the assessor three designs, each of the authors to receive £100 honorarium. 2nd stage: The authors of the three selected designs to compete and the one adjudged the winner by the Jury of Award will be employed as architect. Open to all architects on the Register of the R.I.B.A. and all affiliated Institutions. Assessor: Mr. S. Hurst Seager, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A. Jury of Award: the Donor; the Rev. J. K. Archer (who is at present the Mayor of Christchurch); Mr. R. Wallwork, Director of the Canterbury College School of Art, Christchurch (and at present the President of the Canterbury Society of Arts); and the Assessor. Particulars from the Office of the High Commissioner for New Zealand, the Strand, London, or from Mr. J. S. Neville, Town Clerk, Christchurch, New Zealand.

March 31. Erection of a monument to the Liberator Bolivar in the City of Quito. The Ecuadorean Minister in Paris and two members of the Sociedad Bolivariana of Quito, residing in Paris, will form a committee to organize and carry out the competition. A jury of four members, composed of experts, artists, and art critics, will judge the works presented. The designs, "Esbozos" (drawings or sketches), "maquettes," etc., which it is desired to present must be forwarded to the Legation of Ecuador, 91 Avenue Wagram, Paris, not later than March 31, 1929. The sum of 2,000,000 French francs is available for the erection of the monument. This sum includes the fees of the artist who will carry out the work, either by himself or with others acting under his direction. Honourable mention will be awarded to the authors of the designs adjudged second and third. The decision of the jury will be submitted to the Sociedad Bolivariana of Quito for ratification, prior to the contract with the author of the selected design being signed.

The illustrations appearing on pages 149 and 150 are reproduced from two new books published by *Country Life, Ltd.*

MIDLAND BANK LIMITED

The directors of the Midland Bank Limited report that, full provision having been made for all bad and doubtful debts, the net profits for the year ended December 31, 1928, amount to £2,656,554, which, with £835,798 brought forward, makes £3,492,352, out of which the following appropriations amounting to £1,676,614 have been made: To interim dividend for the half-year ended June 30 last, at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, less income tax, paid July 14, £956,614; to bank premises redemption fund, £500,000; to officers' pension fund, £220,000. This leaves a sum of £1,815,738, from which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend for the half-year ended December 31 at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, less income tax, payable February 1, 1929, £967,174; leaving to be carried forward a balance of £848,564. For the year 1927 the dividend was at the same rate, and £835,798 was carried forward.

NEW INVENTIONS

[The following particulars of new inventions are specially compiled for THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office. All inquiries concerning inventions, patents, and specifications will be answered by our patent expert, and should be addressed to the Editor, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. For copies of the full specifications here enumerated readers should apply to the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.2. The price is 1s. each.]

LATEST PATENT APPLICATIONS

37963. Auger, J. T. Sheet material for constructional purposes. December 22.

37385. Berridge, H. Tiled roofs. December 18.

37415. Bragg, A. Fixing laths to ceilings, &c. December 18.

37454. Carson, N. B. Plate girders, &c. December 19.

37607. Ely, C. A. Panic-bolts for doors. December 20.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED

290223. Forssell, C. A. Suspension bridges.

302401. Abraham, R. A. Tiles for roofing and like purposes.

302487. Tooth, L. F. Fireplaces.

302537. Hudson, H. T. Mathematical drawing instruments.

302564. Aldam, E. H. Fireplaces.

ABSTRACT PUBLISHED

299664. Emra, F. H., Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Canada. Moulding concrete beams, &c.

The perspective of "Lloyds," Leadenhall Street, E.C., published in our issue for January 9, was erroneously attributed to Mr. William Walcot.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

At a meeting of the HULL Corporation Housing Committee, the city architect submitted sketch plans of depots on the east, west, and north Hull housing estates, the approximate costs being £800, £700, and £600 respectively. The plan for the depot on the east Hull estate was approved, and the city architect instructed to advertise for tenders.

*

The CHELMSFORD Corporation Housing Committee has asked the borough engineer to prepare estimates for the erection of about twenty-five garages on the housing estate.

*

At a meeting of the HULL Corporation Housing Committee, the city architect submitted a plan showing the proposed layout of streets on the land acquired from the Charterhouse Trustees for the extension of the North Hull estate. The plan was approved and the city engineer instructed to advertise for tenders for the necessary street works. The city architect requested the instructions of the committee as to the type of houses to be built on the land, and it was decided that the estate be laid out as follows: 150 parlour-type, fifty non-parlour three-bedroom type, and twenty-five parlour two-bedroom type.

*

The HULL Corporation Housing Committee has purchased land in Westcott Street, and the city architect has submitted a plan showing thirty-four houses, viz. twenty-four parlour-type, six non-parlour three-bedroom type, and four non-parlour two-bedroom type.

*

The HULL Education Committee has obtained sanction to borrow £19,200 for the provision of furniture and fittings for the University College of Hull.

*

The LEEDS Corporation has obtained sanction to borrow £24,100 for the erection of eighty houses and flats on the Middleton housing estate.

*

The Surrey Education Committee has purchased a site in the Galpins Garden district, MITCHAM, for the erection of an elementary school.

*

The Surrey Education Committee has decided to provide two central schools in the MITCHAM district at a cost of £37,000.

*

The MORECAMBE Corporation has received sanction to borrow £18,300 for the erection of forty-eight houses on the Christie Park housing estate.

*

Messrs. Stansfield and Sutcliffe have made arrangements to erect a permanent garage in place of the present temporary building in Pedder Street, MORECAMBE.

The MORECAMBE Corporation has instructed the borough surveyor to prepare plans, specifications, estimated cost, etc., of the covered market scheme, and to invite tenders.

*

Messrs. Mann, Crossman and Paulin, brewers, are acquiring a site on the RAINHAM Lodge Farm, having a frontage to the proposed new Dartford-Purfleet road.

*

The Surrey Education Committee has approved plans for the enlargement of the Lonesome School, MITCHAM.

*

Plans passed by the YORK Corporation: Mission room, Burton Stone Lane, for St. Luke's Church Council; eight garages and shop, Trafalgar Street and Brunswick Street, for Mr. F. O. Nelson; house and shop, Tang Hall Lane, for Millfield Estate Co.; club room, Curzon Terrace, for the York Harriers; new streets, Hull Road, for Garrow Hill Estate Co.; house, Grange Croft, Fulford Road, for Mrs. F. L. Humphries; bungalow, Kilburn Road, for Mrs. Taylor; layout of houses, Tang Hall Lane, for Mr. A. Temple; machine shop, Hull Road, for York Engineering and Foundry Co.; additions, 27 to 41 Long Close Lane, for York House Improvement Society; two houses, Heslington Lane, for Messrs. J. Allison and Sons; alterations, 16 Coney Street, for Messrs. Jas. Smith and Sons.

*

Plans passed by the EASTBOURNE Corporation: Forty-eight houses, road off Kingston Road, Hampden Park, for Messrs. P. D. Stonham and Son (architects), on behalf of the Southern Railway Co.; twelve houses, Percival Road, Hampden Park, for Mr. B. Stevens (architect); alterations, 30 and 32 Junction Road, for Mr. W. R. Hamblyn (architect); house and garage, Milton Road, for Mr. A. Ford (architect); extension, motor bus depot, Pevensey Road, for Messrs. P. D. Stonham and Son (architects), on behalf of the Southdown Motor Services, Ltd.; additions, Dickens Hall, Upperton Road, for Mr. F. C. Benz (architect), on behalf of the Dickens Fellowship; two houses, Crunden Road, for Mr. A. Ford (architect); alterations forming Turkish baths, Devonshire Park Baths, for Messrs. J. Bodle, Ltd.; six houses, St. Anthony's, Seaside, for Mr. A. Ford (architect); additions and alterations, 23 and 25 Victoria Place, for Mr. B. Stevens (architect); fifteen garages and flats, Trinity Place, for Messrs. Hillier, Parker, May and Rowden (architects).

*

The Ministry of Health has held an inquiry into the proposal of the COULSDON U.D.C. for the provision of a refuse destructor and depot at Purley.

Plans passed by the BRISTOL Corporation: Five houses, Leighton Road, Knowlex, for Mr. G. F. Sanders; four houses, Newbridge Road, Brislington, for Mr. F. B. Rouse; three houses, Quabb Road, Horfield, for Northville Building Company; twenty-six houses, Brooklyn Road and Hillcrest Road, Bedminster Down, for Mr. W. J. Kew.

*

Plans passed by the COLCHESTER Corporation: Two houses, Albert Road, for Mr. G. H. Green; house, Victoria Road, for Mr. O. S. Loche; ten houses, Brook Street, for Mr. E. Mower; house, Old Heath Road, for Mr. H. G. Pryke; conversion into shop premises, 69 Crouch Street, for Messrs. W. Chambers and Son, Ltd.; garage and stores, Ipswich Road, for Messrs. W. A. Hills and Son; workshop, 11 Serpentine Walk, for St. Dunstan's estate agent; reconstruction of premises, 41 St. Botolph Street, for Messrs. W. A. Hills and Son.

*

The COLCHESTER Corporation Housing Committee is to obtain tenders for the erection of fifty-eight houses on the Defoe Crescent site.

*

Plans passed by the COULSDON U.D.C.: House, Coulsdon Road, for Mr. Ranvaray; two houses, Coulsdon Rise, for Mr. H. C. Doddrell; house, Starrock Road, for Mrs. Rogers; house and garage, Hartley Old Road, for Mr. F. A. Freeman; six houses, Whyteleafe estate, for Messrs. E. O'Sullivan, Ltd.; workshop, garage, offices, and bungalow, Brighton Road, for Mr. T. E. Haywood.

*

Plans passed by the CHELTENHAM Corporation: Houses and garage, Arle Road, for Mrs. E. L. Smith; garages, Lansdown Crescent Lane, for Mr. A. E. Dubbin; house, Battledown Approach, for Mr. F. A. Hawkins; alterations, 329 High Street, for Mr. C. W. Richards; workshop, Market Street, for Messrs. F. Rouse & Co.; house, Brooklyn Road, for Mr. J. F. Fisher; additions, Pyatt's Hotel, St. George's Road, for the executors of the late Mr. G. Dimmer; additions, Pembridge House, The Park, for Messrs. J. K. and H. L. Bradbury.

*

The CHELTENHAM Corporation is to erect thirty-four non-parlour houses in Kipling Road at a cost of about £15,000.

*

The BRISTOL Corporation is to erect 126 houses on the Horfield estate and fifty-four on the Whirehall estate at an estimated cost of £66,000.

*

Mr. F. R. Phillips has acquired a site in Woodhill Avenue, Portishead, from the BRISTOL Corporation for the erection of six houses at a cost of not less than £600 per house.

The MANCHESTER Corporation has passed plans for an addition at the Don Cinema, Beswick Street, Ancoats.

*

The MANCHESTER Corporation has passed plans for the erection of a cinema, four shops and houses, and two shops and offices at Kingsway and Green End Road, Burnage.

*

The BIRKENHEAD Corporation has passed plans for alterations at the Empire Picture House at the corner of Conway Street and Bank Street.

*

Plans passed by the HULL Corporation: Six houses, Belgrave Drive, for Messrs. T. Dixon & Co.; six houses, Belgrave Drive, for Mr. F. C. Polley; six houses, Pickering Road, for Mr. G. H. Shields; eight houses, Parkfield Drive, for Mr. H. Sanderson.

*

The SALFORD Education Committee is acquiring land and buildings on the Chaseley estate, Pendleton, in connection with the development of the municipal secondary school and the provision of playing fields.

*

The BURTON-ON-TRENT Corporation is to obtain tenders for the erection of twenty-two houses on the Short Street site.

*

The borough engineer of ROTHERHAM has prepared a layout for the development of a further section of the Herringthorpe estate, and been instructed to prepare plans for the erection of 300 houses at an estimated cost of £120,000, and to invite tenders.

*

Plans passed by the ROTHERHAM Corporation: Extensions, Grey Horse Inn, Drummond Street, for Messrs. Whitworth, Son and Nephew, Ltd.; extensions, Railway Inn, Meadow Hall, for John Smith's Tadcaster Brewery Co., Ltd.; stores, Percy Street, for Mr. W. Banner Cox; bungalow, Cranworth Road, for Mr. A. Thompson; two streets off Broom Lane, for Mr. Garvin Bilton.

*

The Essex Education Committee is to enlarge RAYLEIGH Council School.

*

At a meeting of the CHELTENHAM Corporation Housing Committee, Mr. Malvern submitted plans of the sixty-six houses (fifteen two-bedroom houses, fifty-one three-bedroom houses) of a similar type to the other houses in Folly Lane, to be erected on the east side of Folly Lane, and it was decided that tenders be invited for the erection of the houses.

*

The YORK Corporation Housing Committee has asked the city engineer to expedite the scheme for the erection of houses in Tang Hall Lane and Burton Stone Lane, and decided that the houses in the latter lane shall be of the all-electric type.

The YORK Education Committee has passed plans submitted by the managers for the extension of the Heworth school.

*

The CHELMSFORD Corporation has decided to erect eighteen houses on vacant sites on the Boarded Barns housing estate.

*

The Board of Education has passed plans for the erection of a Roman Catholic school for 200 juniors on the Tang Hall estate, YORK.

*

Plans passed by the MARKET HARBOROUGH U.D.C.: Extensions, factory, St. Mary's Road, for Harboro Rubber Co.

*

Plans passed at PURLEY: Six houses, Whyteleafe Road, for Mr. H. Thomas; girl guides' hall, adjoining Christ Church, Whyteleafe Road, for Mr. H. Thomas; two houses, Riddlesdown Road, for Mr. S. C. Kirby; house, Woodcote Park Avenue, for Messrs. Morgan, Baines and Clark; house and garage, Verulam Avenue, for Woodcote Grove Estate, Ltd.; two houses, Woodcrest Road, for Messrs. R. D. Taylor, Ltd.; house and garage, Manor Wood Road, for Messrs. R. D. Taylor, Ltd.; two houses, Old Lodge Lane, for Messrs. E. Best & Co.; two houses and garages, Purley Bury Avenue, for Mr. W. J. Frewing; house and garage, Downlands Road, for Messrs. Chas. Wootton.

*

The OLDHAM Corporation is considering the acquisition of premises in Clegg Street for the suggested town hall extension scheme.

*

Plans passed by the OLDHAM Corporation: Alterations to premises, 26 Mumps, for Messrs. Bradley; pavilion, Green Lane, for the Oldham Garden Suburbs Tenants' Association; alterations, "Waggon and Horses," Ripponden Road, for the Gartsides Brewery Co., Ltd.; twenty-six houses, Merton Avenue, for Mr. W. Makin; alterations, 58 Yorkshire Street, for Messrs. John Hawkins and Sons, Ltd.

*

At the Council meeting of the OLDHAM Corporation Buildings Committee, the borough engineer submitted plans and elevations of the 500 houses on the Limeside estate. The plans were approved, and application is to be made for sanction to borrow £258,300 to cover the cost of the scheme. Tenders are to be obtained for the erection of a first instalment of 200 houses.

*

The MANCHESTER Education Committee is to extend the Morton municipal school to provide for 450 pupils at an estimated cost of £23,207.

*

The NORTHAMPTON Corporation is suggesting to the Ministry of Air a site of 100 acres near Hardingstone for the provision of an aerodrome.

Plans passed by the HAMPTON U.D.C.: Two houses, Cranmer Road, Hampton Hill, for Mr. R. Taunton Boutall; structural alterations, 5 Ashley Road, for Messrs. A. Mason & Co.; alterations, "Larkfield," St. James's Road, Hampton Hill, for Mr. W. H. Scotcher; four houses, Broad Lane, for Messrs. A. Mason & Co.

*

The EASTBOURNE Corporation has decided to erect fifty houses on the land adjoining the Gilbert recreation ground, at a cost of £47,200.

*

At a meeting of the WARRINGTON Corporation a report by the medical officer of health upon the possibility of establishing a public abattoir was submitted and referred to a special sub-committee.

*

Plans passed by the CARLISLE Corporation: Alterations to premises, Lonsdale Street and Lowther, for Mr. H. Foxall (architect), for the Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.; alterations, 41-43 Botchergate and Portland Place, for Mr. J. W. Fatkin (architect); six houses, Scotland Road, for Messrs. A. Blakeley and Sons (architects); steel chimney and reinforced concrete covers to ovens, Castle Street, for Messrs. R. Sproat and Son.

*

Plans passed by the NORTHAMPTON Corporation: Four houses, Wycliffe Road, for Mr. W. J. Richardson; extension to engineering works, Balmoral Road, for the Advance Motor Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; layout of building plots, Albany and Sandringham Roads, for Mr. E. H. Tibbs; four houses and layout of estate, Ennerdale Road, Spinney Hill estate, for Mr. James Collier; two houses, Peverel's Way, off Weedon Road, for Messrs. W. Higgins, Ltd.; four houses, Billing Road, Weston Favell, for Mr. A. G. Godwin; two houses, Buttocks Booth Lane, Weston Favell, for Messrs. Jordans.

*

The BRADFORD Watch Committee has passed plans for the new picture house proposed to be erected on the site of the Old Brewery, Thornton Road.

*

The Board of Education has approved the plans of the MANCHESTER Education Committee for the erection of the proposed high school for boys at Burnage.

*

The MANCHESTER Education Committee is to provide a second school for the Gorton area. The estimated cost is £12,573.

*

Plans passed by the DOUGLAS (ISLE-OF-MAN) Corporation: Rebuilding Old Strand Inn, 72 Strand Street, for Mr. Campbell; three shops, Victoria Road, for Mr. P. White.

*

The WARRINGTON Corporation Tramways Committee is to provide a new bus garage in Bank Street.

RATES OF WAGES

			I	II
			s. d.	s. d.
A_1	ABERDARE	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_1	Abergavenny	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B	Abingdon ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Accrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Addlestone	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Adlington ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Airdrie ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
C	Aldeburgh	E. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Altrincham	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Appleby ..	N.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Atherstone	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_3	Aylesbury ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B	BANBURY ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B_1	Bangor ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	BarnardCastle	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barnsley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Barnstaple	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Barrow ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barry ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Basingstoke	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
B	Bath ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Batley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Bedford ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_3	Berwick-on-Tweed	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A_3	Bewdley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_3	Bicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Birkenhead	N.W. Counties	*110	1 4½
A	Birmingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bishop Auckland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackburn	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackpool	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blyth ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Bognor ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Bolton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Boston ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Bournemouth	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Bovey Tracey	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Bradford ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Brentwood	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Bridgend ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Bridgwater	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_1	Bridlington	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Brighouse ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Brighton ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Bristol ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Brixham ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_3	Bromsgrove	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
C	Bromyard ..	Mid. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Burnley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burslem ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burton-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bury ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Buxton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	CAMBRIDGE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_3	Canterbury	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Cardiff ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Carlisle ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Carmarthen	S. Wales & M.	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Carnarvon	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Carnforth ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Castleford	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Chatham ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Chelmsford	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_3	Cheltenham	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Chester ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Chesterfield	Mid. Counties	*1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Chichester	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Chorley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Cirencester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Clitheroe ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Clydebank	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Coalville ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Colchester ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Colne ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Colwyn Bay	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Consett ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Conway ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Coventry ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Crewe ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_3	Cumberland	.....	1 6	1 1½
A	DARLINGTON	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Darwen ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Deal ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_3	Denbigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Derby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Dewsbury	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Didcot ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Doncaster	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Dorchester	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_3	Driffield ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A_3	Droitwich	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Dudley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Dundee ..	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Durham ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	EASTBOURNE	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Ebbw Vale	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Edinburgh	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	E. Glamorganshire & Monmouthshire	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Exeter ..	S.W. Counties	*1 6½	1 2
B_2	Exmouth ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	FELIXSTOWE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_3	Filey ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A	Fleetwood ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Folkestone	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Frodsham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Frome ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	GATESHEAD	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Gillingham	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_3	Gloucester	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Goole ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
B	Gosport ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_3	Grantham	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Gravesend	S. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Greenock ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Grimsby ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
*B_1	Guildford ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	HALIFAX ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hanley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Harrogate	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hartlepools	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Harwich ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Hastings ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_3	Hatfield ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Hereford ..	S. W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Hertford ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Heysham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Howden ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Huddersfield	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hull ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	ILKLEY ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Immingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Ipswich ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
C	Isle of Wight	S. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	JARROW ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	KEIGHLEY	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Kendal ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Keswick ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_3	Kettering ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	King's Lynn	E. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	LANCASTER	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Leamington	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Leeds ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leek ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Lewes ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_3	Lichfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lincoln ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Liverpool ..	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A_3	Llandudno	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Llanelly ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	London (12 miles radius)		1 9	1 4
	Do. (12-15 miles radius)		1 8½	1 3½
A	Long Eaton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Loughborough	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Luton ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Lytham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	MACCLESFIELD	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Maidstone	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_3	Malvern ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Manchester	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Mansfield	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Margate ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_3	Matlock ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Merthyr ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Middlesbrough	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Middlewich	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Minehead ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Monmouth	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	S. and E. Glamorganshire			
A	Morecambe	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	NANTWICH	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Neath ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nelson ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newcastle ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newport ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Normanton	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Northampton	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	North Staffs.	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	North Shields	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Norwich ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Nottingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nuneaton ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	OAKHAM ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Oldham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Oswestry ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Oxford ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	PAISLEY ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Pembroke	S. Wales & M.	1 4	1 0
A	Perth ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Peterborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Plymouth	S.W. Counties	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Pontefract	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Pontypridd	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B	Portsmouth	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Preston ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	QUEENSFERRY	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	READING	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Reigate ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_3	Retford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Rhondda Valley	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_3	Ripon ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A	Rochdale ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Rochester ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Ruabon ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Rugby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_3	Rugeley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Runcorn ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	ST. ALBANS	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	St. Helens ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Salisbury ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_1	Scarborough	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Scunthorpe	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Sheffield ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Shipley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Shrewsbury	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Skipton ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_3	Slough ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Solihull ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_3	South'pton	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Southend-on-Sea	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Southport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	S. Shields ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Stafford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Stockport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stockton-on-Tees	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stoke-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Stroud ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Sunderland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swadlincote	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swansea ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B	Swindon ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	TAMWORTH	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Taunton ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Teeside Dist.	N.E. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Teignmouth	S.W. Coast	1 5½	1 1½
A	Todmorden	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Torquay ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
C	Truro ..	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
B_1	Tunbridge Wells	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Tunstall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Tyne District	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	WAKEFIELD	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Walsall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Warrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Warwick ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Welling-borough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Weston-s-Mare	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Whitby ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Widnes ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Wigan ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Winchester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_3	Windsor ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Wolverhampton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Worcester	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_3	Worksop ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Wrexham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Wycombe	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	YARMOUTH	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Yeovil ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	York ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2

The initial letter opposite each entry indicates the grade under the Ministry of Labour schedule. The district is that to which the borough is assigned in the same schedule. Column I gives the rates for craftsmen; column II for labourers; the rate for craftsmen working at trades in which a separate rate maintains is given in a footnote. The table is a selection only. Particulars for lesser localities not included may be obtained upon application in writing.

* In these areas the rates of wages for certain trades (usually Painters and Plasterers) vary slightly from those given. The rates for each trade in any given area will be sent on request.

PRICES CURRENT

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

EXCAVATOR, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; NAVVY, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; TIMBERMAN, 1s. 5½d. *per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour*; WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. *per shift.*

*

	£	s.	d.
Broken brick or stone, 2 in., per yd.	0	11	6
Thames ballast, per yd.	0	10	0
Pit gravel, per yd.	0	15	0
Pit sand, per yd.	0	12	6
Washed sand, per yd.	0	15	0
Screened ballast or gravel, add 10 per cent. per yd.			
Clinker, breeze, etc., prices according to locality.			
Portland cement, per ton	£2	8	0
Lias lime, per ton	2	0	0
Sacks charged extra at 1s. 9d. each and credited when returned at 1s. 6d.			
Transport hire per day:			
Cart and horse £1 3 0 *Trailer*	£0	15	0
3-ton motor lorry 3 15 0 *Steam roller*	4	5	0
Steam lorry, 5-ton 4 0 0 *Water cart*	1	5	0

*

EXCAVATING and throwing out in ordinary earth not exceeding 6 ft. deep, basis price, per yd. cube	0	3	0
Exceeding 6 ft., but under 12 ft., add 30 per cent.			
In stiff clay, add 30 per cent.			
In underpinning, add 100 per cent.			
In rock, including blasting, add 225 per cent.			
If basketed out, add 80 per cent. to 150 per cent.			
Headings, including timbering, add 400 per cent.			
RETURN, fill, and ram, ordinary earth, per yd.	£0	1	6
SPREAD and level, including wheeling, per yd.	0	1	6
FILLING into carts and carting away to a shoot or deposit, per yd. cube	0	10	6
TRIMMING earth to slopes, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
HACKING up old grano. or similar paving, per yd. sup.	0	1	3
PLANKING to excavations, per ft. sup..	0	0	5
DO. over 10 ft. deep, add for each 5 ft. in depth, 30 per cent.			
If left in, add to above prices, per ft. cube	0	2	0
HARDCORE, 2 in. ring, filled and rammed, 4 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	2	1
DO. 6 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	2	10
PUDDLING, per yd. cube	1	10	0
CEMENT CONCRETE, 4-2-1, per yd. cube	2	3	0
DO. 6-2-1, per yd. cube	1	18	0
DO. in upper floors, add 15 per cent.			
DO. in reinforced-concrete work, add 20 per cent.			
DO. in underpinning, add 60 per cent.			
LIAS-LIME CONCRETE, per yd. cube	£1	16	0
BREEZE CONCRETE, per yd. cube	1	7	0
DO. in lintels, etc., per ft. cube	0	1	6
CEMENT concrete 4-2-1 in lintels packed around reinforcement, per ft. cube	0	3	9
FINE concrete benching to bottom of manholes, per ft. cube	0	3	0
FINISHING surface of concrete spade face, per yd. sup.	0	0	9

DRAINER

LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; TIMBERMAN, 1s. 5½d. *per hour*; BRICKLAYER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; PLUMBER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. *per shift.*

*

Stoneware pipes, tested quality, 4 in., per ft.	£0	0	10
DO. 6 *in., per ft.*	0	1	3
DO. 9 *in., per ft.*	0	2	3
Cast-iron pipes, coated, 9 ft. lengths, 4 in., per yd.	0	5	6
DO. 6 *in., per yd.*	0	8	0
Portland cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.			
Leadwool per cwt.	£2	0	0
Gaskin, per lb.	0	0	4½

*

STONEWARE DRAINS, jointed in cement, tested pipes, 4 in., per ft.	0	4	3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0	5	0
DO. 9 in., per ft.	0	7	9
CAST-IRON DRAINS, jointed in lead, 4 in., per ft.	0	8	3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0	10	3

Note.—These prices include digging concrete bed and filling for normal depths, and are average prices.

Fittings in Stoneware and Iron according to type. *See* Trade Lists.

BRICKLAYER

BRICKLAYER, 1s 9d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour.*

*

London stocks, per M.	£4	5	0
Flettons, per M.	3	0	0
Midhurst white facing bricks, per M	5	0	0
T.L.B., multi-coloured facings, per M	7	7	9
DO. *red best facings, per M*	7	7	9
DO. *rubbers* 9½ *in., per M*	12	0	6
Staffordshire blue, per M.	9	10	0
Firebricks, 2½ in., per M.	9	0	0
Glazed salt, white, and ivory stretchers, per M.	22	10	0
DO. *headers, per M.*	21	0	0
Colours, extra, per M.	5	10	0
Seconds, less, per M.	1	0	0
Cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.			
Lime, grey stone, per ton	2	15	0
Mixed lime mortar, per yd.	1	6	0
Damp course, in rolls of 4½ in., per roll	0	2	6
DO. 9 *in. per roll*	0	4	9
DO. 14 *in. per roll*	0	7	6
DO. 18 *in. per roll*	0	9	6

BRICKWORK in stone lime mortar, Flettons or equal, per rod	£32	0	0
DO. in cement do., per rod	35	0	0
DO. in stocks, add 25 per cent. per rod.			
DO. in blues, add 100 per cent. per rod.			
DO. circular on plan, add 12½ per cent. per rod.			
DO. in backing to masonry, add 12½ per cent. per rod.			
DO. in raising on old walls, etc., add 12½ per cent. per rod.			
DO. in underpinning, add 20 per cent. per rod.			
HALF-BRICK walls in stocks in cement mortar (1–3), per ft. sup.	£0	1	0
BEDDING plates in cement mortar, per ft. run	0	0	3
BEDDING window or door frames, per ft. run	0	0	3
LEAVING chases 2½ in. deep for edges of concrete floors not exceeding 6 in. thick, per ft. run	0	0	2
CUTTING do. in old walls in cement, per ft. run	0	0	4
CUTTING, toothing and bonding new work to old (labour and materials), per ft. sup.	0	0	7
TERRA-COTTA flue pipes 9 in. diameter, jointed in fireclay, including all cuttings, per ft. run	0	3	6
DO. 14 ft. by 9 in. do., per ft. run	0	6	0
FLAUNCHING chimney pots, each	0	2	0
CUTTING and pinning ends of timbers, etc., in cement	0	1	0
FACINGS fair, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	3
DO. picked stocks, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	7
DO. red rubbers gauged and set in putty, per ft. sup. extra	0	4	9
DO. in salt white or ivory glazed, per ft. sup. extra	0	5	6
TUCK pointing, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	10
WEATHER pointing, do. do.	0	0	3
TILE creasing with cement fillet each side per ft. run	0	0	6
GRANOLITHIC PAVING, 1 in., per yd. sup.	0	5	0
DO. 1½ in., per yd. sup.	0	6	0
DO. 2 in., per yd. sup.	0	7	0
If coloured with red oxide, per yd. sup.	0	1	0
If finished with carborundum, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
If in small quantities in finishing to steps, etc., per ft. sup.	0	1	4
Jointing new grano, paving to old, per ft. run	0	0	4
Extra for dishing grano, or cement paving around gullies, each	0	1	6
BITUMINOUS DAMP COURSE, ex rolls, per ft. sup.	0	0	7
ASPHALT (MASTIC) DAMP COURSE, ½ in., per yd. sup.	0	8	0
DO. vertical, per yd. sup.	0	11	0
SLATE DAMP COURSE, per ft. sup.	0	0	10
ASPHALT ROOFING (MASTIC) in two thicknesses, ½ in., per yd.	0	8	6
DO. SKIRTING, 6 in.	0	0	11
BREEZE PARTITION BLOCKS, set in cement, 1½ in. per yd. sup.	0	5	3
DO. DO. 3 in.	0	6	6
BREEZE fixing bricks, extra for each	0	0	3

THE wages are the Union rates current in London at the time of publication. The prices are for good quality material, and are intended to cover delivery at works, wharf, station, or yard as customary, but will vary according to quality and quantity. The measured prices are based upon the foregoing, and include usual builders' profits. Though every care has been taken in its compilation it is impossible to guarantee the accuracy of the list, and readers are advised to have the figures confirmed by trade inquiry.

MASON

MASON, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; DO. *fixer*, 1s. 10d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour.*

*

Portland Stone:			
Whitbed, per ft. cube	£0	4	6
Basebed, per ft. cube	0	4	9
Bath stone, per ft. cube	0	3	0
Usual trade extras for large blocks			
York paving, av. 2½ in., per yd. super	0	10	0
York templates sawn, per ft. cube	0	7	6
Slate shelves, rubbed, 1 in., per ft. sup.	0	2	6
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.			

*

HOISTING and setting stone, per ft. cube	£0	2	2
DO. for every 10 ft. above 30 ft. add 15 per cent.			
PLAIN face Portland basis, per ft. sup.	£0	2	8
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	0
SUNK FACE, per ft. sup.	0	3	9
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	10
JOINTS, arch, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. sunk, per ft. sup.	0	2	7
DO. DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
CIRCULAR-CIRCULAR work, per ft. sup.	1	2	0
PLAIN MOULDING, straight, per inch of girth, per ft. run	0	1	1
DO. circular, do., per ft. run	0	1	4
HALF SAWING, per ft. sup.	£0	1	0
Add to the foregoing prices, if in York stone, 35 per cent.			
DO. Mansfield, 12½ per cent.			
Deduct for Bath, 33⅓ per cent.			
DO. for Chilmark, 5 per cent.			
SETTING 1 in. slate shelving in cement, per ft. sup.	£0	0	6
RUBBED round nosing to do., per ft. lin.	0	0	6
YORK STEPS, rubbed T. & R., ft. cub. fixed	1	9	0
YORK SILLS, W. & T., ft. cub. fixed	1	13	0
ARTIFICIAL stone paving, 2 in. thick, per ft. sup..	0	1	6
DO. 2½ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	1	3

SLATER AND TILER

SLATER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; TILER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour.*

N.B.—Tiling is often executed as piecework.

*

Slates, 1st quality, per 1,200:			
Portmadoc Ladies	£13	0	0
Countess	25	0	0
Duchess	32	0	0

Old Delabole	*Med. Grey*	*Med. Green*
24 in. × 12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0
20 in. × 10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6
16 in. × 10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9
14 in. × 8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3

Green Randoms, per ton	8	3	9
Grey-green do., per ton	7	3	9
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long, per ton	5	13	9
In 4-ton truck loads, delivered Nine Elms station			
Clips, lead, per lb.	£0	0	6
Clips, copper, per lb.	0	2	0
Nails, compo, per cwt.	1	6	0
Nails, copper, per lb.	0	1	10
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.			
Hand-made tiles, per M.	£5	18	0
Machine-made tiles, per M.	5	8	0
Westmorland slates, large, per ton	9	0	0
DO. *Peggies, per ton*	7	5	0

*

SLATING, 3 in. lap, compo nails, Portmadoc or equal:			
Ladies, per square	£4	0	0
Countess, per square	4	5	0
Duchess, per square	4	10	0
WESTMORLAND, in diminishing courses, per square	6	5	0
CORNISH DO., per square	6	3	0
Add, if vertical, per square approx.	0	13	0
Add, if with copper nails, per square approx.	0	2	6
Double course at eaves, per ft. approx.	0	1	0

SLATING with Old Delabole slates to a 3 in. lap with copper nails, at per square.

	Med. Grey	Med. Green
24 in. × 12 in.	£5 0 0	£5 2 0
20 in. × 10 in.	5 5 0	5 10 0
16 in. × 10 in.	4 15 0	5 1 0
14 in. × 8 in.	4 10 0	4 15 0

Green randoms	6	7	0
Grey-green do.	5	9	0
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long	4	13	6
TILING, 4 in. gauge, every 4th course nailed, in hand-made tiles, average per square	4	0	0
DO., machine-made do., per square	3	10	0
Vertical Tiling, including pointing, add 18s. 0d. per square.			
FIXING lead soakers, per dozen	£0	0	10
STRIPPING old slates and stacking for re-use, and clearing away surplus and rubbish, per square	0	10	0
LABOUR only in laying slates, but including nails, per square	1	0	0

See "Sundries for Asbestos Tiling."

CARPENTER AND JOINER

CARPENTER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; JOINER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour.*

*

Timber, average prices at Docks, London Standard, Scandinavian, etc. (equal to 2nds):			
7 × 3, per std.	£23	0	0
11 × 4, per std.	30	0	0
Memel or Equal. Slightly less than foregoing.			
Flooring, P.E., 1 in., per sq.	£1	5	0
DO. *T. and G., 1 in., per sq.*	1	5	0
Planed boards, 1 in. × 11 in., per std.	30	0	0
Wainscot oak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	4
Mahogany, Honduras, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	4
DO. *Cuba, per ft. sup. of 1 in.*	0	2	6
DO., *African, per ft. sup.*	0	1	3
Teak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	3
DO., *ft. cube*	0	14	0

*

FIR fixed in wall plates, lintels, sleepers, etc., per ft. cube	0	5	0
DO. framed in floors, roofs, etc., per ft. cube	0	6	0
DO. framed in trusses, etc., including ironwork, per ft. cube	0	8	6
PITCH PINE, add 33⅓ per cent.			
FIXING only boarding in floors, roofs, etc., per sq.	0	13	6
SARKING FELT laid, 1-ply, per yd.	0	1	6
DO 3-ply per yd.	0	1	9
CENTERING for concrete, etc., including horsing and striking, per sq.	2	10	0
TURNING pieces to flat or segmental soffits, 4½ in. wide, per ft. run	0	0	4½
DO. 9 in. wide and over per ft. sup.	0	1	2

continued overleaf

CARPENTER AND JOINER: *continued.*

SHUTTERING to face of concrete, per square	£1	10	0
DO. in narrow widths to beams, etc., per ft. sup.	0	0	6
USE and waste of timbers, allow 25 per cent. of above prices.			
SLATE BATTENING, per sq.	£0	12	6
DEAL boarding to flats, 1 in. thick and firrings to falls, per square	2	10	0
STOUT feather-edged tilting fillet to eaves, per ft. run	0	0	6
FEATHER-edged springer to trimmer arches, per ft. run	0	0	4
STOUT herringbone strutting (joists measured in), per ft. run	0	0	6
SOUND boarding, ⅞ in. thick and fillets nailed to sides of joists (joists measured over), per square	2	0	0
RUBEROID or similar quality roofing, one ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., two-ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	6
DO., three-ply, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
TONGUED and grooved flooring, 1½ in. thick, laid complete with splayed headings, per square	2	5	0
DEAL skirting torus, moulded 1½ in. thick, including grounds and backings, per ft. sup.	0	1	0
TONGUED and mitred angles to do.	0	0	6
WOOD block flooring standard blocks laid herringbone in mastic :			
Deal 1 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	10	0
DO. 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	12	0
Maple 1½ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	15	0
DEAL moulded sashes, 1¾ in. with moulded bars in small squares, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. 2 in. do., per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DEAL cased frames, oak sills and 2 in. moulded sashes, brass-faced pulleys and iron weights, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
MOULDED horns, extra each	0	0	3
DOORS, 4-panel square both sides, 1¼ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. moulded both sides per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. 2 in. thick, square both sides, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0	3	0
DO. in 3 panels, moulded both sides, upper panel with diminished stiles with moulded bars for glass, per ft. sup.	0	3	6
If in oak, mahogany or teak, multiply 3 times.			
DEAL frames, 4 in. × 3 in., rebated and beaded, per ft. cube	£0	15	0
Add for extra labours, per ft. run	0	0	1
STAIRCASE work :			
DEAL treads 1¼ in. and risers 1 in., tongued and grooved including fir carriages, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DEAL wall strings, 1¼ in. thick, moulded, per ft. run	0	2	6
If ramped, per ft. run	0	5	0
SHORT ramps, extra each	0	7	6
ENDS of treads and risers housed to strings, each	0	1	0
2 in. deal mopstick handrail fixed to brackets, per ft. run	0	1	6
4½ in. × 3 in. oak fully moulded handrail, per ft. run	0	5	6
1¼ in. square deal bar balusters, framed in, per ft. run	0	0	6
FITTINGS:			
SHELVES and bearers, 1 in., cross-tongued, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
1¼ in. beaded cupboard fronts, moulded and square, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
TEAK grooved draining boards, 1½ in. thick and bedding per ft. sup.	0	4	6
IRONMONGERY :			
Fixing only (including providing screws) :			
TO DEAL—			
Hinges to sashes, per pair	0	1	2
Do. to doors, per pair	0	1	7
Barrel bolts, 9 in., iron, each	0	1	0
Sash fasteners, each	0	1	0
Rim locks, each	0	1	9
Mortice locks, each	0	4	0

SMITH

SMITH, *weekly rate equals* 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour ;* MATE, *do.* 1*s.* 4*d. per hour ;* ERECTOR, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour ;* FITTER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour ;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

*

Mild Steel in British standard sections, per ton	£12	10	0
Sheet Steel :			
Flat sheets, black, per ton	17	0	0
DO., *galvd., per ton*	19	0	0
Corrugated sheets, galvd., per ton	18	10	0
Driving screws, galvd., per grs.	0	1	10
Washers, galvd., per grs.	0	1	1
Bolts and nuts per cwt. and up	1	18	0

*

MILD STEEL in trusses, etc., erected, per ton	25	0	0
DO., in small sections as reinforcement, per ton	16	0	0
DO., in compounds, per ton	17	0	0
DO., in bar or rod reinforcement, per ton	22	10	0
WROT-IRON in chimney bars, etc., including building in, per cwt.	2	0	0
DO., in light railings and balusters, per cwt.	2	5	0
FIXING only corrugated sheeting, including washers and driving screws, per yd.	0	2	0

PLUMBER

PLUMBER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour ;* MATE OR LABOURER, 1*s.* 4½*d. per hour.*

*

Lead, milled sheet, per cwt.	£1	10	0
DO. *drawn pipes, per cwt.*	1	10	6
DO. *soil pipe, per cwt.*	1	13	6
DO. *scrap, per cwt.*	1	0	0
Copper, sheet, per lb.	0	1	0
Solder, plumber's, per lb.	0	1	0
DO. *fine, per lb.*	0	1	6
Cast-iron pipes, etc. :			
L.C.C. soil, 3 in., per yd.	0	3	0
DO. *4 in. per yd.*	0	3	8
R.W.P., 2½ in., per yd.	0	1	6
DO. *3 in., per yd.*	0	1	9
DO. *4 in., per yd.*	0	2	6
Gutter, 4 in. H.R., per yd.	0	1	0
DO. *4 in. O.G., per yd.*	0	1	4

*

MILLED LEAD and labour in gutters, flashings, etc. per cwt.	3	0	0
LEAD PIPE, fixed, including running joints, bends, and tacks, ½ in., per ft.	0	2	0
DO. ⅝ in., per ft.	0	2	3
DO. 1 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 1½ in., per ft.	0	4	0
LEAD WASTE or soil, fixed as above, complete, 2½ in., per ft.	0	6	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	7	0
DO. 4 in., per ft.	0	9	9
WIPED soldered joint, ½ in., each	0	2	6
DO. ⅝ in., each	0	3	2
DO. 1 in., each	0	3	8
BRASS screw-down stop cock and two soldered joints, ½ in., each	0	11	0
DO. ⅝ in., each	0	13	6
CAST-IRON rainwater pipe, jointed in red lead, 2½ in., per ft. run	0	1	4
DO. 3 in., per ft. run	0	1	8
DO. 4 in., per ft. run	0	2	0
CAST-IRON H.R. GUTTER, fixed, with all clips, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	6
DO. O.G., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	9
CAST-IRON SOIL PIPE, fixed with caulked joints and all ears, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	3	6
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	2	0
Fixing only :			
W.C. PANS and all joints, P. or S., and including joints to water waste preventers, each	2	5	0
BATHS, with all joints	1	3	6
LAVATORY BASINS only, with all joints, on brackets, each	1	10	0

PLASTERER

PLASTERER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour (plus allowances in London only) ;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

*

Chalk lime, per ton	£2	17	0
Hair, per cwt.	2	5	0
Sand and cement see "Excavator," etc., above.			
Lime putty, per cwt.	£0	2	9
Hair mortar, per yd.	1	7	0
Fine stuff, per yd.	1	14	0
Sawn laths, per bdl.	0	2	5
Keene's cement, per ton	5	15	0
Sirapite, per ton	3	10	0
DO. *fine, per ton*	3	18	0
Plaster, per ton	3	0	0
DO. *white, per ton*	3	12	6
DO. *fine, per ton*	5	12	0
Lath nails, per lb.	0	0	4
Ferrocrete, per ton	2	15	6

*

LATHING with sawn laths, per yd.	0	1	7
METAL LATHING, per yd.	0	2	6
FLOATING in Cement and Sand, 1 to 3, for tiling or woodblock, ⅛ in. per yd.	0	2	4
DO. vertical, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER, on brickwork, 1 to 3, per yd.	0	2	0
RENDER in Portland and set in fine stuff, per yd.	0	3	3
RENDER, float, and set, trowelled, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER and set in Sirapite, per yd.	0	2	5
DO. in Thistle plaster, per yd.	0	2	5
EXTRA, if on but not including lathing, any of foregoing, per yd.	0	0	5
EXTRA, if on ceilings, per yd.	0	0	5
ANGLES, rounded Keene's on Portland, per ft. lin.	0	0	6
PLAIN CORNICES, in plaster, per inch girth, including dubbing out, etc., per ft. lin.	0	0	2
WHITE glazed tiling set in Portland and jointed in Parian, per yd., from	1	11	6
FIBROUS PLASTER SLABS, per yd.	0	1	10

GLAZIER

GLAZIER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

*

Glass : 4ths in crates :			
Clear, 21 oz.	£0	0	4½
DO. 26 oz.	0	0	5
Cathedral white, per ft.	0	0	7½
Polished plate, British ¼ in., up to 2 ft. sup. per ft.	0	1	2
DO. *4 ft. sup.* ,,	0	2	3
DO. *6 ft. sup.* ,,	0	2	6
DO. *20 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	1
DO. *45 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	3
DO. *65 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	5
DO. *100 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	10
Rough plate, ⅛ in., per ft.	0	0	6½
DO. *¼ in. per ft.*	0	0	6½
Linseed oil putty, per cwt.	0	15	0

*

GLAZING in putty, clear sheet, 21 oz.	0	0	11
DO. 26 oz.	0	1	0
GLAZING in beads, 21 oz., per ft.	£0	1	1
DO. 26 oz., per ft.	0	1	4
Small sizes slightly less (under 3 ft. sup.).			
Patent glazing in rough plate, normal span, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per ft.			
LEAD LIGHTS, plain, med. sqs. 21 oz., usual domestic sizes, fixed, per ft. sup. and up	£0	3	0
Glazing only, polished plate 6½*d.* to 8*d.* per ft. according to size.			

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER

PAINTER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour ;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour ;* FRENCH POLISHER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour ;* PAPERHANGER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

*

Genuine white lead, per cwt.	£2	12	0
Linseed oil, raw, per gall.	0	3	3
DO., *boiled, per gall.*	0	3	6
Turpentine, per gall.	0	4	6
Liquid driers, per gall.	0	15	0
Knotting, per gall.	1	4	0
Distemper, washable, in ordinary colours, per cwt., and up	2	5	0
Double size, per firkin	0	3	6
Pumice stone, per lb.	0	0	4½
Single gold leaf (transferable), per book	0	2	0
Varnish, copal, per gall. and up	0	17	6
DO., *flat, per gall.*	1	5	0
DO., *paper, per gall.*	1	5	0
French polish, per gall.	0	16	0
Ready mixed paints, per cwt. and up	3	10	6

*

LIME WHITING, per yd. sup.	0	0	3
WASH, stop, and whiten, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
DO., and 2 coats distemper with proprietary distemper, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
KNOT, stop, and prime, per yd. sup.	0	0	7
PLAIN PAINTING, including mouldings, and on plaster or joinery, 1st coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	10
DO., subsequent coats, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
DO., enamel coat, per yd. sup.	0	1	2½
BRUSH-GRAIN, and 2 coats varnish, per yd. sup.	0	3	8
FIGURED DO., DO., per yd. sup.	0	5	6
FRENCH POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	1	2
WAX POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	0	6
STRIPPING old paper and preparing, per piece	0	1	7
HANGING PAPER, ordinary, per piece	0	1	10
DO., fine, per piece, and upwards	0	2	4
VARNISHING PAPER, 1 coat, per piece	0	9	0
CANVAS, strained and fixed, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
VARNISHING, hard oak, 1st coat, yd. sup.	0	1	2
DO., each subsequent coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	11

SUNDRIES

Fibre or wood pulp boardings, according to quality and quantity.
The measured work price is on the same basis . . . per ft. sup. £0 0 2½

FIBRE BOARDINGS, including cutting and waste, fixed on, but not including studs or grounds per ft. sup. from 3d. to	0	0	6
Plaster board, per yd. sup. from	0	1	7
PLASTER BOARD, fixed as last, per yd. sup. from	0	2	8
Asbestos sheeting, ⅛ in., grey flat, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., *corrugated, per yd. sup.*	0	3	3
ASBESTOS SHEETING, fixed as last, flat, per yd. sup.	0	4	0
DO., corrugated, per yd. sup.	0	5	0
ASBESTOS slating or tiling on, but not including battens, or boards, plain "diamond" per square, grey	2	15	0
DO., red	3	0	0
Asbestos cement slates or tiles, ⅛ in. punched per M. grey	16	0	0
DO., *red*	18	0	0
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION FLOORING : Laid in two coats, average ⅝ in. thick, in plain colour, per yd. sup.	0	7	0
DO., ½ in. thick, suitable for domestic work, unpolished, per yd.	0	6	6
Metal casements for wood frames, domestic sizes, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO., *in metal frames, per ft. sup.*	0	1	9
HANGING only metal casement in, but not including wood frames, each	0	2	10
BUILDING in metal casement frames, per ft. sup.	0	0	7

Waterproofing compounds for cement.
Add about 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. to the cost of cement used.

PLYWOOD, per ft. sup.

Thickness	⅛ in.			¼ in.			⅜ in.			½ in.		
Qualities ..	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7	6
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	—	1 0½	10	—
Figured Oak 1 side	8½	7	—	10	8	—	11½	—	—	1 6	—	—
Plain Oak 1 side	6½	6	—	7½	7	—	9½	—	—	1 0	—	—
Oregon Pine	5	4	—	5½	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, Regent Street, W. Debate between Mr. Godfrey Giles, President of the Incorporated Institute of British Decorators, and Mr. G. G. Wornum, F.R.I.B.A., on "The Relations between the Architect and the Decorator, with a view to their closer co-operation." **5.30 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "Museums and Education." By Sir Henry A. Miers, F.R.S. The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., P.C., will preside. **8 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS: London Students' Section. Visit to Messrs. Johnson and Phillips, Ltd., Charlton, S.E. **2.30 p.m.**

R.I.B.A. and SOUTH-EASTERN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS. At Town Hall, Maidstone. "The Improvement of Town and Countryside." By R. Goulburn Lovell, A.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

BARTLETT SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, London University, Gower Street, W.C.1. "Dutch Art in its Relation to Dutch Society and Civilization." By Professor P. Geyl. **5.30 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, 17 Albert Square, Manchester. Annual Dinner at the Midland Hotel, Manchester. **7 p.m.**

UNIVERSITY, Birmingham. "The Planning of Urban Areas." By H. H. Humphries, M.INST.C.E., M.T.P.I. Third Lecture. **6.0 p.m.**

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, Regent Street, W.1. Meeting of Literature Standing Committee.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 21 Albemarle Street, W.1. "Roman London: The Decline from the Disaster of A.D. 367 to the Middle of the Fifth Century." By Gordon Home, F.S.A.(SCOT.), M.R.I. Lecture II. **5.15 p.m.**

MORLEY COLLEGE, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. "Architecture." By J. C. Squire. Chairman, Lord Askwith. **8 p.m.**

THE ARCHITECTS' AND SURVEYORS' APPROVED SOCIETY. At Surveyors' Institution, 12 Great George Street, S.W.1. Annual General Meeting. **6.15 p.m.**

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Regent's Park, N.W.1. "Chinese Architecture." By T. A. Joyce, M.A., O.B.E., Deputy Keeper, Department of Ethnography, the British Museum. **5.15 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. "The Construction of the Grid Transmission System in Great Britain." By Johnston Wright and C. W. Marshall, B.SC. **6.0 p.m.**

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, Regent Street, W.1. Meeting of Finance and House Committee.

BIRMINGHAM ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 11 Waterloo Street, Birmingham. "Dry Rot and the Death Watch Beetle." By Arthur R. Warnes, F.I.C.

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, 1 Wilbraham Place, Sloane Street, S.W.1. "Ancient Lights." By Graham Mould, Barrister-at-Law of Gray's Inn and the Middle Temple. **7.0 p.m.**

THE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Ashford. "The Design of Buildings." By R. Goulburn Lovell, A.R.I.B.A. **7.30 p.m.**

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26

Sunrise, 7.50. Sunset, 4.35.

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, Regent Street, W.1. Exhibition of Designs submitted in the Competition for the best imaginative scheme for a London Aircraft Terminus. Open daily between 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. (Saturdays 5 p.m.) until February 2. **10 a.m.**

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34–36 Bedford Square, W.C.1. "Some Modern Buildings in other Countries." By F. R. Yerbury. **3 p.m.**

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 21 Albemarle Street, W.1. "Flemish and Belgian Art." Lecture II. "The Landscape." By Emile Cammaerts, C.B.E., LL.D., F.R.HIST.S., Chevalier de l'Ordre de Leopold. **3 p.m.**

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL RURAL INDUSTRIES SUB-COMMITTEE. At Goodrich House, Hatfield. "The Principles of Design as Applied to Ironwork." By Mr. A. W. Elwood, M.I.S.I. **4.30 p.m.**

MONDAY, JANUARY 28

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34–36 Bedford Square, W.C.1. Joint Meeting of the Design and Industries Association. "Modern Bridges." Exhibition of "Bridges, Old and New." Open daily till Saturday, February 16. **7 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. Cantor Lecture. "The Treatment of Coal." By C. H. Lander, C.B.E., D.SC., Director of Fuel Research, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Lecture II. **8 p.m.**

BARTLETT SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, London University, Gower Street, W.C.1. "The Dutch School of Landscape Painting." By C. H. Collins Baker. "Steel and Reinforced Concrete Construction." By F. E. Drury, M.SC. **5.30 p.m.**

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29

KING EDWARD'S HOSPITAL FUND FOR LONDON. Lecture in the Great Hall, Westminster School, on "The Treasures of Westminster." By Lawrence E. Tanner. Tickets: Reserved 5s., Unreserved 2s. 6d., from the secretary, 7 Walbrook, E.C.4. **5.30 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Middlesbrough. Annual Dinner at the Grand Hotel, Middlesbrough. **7 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "The Shannon Scheme and its Economic Consequences." By George Fletcher. **8 p.m.**

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. At North British Station Hotel, Princes Street, Edinburgh. Annual dinner. **7 p.m.**

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY (INCORPORATED), Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane, Liverpool. Paper by Francis Jones, F.R.I.B.A.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Students' meeting. **6.30 p.m.**

BARTLETT SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, London University, Gower Street, W.C.1. "Rembrandt and Italian Art." By Professor Tancred Borenius. **5.30 p.m.**

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31

SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS: Central (Cardiff) Branch. The Technical College, Cardiff. Annual Joint Prize Distribution of the South Wales Institute of Architects (Cardiff Branch) and the Welsh School of Architecture. 4.30 to 6.30 p.m. Annual Smoking Concert at the Dormie Café, Queen Street, at 7.15 p.m. **4.30 p.m.**

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Regent's Park, N.W.1. "Indian Architecture." By H. V. Lanchester, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I. **5.15 p.m.**

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1

THE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Ashford. "The Improvement of Town and Countryside." By R. Goulburn Lovell, A.R.I.B.A. **7.30 p.m.**

THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, BEDFORDSHIRE, and HUNTINGDONSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS. Annual Dinner at the Swan Hotel, Bedford. **3.30 p.m.**

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2

Sunrise, 7.40. Sunset, 4.48.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, Regent Street, W.1. Business Meeting.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. Cantor Lecture. "The Treatment of Coal." By C. H. Lander, C.B.E., Director of Fuel Research, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Lecture III. **8 p.m.**

BARTLETT SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, London University, Gower Street, W.C.1. "Rembrandt and other Dutch Etchers and Draughtsmen." By A. M. Hind, of the British Museum. 5.30 p.m. "Reinforced Concrete Regulation." F. E. Drury, M.SC., M.I.INST.E. 6.30 p.m. **5.30 p.m.**

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Exhibition of Paintings and Drawings by Alfred C. Conrade. Open daily until Saturday, February 16, inclusive.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD. The Mappin Hall, Applied Science Dept. "Bricks." By W. T. Rees, B.SC. **7.30 p.m.**

THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Ordinary Meeting. **6 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, University College, Nottingham. "Overhead Electric Lines." By W. B. Woodhouse. Illustrated by cinematograph film. **6.45 p.m.**

The Great Hall, Westminster School, S.W.1. "The Great Fire of London." By Walter Bell, F.S.A. On behalf of King Edward's Hospital Fund. **5.30 p.m.**

UNIVERSITY, Birmingham. "The Health Aspects of Town Planning." By Sir John Robertson, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.D., B.SC. **6.0 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "The Vibrations of Railway Bridges." By Sir J. Alfred Ewing, K.C.B., M.A. **8 p.m.**

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Council Room of the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland, 15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh. "New Delhi." By Professor C. H. Reilly. **8 p.m.**

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Dutch Silver." By Miss C. J. Hudig, of Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam. **5.30 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. Annual Dinner at the Hotel Cecil, Strand. 7 for 7.30 p.m. (Applications not later than January 28.)

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8

BIRMINGHAM ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 11 Waterloo Street, Birmingham. "Compensation for Infringement of Light." By John Swarbrick, F.R.I.B.A.

THE TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE, Caxton Hall, Westminster. "The Economic Aspects of Delay and Congestion on Roads." By Col. C. H. Brassey, C.B.E., F.S.I. **6 p.m.**

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9

Sunrise 7.26. Sunset, 5.3.

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL RURAL INDUSTRIES SUB-COMMITTEE, Goodrich House, Hatfield. "The Principles of Design as Applied to Ironwork." By A. E. Elwood, M.I.S.I. **4.30 p.m.**

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1. Illustrated Lecture. "Good and Bad Architecture." By the Hon. H. A. Pakington, A.R.I.B.A. **3 p.m.**

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11

BARTLETT SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, London University, Gower Street, W.C.1. "Archæological Research in China." By Professor J. G. Andersson, of the University of Stockholm. **5.30 p.m.**

"Fundamental Details of Construction for Steel Frame Buildings." By Mr. E. E. Drury, M.SC., M.INST.E. **6.30 p.m.**

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Royal Technical College, Glasgow. "Overhead Electric Lines." By W. B. Woodhouse. Illustrated by Cinematograph film. **7.30 p.m.**

THE GREAT HALL, WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, S.W.1. "The Beginning of London." By Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, M.C., D.LITT., F.S.A. On behalf of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London. **5.30 p.m.**

UNIVERSITY, Birmingham. "The Importance of Environment." By Sir John Robertson, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.D., B.SC. **6.0 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY, Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane, Liverpool. "Honan Night."

MANCHESTER SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, 64a Bridge Street, Manchester. "Everyday Houses, English and Foreign." By Oswald P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, London, S.W.1. Informal Meeting. **6 p.m.**

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Regent's Park, N.W.1. "Egyptian Architecture." Lecturer to be arranged. **5.15 p.m.**

UNIVERSITY, SHEFFIELD, General Lecture Room. "Electric Service in the Home." By E. S. Evans. **6.15 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, S. Kensington, S.W.7. "Delft Pottery." By Professor Hudig (Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam). **5.30 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, University College, Dublin. "Overhead Electric Lines." By W. B. Woodhouse. **7.30 p.m.**

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, Shoreditch, E.2. Lectures on Furniture: I. "Tudor Houses." By Arthur Stratton, F.R.I.B.A. **7.30 p.m.**

SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, The Technical College, Cardiff. "Art and Character." By J. E. Barton, M.A.

ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE, Lecture Theatre, Park Place, Cardiff. "The Preservation of the Countryside" (The Dragon *or* The Octopus). By Major Clough Williams-Ellis, J.P., M.C. **7.0 p.m.**

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15

BIRMINGHAM ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 11 Waterloo Street, Birmingham. Annual Dinner.

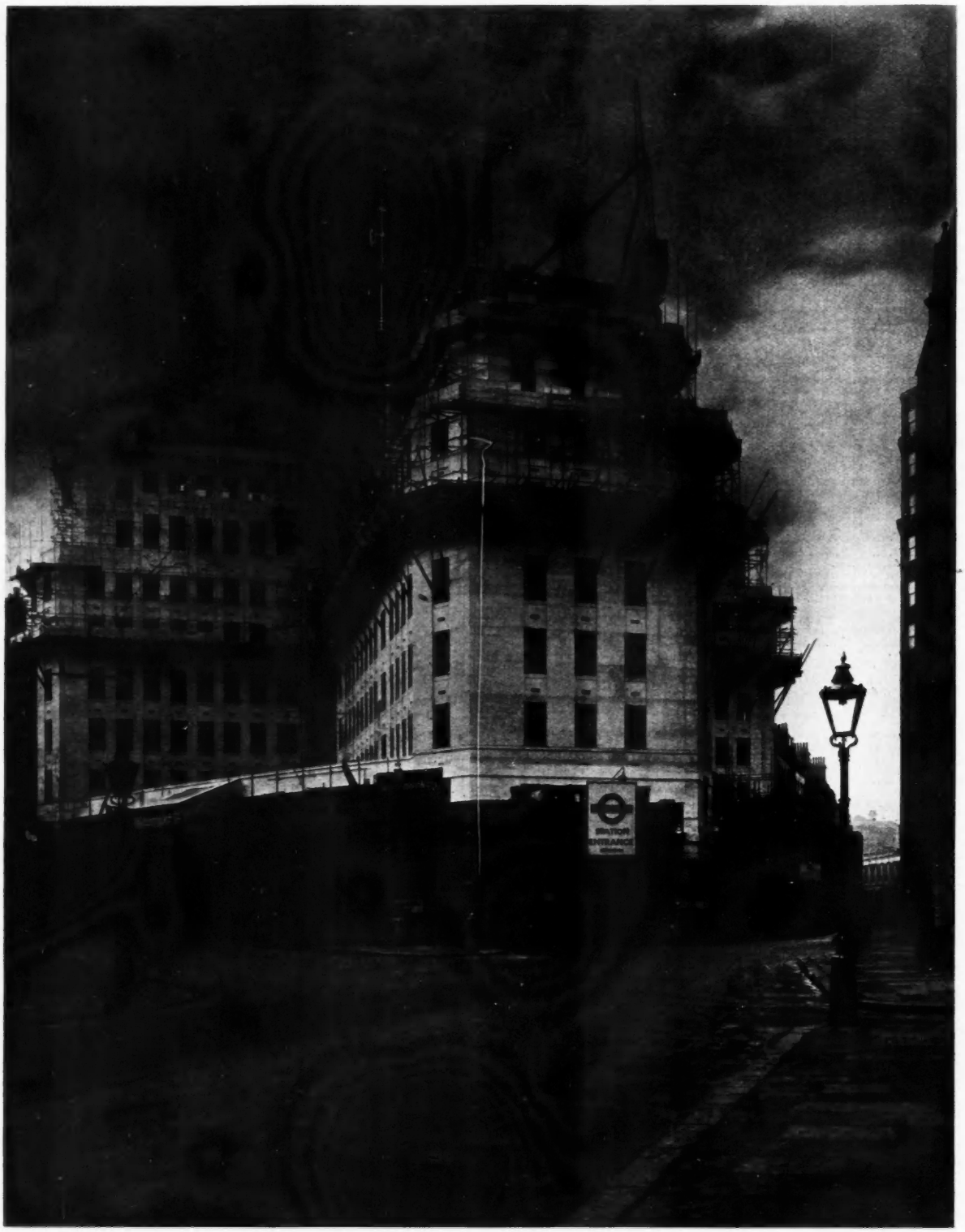
ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY, 32 Victoria Street, S.W.1. Annual Dinner.

ROYAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Glasgow. "Granite and its Uses." By Robt. Taylor. **7.45 p.m.**

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16

Sunrise, 7.13. Sunset, 5.16.

*** *Notices of arrangements for inclusion in this diary should be addressed to the Editor.*

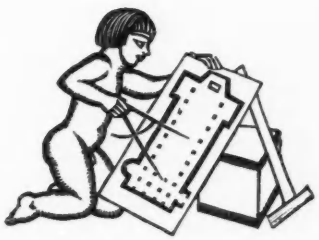


NEW OFFICE BUILDING FOR THE LONDON ELECTRIC RAILWAYS, ABOVE ST. JAMES'S PARK UNDERGROUND STATION, BROADWAY, WESTMINSTER. DESIGNED BY ADAMS, HOLDEN AND PEARSON.

"Good architecture, even when modern in style, is . . . good publicity."

[See this week's leading article on the facing page.]

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1929

A BONE WITH OUR RAILWAYS

"No architect should be subordinate to an engineer."

IF not exactly popular with the general public at present, the railways are regarded with something like open hostility by that growing section which remarks every civic blemish or squandered architectural opportunity. The Southern, for instance, is under grave suspicion of selfishly delaying the construction of the new Charing Cross Bridge. The bad old days of arrogant monopoly are gone for ever. Travellers, no longer docile in this post-war era, are by no means averse from using the power of retaliation which the rapid development of road and sky traffic has put into their hands. It would be as well for their rather restive shareholders, therefore, if the four great companies were to refrain from doing anything likely to alienate such little sympathy as they still deserve. They might, indeed, easily increase it by making their stations more attractive. The Underground has already taught them that good—which does not necessarily mean what chairmen are fond of calling "palatial and imposing"—architecture, *even when modern in style*, is now quite definitely good publicity. This might have been realized some time ago were amateur and professional railway directors less venerably impervious to the spirit of the twentieth century. The Northern Railway of France has recently constructed corridor carriages, the interior decoration of which was entrusted to well-known architectural craftsmen. One can hear senile chuckles echoing derisively through our massively-panelled board-rooms: "Just like those French fellows! What next, I wonder?"

The architectural profession has an even bigger bone to pick with the railways. It is nothing short of scandalous, especially since their grouping, that each of "The Big Four" has not a proper, independent architectural staff in charge of an eminent Fellow of the Royal Institute. By independent no more is meant than some such reasonable autonomy, and consequent prestige, as is enjoyed by the architects' departments of H.M. Office of Works and the larger municipalities. The existing hole-and-corner organizations are compatible with the activities of speculative building societies rather than of great public undertakings. Yet that as good architects can be found among them as elsewhere, the new stations at Ramsgate, Shoreditch, and Welwyn attest. Recent correspondence in *Modern Transport* has revealed (what must have been all along suspected) that even the best of these get no scope, but are badgered and snubbed by those "genuine railwaymen," the hierarchically superior engineers, who, of course, "could do an architect's scale drawings just as well themselves if only they had the time." No architect should be subordinate to an engineer except in purely engineering work—when there is little, if any, need of his services. Paradoxically enough, most buildings designed by engineers or surveyors are conspicuous for superfluous "architectural trimmings."

The reasons for the effacement of the architect are not far to seek. Railways have always been built by engineers and surveyors and run by the former, aided, curiously enough, by solicitors. It is natural for them to imagine they can carry out what may seem to them perfectly straightforward constructional jobs because they possess first-hand technical knowledge of the practical requirements which must be satisfied. They realize, too, that architects willingly admit railway engineering to have sometimes produced works of real beauty, as in the Britannia, Forth, and Saltash bridges.

But what have the railway companies made of the unequalled architectural opportunities they have themselves created? Who ever heard of a British railway holding a competition for the design of an important terminus? Can this be because the Ruskinian Rhineland castle which Gilbert Scott the First built at St. Pancras (would that his grandson might rebuild it!) in his pinnacled and gargoyled contempt for the very function of a railway, has acted as a perpetual deterrent? In any case, for the past fifty years railway directors seem to have considered that they alone were competent æsthetic judges. The board of the Great Western has, perhaps, the worst record of all in this respect, as Snow Hill Station at Birmingham will long stand to witness. The inference is that this otherwise progressive company does not employ a single qualified architect.

Admittedly, despite such notable recent exemplars as Leipzig and Stuttgart, a proper station style, at once functionally symbolic and severely practical, has not yet been evolved. But this is no reason for giving up the attempt to find it, say, in the new terminus that is to supersede the old Charing Cross.

NEWS AND TOPICS

THE "BEST BUILDING" MEDAL

THE "Best Building of the Year" medal is probably the only architectural item that does arouse a spark of interest in the mind of plain Mr. John Brown. Royal gold medals, Rome scholarships, and the name of the architect of the latest bank building leave him cold and turning his newspaper in search of more spicy things. But the "Best Building" medal—there is sport in it, a dash of the dog. Almost, one could book a bet on the thing.

*

The R.I.B.A., as is now well known, gives the medal for the best street elevation. The architect receives the medal, and a copy is also given to his client who commissioned the building. Recently, too, it has been proposed to mark the buildings so distinguished with a plaque recording the award. The last award, of course, was to Sir Giles Gilbert Scott for his own house in Clarendon Place. The first award went to Mr. W. Curtis Green for his Wolseley building in Piccadilly.

*

For some years past the *Baltimore Evening Sun* has awarded a medal for the most pleasing building erected in Baltimore, but the Baltimore method differs from the English in that the medal is given, not to the architect, but to the building owner—the client. And this, too, is reasonable enough. For whether a building be good or bad may be as much in the hands of the client as in those of his architect.

*

ANOTHER STATUE OF SIR CHRISTOPHER

We are not content to leave St. Paul's as Wren's only monument. Pictures there are, prints, plaques, statues, busts. I have never seen them assembled together—I should like to—but from my memory they are as different as the "originals" of William Shakespeare himself. The illustration here is of the most recent of them—a statue by the late Henry Poole, R.A., from the exhibition at the Leicester Galleries. Where Mr. Poole went for his material I do not know, but he has given us a very good Wren indeed. The R.I.B.A. have the Kneller painting; this statue would look well in the entrance hall of their new building.

*

THE LONDON GROUP

I can't help feeling that the twenty-sixth exhibition at the New Burlington Galleries ought to be much better than it really is; and how much better it might really be! Two hundred and fifty pictures, drawings, and sculptures are too many for a group. Now fifty, which I feel I could without trouble select, would make a group. As there are too many works, so there are too many artists, and yet many of their names are familiar as being the authors of respectable pictures. I should put on my list Mark Gertler; for his centre oil-picture of a "Sleeping Nude," in the large gallery, is a complete painting that makes the many which appear to have just started look merely silly. It is accomplished, and there are few that are—and there lies the fault. Many of the exhibitors at the show have got as far as they can go, and in some cases the journey was hardly worth the undertaking. Bernard Meninsky, Duncan Grant, Elliott Seabrooke, Matthew Smith, Bernard Adeney, Charles Ginner are there; but I should hardly like to say that all of them are decently represented. My fear is that they have followed Mr. Sickert (Richard) too closely and have judged too freely that any old thing will do. It won't. There are fifty things there that will, however; and two of them are in the sculpture section and both are carved: Edna Manley's "Boy with Reed" in mahogany, and Alan Durst's "Archer" in cedarwood. Mrs. Manley has gone to Jamaica, where they don't cast in bronze, and has therefore perforce to carve instead of model; Alan Durst never models. These two carved pieces are full of interest—the first of promise, the second of fulfilment.

*

WANTED—GRATES FOR SMOKELESS FUEL

The removal of the ordinary coal fire from the designs of all new houses is recommended by Professor Charles R. Darling as a first step towards the abolition of smoke. In a paper read last week before the Royal Society of Arts, Professor Darling said that five-sixths of the smoke discharged into the atmosphere of London being of domestic origin, it followed that the prevention of the nuisance was mainly a domestic problem. In spite of gas fires, electric radiators, and other heating contrivances of recent years, the output of smoke was almost as great as ever. This was a matter which specially concerned local building authorities and medical officers of health, who should use their full



Sir Christopher Wren. By the late Henry Poole, exhibited at the Leicester Galleries.

powers to secure the change. Secondly, efforts should be made to induce landlords and tenants of existing houses to convert the grates at present used for burning coal into the smokeless variety. Although this would entail a small outlay, the cost would be recovered later by the saving in fuel effected, and an arrangement might be made between landlord and tenant so that neither would suffer financially. The grate manufacturers would lose nothing by the change. The only sufferers would be the chimney sweeps, whose occupation would be very well gone.

*

GOOD KING WENCESLAS

It seems that good King Wenceslas was never the patriarch we have always imagined, neither did he accomplish anything special on the Feast of Stephen. He was more like our own St. George—a debonair, white-clad knight, who was murdered when sadly too young by his brother, who ruled after him. It was said that this happened in 935, when the king was twenty-eight, but now the date is altered to 929, making him only twenty-two; and this is how he appears on the posters which have been prepared in Prague for the festivities which will take place next July in the saint-king's honour. On the gold coins of Czechoslovakia, however, his portrait looks much older; but I have often noticed that medallists and coin-makers usually add a few years to the age of their subjects. The frescoes in the chapel dedicated to St. Wenceslas in the Prague Cathedral of St. Vitus are interesting, as is all the Gothic work in Prague, which has a habit of getting itself talked about as thoroughly baroque. Gothic or baroque, all the ecclesiastical architecture of the Czechoslovak capital is vastly attractive, and the Czech painters and print-makers have exploited it to good purpose. T. F. Simon, one of the best of the Czech etchers, has made St. Nicholas's Church the subject of a plate.



St. Nicholas's Church, Prague. By T. F. Simon, the Czech etcher.

*

DISFIGUREMENTS IN COUNTRY PLACES

The new exhibition which the Council for the Preservation of Rural England is going to give in London at the end of February should be a landmark in the Council's campaign to check the spoiling of England. It is being organized on the lines of the poster and photograph exhibition which was shown at the Leicester Congress, and later at the A.A. Mr. Guy Dawber and Mr. Clough William-Ellis are busily collecting photographs, from Land's End to John o' Groats, of outrageous buildings, hoardings, advertisements and other conspicuous disfigurements in country places. I understand that a particular prospect which excites the just wrath of the Council is the probability of overhead cables passing over the countryside under the electricity schemes. The Council hope to get support from other societies and from various rural authorities who up to the present have generally supported its projects with great readiness.

*

In all parts of the country fears have been expressed as to the probable disfigurement of the countryside caused by the network of cables to be set up as part of the National Electricity Scheme of the Government. The views of the Oxford Preservation Trust, expressed in their second annual report on this matter, are of special interest. Two colleges, over whose land the cables were to be carried, asked the Trust to advise on this question. Accordingly, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, the Warden of New College, and Sir Michael Sadler, the Master of University College, visited the line of poles that had already been put up. They were agreeably surprised to find that at a little distance the single poles fade into the background and are little noticeable against woodland. They came to the conclusion that straight lines of poles will, as a rule, especially if skylines are avoided, be less noticeable than electric standards. They think that the eye will quickly get accustomed to these new notes in the landscape and that the scenery, though it will not be improved by them, will not be seriously marred. They do, however, feel concern " at the advent of the huge steel standards which, unless they are misinformed, the Government has it in mind to set up along the front lines of its transmission of power, and some of which will, in the not distant future, tower above the Oxfordshire fields."

*

IT *WAS* A SHIPPING OFFICE !

I am told the story of a Dutch architect who designed a big shipping office in Amsterdam. There were symbols of the sea in its architecture, and models of big ships were displayed in the windows. Photographs came to England, and one of the illustrated weeklies described it as a hotel. But they also went farther. The caption-writer, with a gift for criticizing, said he did not think much of the building as a hotel, but it would have made a fine shipping office. And the architect himself then came to England, and was very angry, and banged the editor's table with his fist, and said " It ees a sheeping office, you peeg, it ees a sheeping office."

ASTRAGAL





A stream or lake is almost indispensable. The old garden in the compound of Tokyo arsenal (right; by permission of the Japanese War Office) and that of Mr. Hara (left) are composed about the water.

GARDEN-ART IN JAPAN

Where Beauty Springs from Well-kept Rules

BY JIRO HARADA

Though the finest gardens in any country are the work of those versed in the architecture of landscape, many haphazard gardeners fail to rise above the trite dictionary definition of "a piece of land on which flowers, etc., are cultivated." In Japan, definite laws of art are generally recognized and followed. Mr. Jiro Harada, who has done much to explain the ideals of Japanese art to Western minds, states the age-old principles observed in laying out even the smallest plot of land in his country, so that it may be a place of refreshment to the spirit.

NO Japanese house is without its garden. Be it small or large, the garden is considered as an integral part of the home. One invariably finds a leaning tree half concealing the front entrance of the house when viewed from the outer gate, or swaying branches of pine or maple silhouetted on the paper sliding screens when one is within. Neither is any room quite complete without its view of a landscape with a lake or a stream, or a mere suggestion of either of them; nor, even when it is closed, without the sound of falling water or the rustle of the wind through the trees outside. However small the ground at his disposal, the Japanese contrives to form a garden of some kind. For there is a deep love of Nature in the people.

TWO TYPES OF GARDENS

Generally speaking, there are two types of Japanese gardens: *tsukiyama* (artificial hills) and *hira-niwa* (the level garden). Each is capable of being treated in three different degrees of elaboration with an infinite number of degrees between them, as in the case of painting, calligraphy, flower-arrangement, and some other branches of native art. These three main features of treatment are known in Japan as *shin*, *gyo*, and *so*, signifying elaborate, intermediary, and abbreviated forms.

FIRST PRINCIPLES OF LAYOUT

The Japanese garden is laid out, whenever possible, on the southern side of the house, which is constructed to open southward to the sun, a greater proportion of wall being used on the nothern side. The garden is so planned that the best view of it may be obtained from the main room of the house, but it is to be enjoyed from other rooms as well. From ancient times it has been considered most natural, and therefore best, for the stream to start from the east, take a southerly turn and flow out to the west, care being





Landscape-architects are held in esteem; the garden of Mr. Aikawa (left) was designed by Watanabe; that of Mr. Ichida, in Kyoto (right), by Ogawa, both eminent in their profession.



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Even where no water actually exists, a subtle suggestion of its presence is often conveyed, as by the crossing-stone seen in the first view, or the "cascade" of steps in the third. (1) Old castle garden in Nagoya, (2) the Botanical Gardens, Tokyo, under snow, (3) Viscount Sakai's garden, Tokyo, (4) and (5) Baron Fujita's home, Tokyo, (6) sunk garden of Marquis Asano, Tokyo, (7) Chosho-in (Temple), Kyoto.

necessary not to cut the garden into halves by letting it run across the middle. Its course should be steep and winding, towards the source rather than towards the end. Stones should be used in steep and winding places and sand where there is less grade; and here, also, there may be some water plants on the bank.

Whether it forms the source of the stream or not, the waterfall is almost indispensable in the artificial hill garden. It should be so placed as to have the sun and the moon shine upon it, and so provided



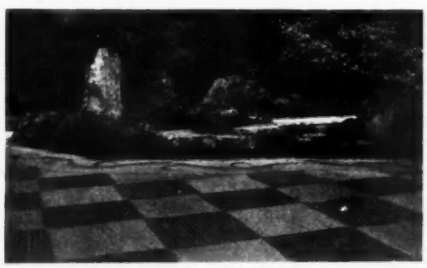
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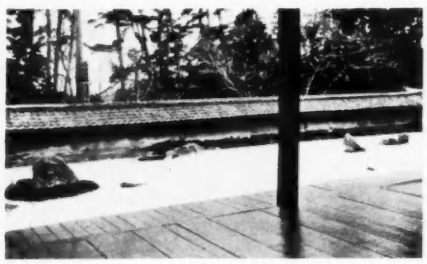
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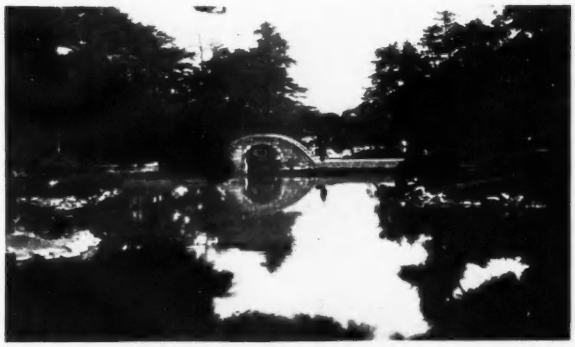


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Examples showing the employment of artifice to enhance features of natural beauty. (1) At Mr. Iida's home in Kyoto, in a design by K. Niwa, executed by Ogawa, sand is made to suggest Biwa Lake ; (2) bridge in Mr. Tanaka's garden, Tokyo ; (3) Mr. Tomita's garden at Nagoya, designed by himself; (4) garden of the Kaisando of Tofukuji, with patterned sand ; (5) under the veranda of Ryoan-ji, a mere strip of sand and stones, attributed to So-ami ; (6) steps in the garden of Mrs. Uryu, Tokyo ; (7) in the grounds of Marquis Tokugawa, Tokyo ; (8) Viscount Sakai's lake at Tokyo, dried up since the earthquake of 1923.

with trees as not to have its full length exposed. It must have hills behind it in order to convey an idea that it is being fed by a stream running between them. Some of them are made to represent a succession of cataracts,





Further illustrations of the cult of the lake, in the garden of the former Shiba detached palace, Tokyo (left), and in that of Marquis Asano's country estate at Hiroshima.

but most of them are made to fall into one end of the lake.

The lake itself should be irregular in shape, with nooks and promontories, its shore-line being so curved and indented as to look natural and make it impossible to obtain a complete view of it from any one point; this will give a greater depth to the landscape. If of a large size, it should have islands, one of which may represent *horaizan* (the Elysian isle) in the form of a tortoise with appropriate stones to mark the head, legs, and tail, planted with pine trees and without any bridge. There should be promontories on the left and on the right, one more receding than the other. The outlet of the lake should be concealed as much as possible so as to avoid exposing the unsightly view of dead leaves, etc., which invariably collect there.

The "guardian" stone, being the chief stone used, should be given an important position, generally by the waterfall, all other stones being used in subordinate relation to it. Likewise there should be an important tree near the middle of the garden to give it strength and character. The hills must be so shaped and arranged, the rocks and trees so placed and planted, bridges and stone lanterns so disposed as to be not only beautiful in their immediate surroundings, but to contribute their part to the harmony and value of the whole.

HOW THE LEVEL GARDEN MAY BE TREATED

The level garden often aims at expressing the sylvan solitude found in valleys, at representing a moor, or even suggesting an ocean by means of sand, etc. Often "dry" landscapes are created by composing stones to form the cascade bed, or the stream is suggested by the use of a monolithic bridge; even water itself is mimicked by means of sand, lawn, or creeping juniper, etc. Sometimes the level garden is very simply treated in a style known as "literary men's style," with a few palm trees and strangely-shaped Chinese rocks, or clumps of bamboo and stones. Or there may be a "passage garden" with stepping-stones leading to the tea-room in the garden, which demands special construction to meet the requirements of the tea ceremony.

THE ILLUSION OF DISTANCE

One strong characteristic of Japanese landscape-gardening is an effort to make the most of the small space at disposal. It may be so laid out and trees may be so planted as to hide the walls that limit it and give an illusion of its continuance to the distant hills far beyond its actual confines. Even a narrow strip of ground in front of a room may be so treated as to form a foreground to the vast expanse of country which may lie beyond it. Some gardens are best appreciated from the house, while others may be enjoyed by strolling through them, in which case they should be so laid out that different views may be obtained at every turn.

All sorts of rules have been handed down from generation to generation as to the layout of the garden, the composition in stones, etc. Into the art of garden-making all sorts of religious and philosophic principles have also been woven, as well as many superstitions centuries old; but the principal aim has always been to make the garden natural—a fitting place for man to see himself in right proportion to the Infinite. The Japanese have tried to emphasize in their gardens the charm of the quality of restraint, of beauty so concealed that it may be discovered by those who will.





Whenever possible, the south, or main, front of a building is planned to afford a view across water, as at the Temple Dentsu-in, Tokyo (left), and Kinkakuji's fourteenth-century garden (right).

THORPE HALL, PETERBOROUGH

Details by John Webb (*c.* 1656)

BY NATHANIEL LLOYD

THERE is no direct authority as to the designer of Thorpe Hall, and any conclusion to which one may come must be the fruit of the collection of indirect evidence and comparison with work known to be by certain men. Mr. J. A. Gotch, than whom no one is better equipped or able, has made a special study of this house, and has satisfied himself that Webb was the author.

Thorpe Hall was one of the few important buildings put up during the Commonwealth, being completed about 1656. Like work in other buildings of what may be styled the school of Inigo Jones, its details have that unmistakable stamp of virility that even the graceful productions of Sir Christopher Wren scarcely achieved. Like Coleshill, Hamstead Marshall, and other houses of the middle and later half of the seventeenth century, Thorpe Hall has magnificent gate piers, one of which is illustrated in the photograph on this page, and two others, which differ slightly from them, in Hakewill's drawings, figures AA and G, pages 167 and 169. All have niches set between pilasters; and are terminated by falcons, the crest of Oliver St. John, Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas, secretary to and a kinsman of the Lord Protector, Oliver Cromwell, who was the builder of the house. Often these niches in the piers were left empty, but at Thorpe several of them are furnished with columns with extraordinary capital terminations, as those in figure AA, page 167. The sculpture of all the details—lion masks, whorls, etc.—at Thorpe is excellent.

The doorway leading from the south gardens to the kitchen court is an admirable instance of sturdy suitability to purpose, well proportioned and entirely free from any trace of clumsiness. It is characteristic of the Jones school—the architrave lines, broken into croisettes, and the pilasters, terminating in decorative whorls, are features which we find also within the building and recognize as contemporary. Such details as are not fully brought out in the photograph on page 168 are shown in the reproduction of a drawing made by Arthur W. Hakewill in 1851 (figure F, page 169).

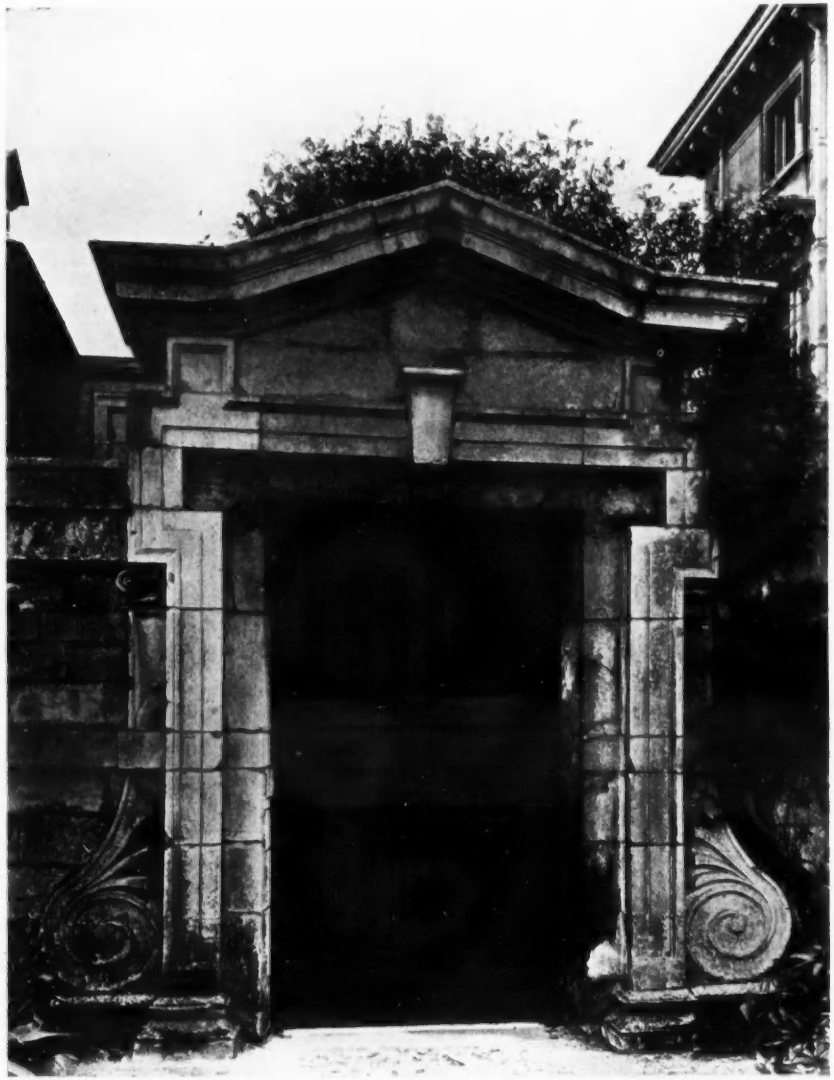
The crowning glories of Thorpe—alas! the original cupola, which covered the head of the stairs where they came through the middle of the roof, is gone—are the chimneys, of which there are four, all exactly like that in the photograph on page 168, and all symmetrically disposed. The stacks recall those at Coleshill (though they have nothing in common in their detail) in their simplicity and in the fine quality of their design. Hakewill seems to have missed some subtleties of the mouldings in his details (figures 1–5, page 170), the astragal moulding being too much rounded. The profile in the photograph clearly exposes this error, to copy which would produce a disappointing result.



One of the gateways. The falcon was the crest of Oliver St. John, who built Thorpe Hall.



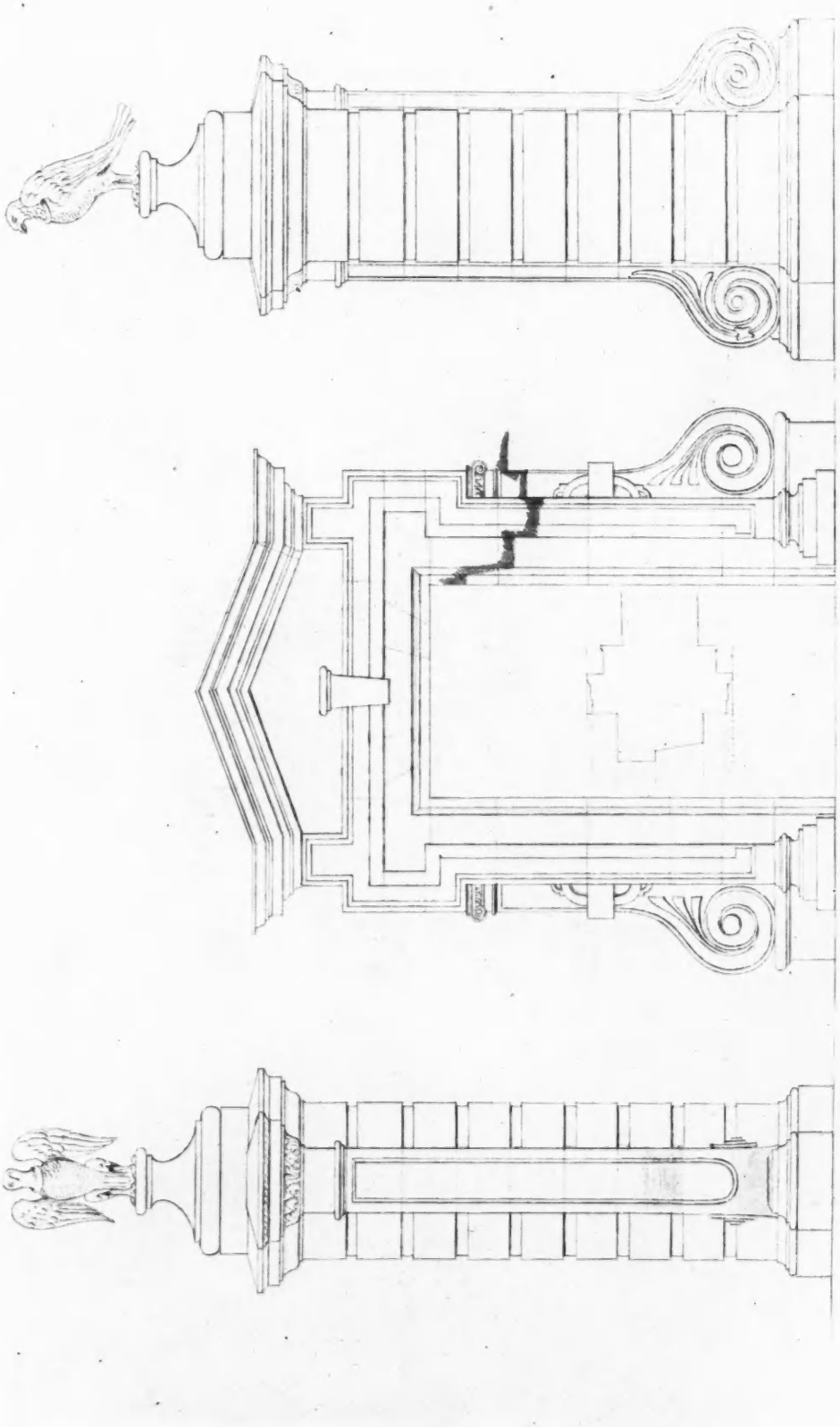
Thorpe Hall. Plans, elevations, and section of gate piers, similar to those photographed on page 166.



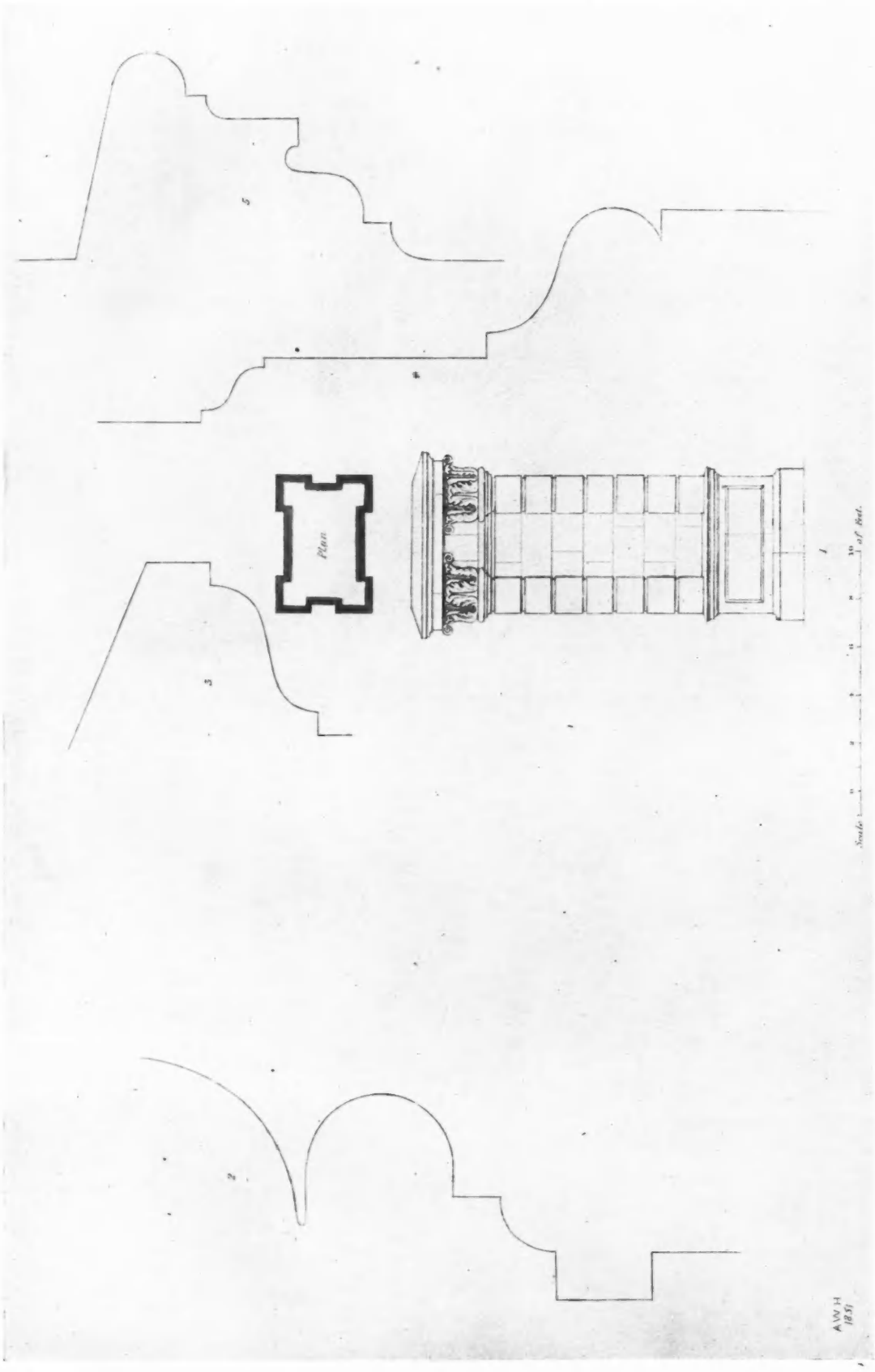
Thorpe Hall. The doorway leading from the south gardens to the kitchen court.



Thorpe Hall. One of the four chimney shafts to the main building.



Thorpe Hall. F : plan and elevation of the doorway photographed on page 168 ; G : front and side elevations of a gate pier, a variant of that illustrated on pages 166 and 167.



Thorpe Hall. 1: plan and elevation of chimney shafts to main building; 2: section of astragal moulding to capitals; 3: section of crowning moulding to the chimney shafts; 4: section through the lower portion of pedestal to chimney shafts; 5: section of crowning mouldings to pedestal.

MEMORIAL HOMES AT AYLESBY, LINCOLNSHIRE



These homes have been erected to the memory of Captain Willmer McAulay, R.F.A. (T.F.), who was killed in action in France in 1916. The main front shown above faces due south.



The central feature of the main front. Externally the building is faced with Daneshill bricks, and has Ancaster stone dressings. The roof is covered with pantiles of a special local type.

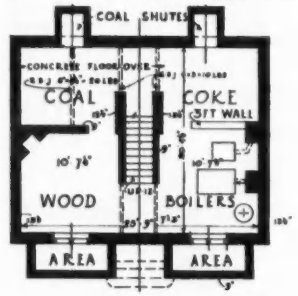


The Francis Willmer McAulay Memorial Homes, at Aylesby, near Grimsby.] *[By C. H. James.*

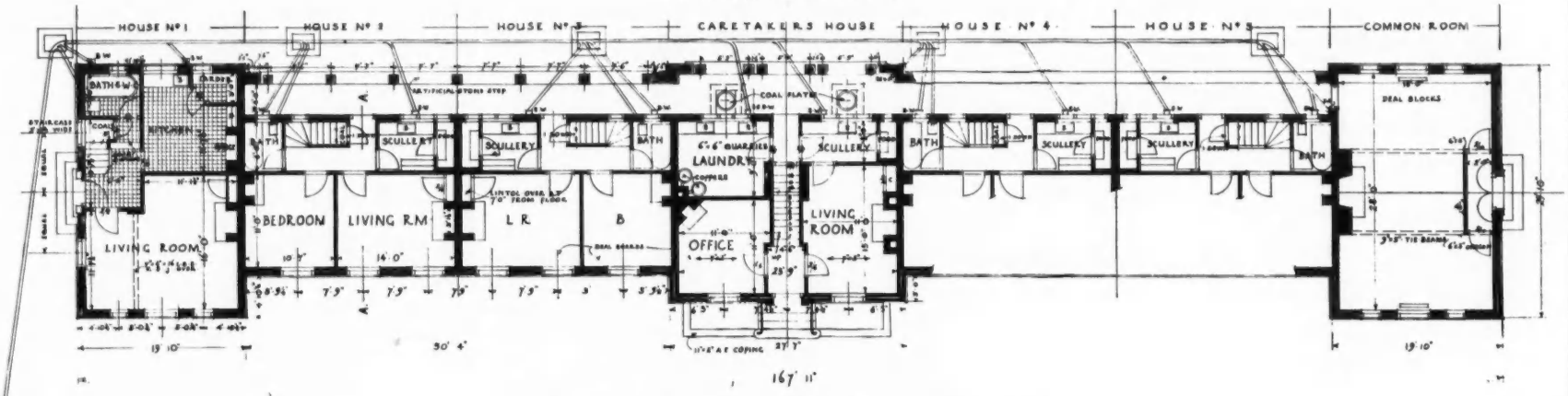
The west end and the north front. A feature of the building is the provision of sash windows with solid shutters instead of the usual cottage type of casement window.

THE FRANCIS WILLMER McAULAY MEMORIAL HOMES, AYLESBY, LINCS.

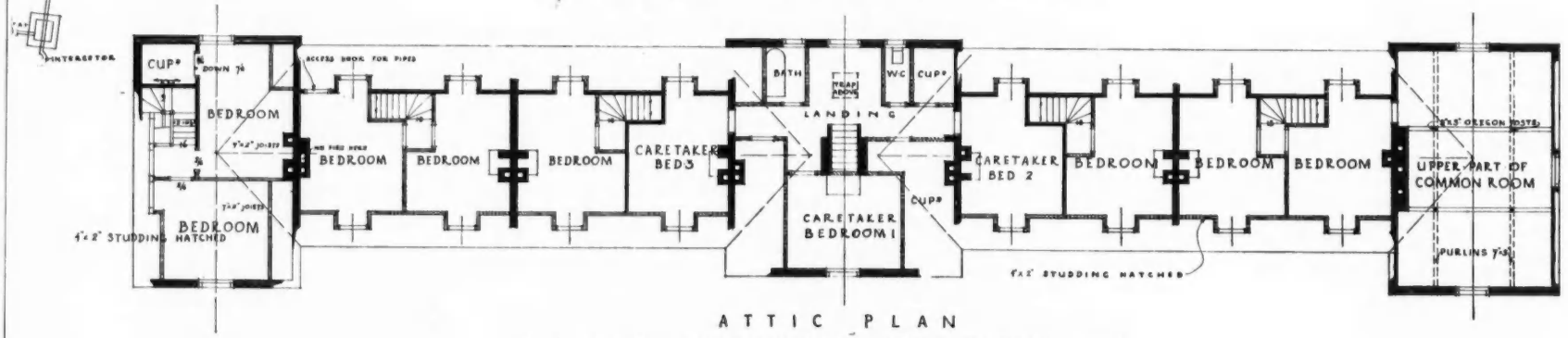
This building has been erected to provide homes, not so much for old people as for anyone in difficult circumstances, such as widows with young children, or disabled ex-Service men with families. There are five houses. Some have two bedrooms, and the others three. Each house has a living-room at the front, and a scullery and larder at the back. Each also has a bathroom on the ground floor. In the centre of the building is a caretaker's house. The internal woodwork is British Columbian pine, stained a different colour in each house, and polished. Hot water is supplied to all the houses.



BASEMENT PLAN

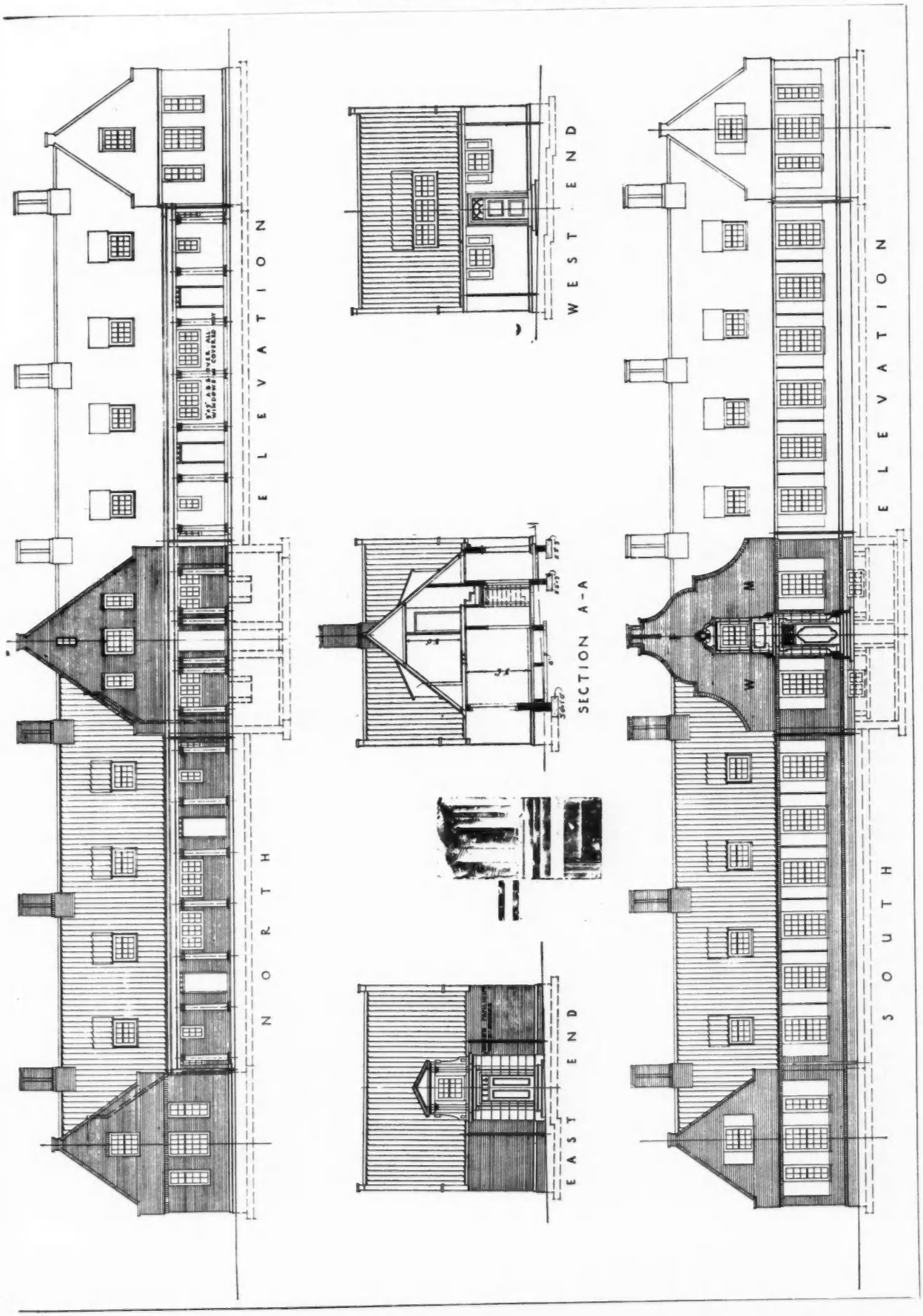


GROUND FLOOR PLAN



ATTIC PLAN

SCALE 10 5 10 20 30 40 50


NORTH ELEVATION
WEST END
SECTION A-A
EAST END
SOUTH ELEVATION



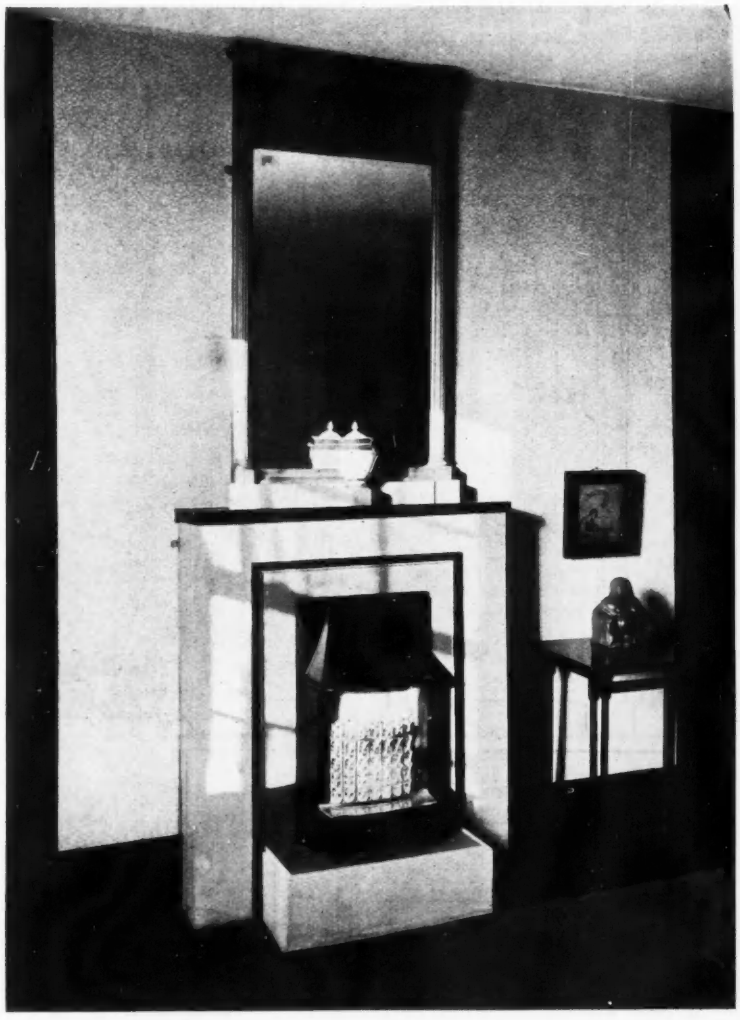
The centre gable on the main (south) front. The cartouche, rosettes and consoles of the doorway, and the lettering in the panel were carved by an instructor from the local school of art. The ironwork in the fanlight and the guard rail to the steps were made to the architect's designs by the local blacksmith.





The Francis Willmer McAulay Homes, Aylesby, near Grimsby.] *[By C. H. James.*

The west and the east ends. The doorway in the east end leads to the common room, a meeting-place for the inhabitants as well as the villagers. A common laundry and two bowling-greens are also provided for the use of the tenants.

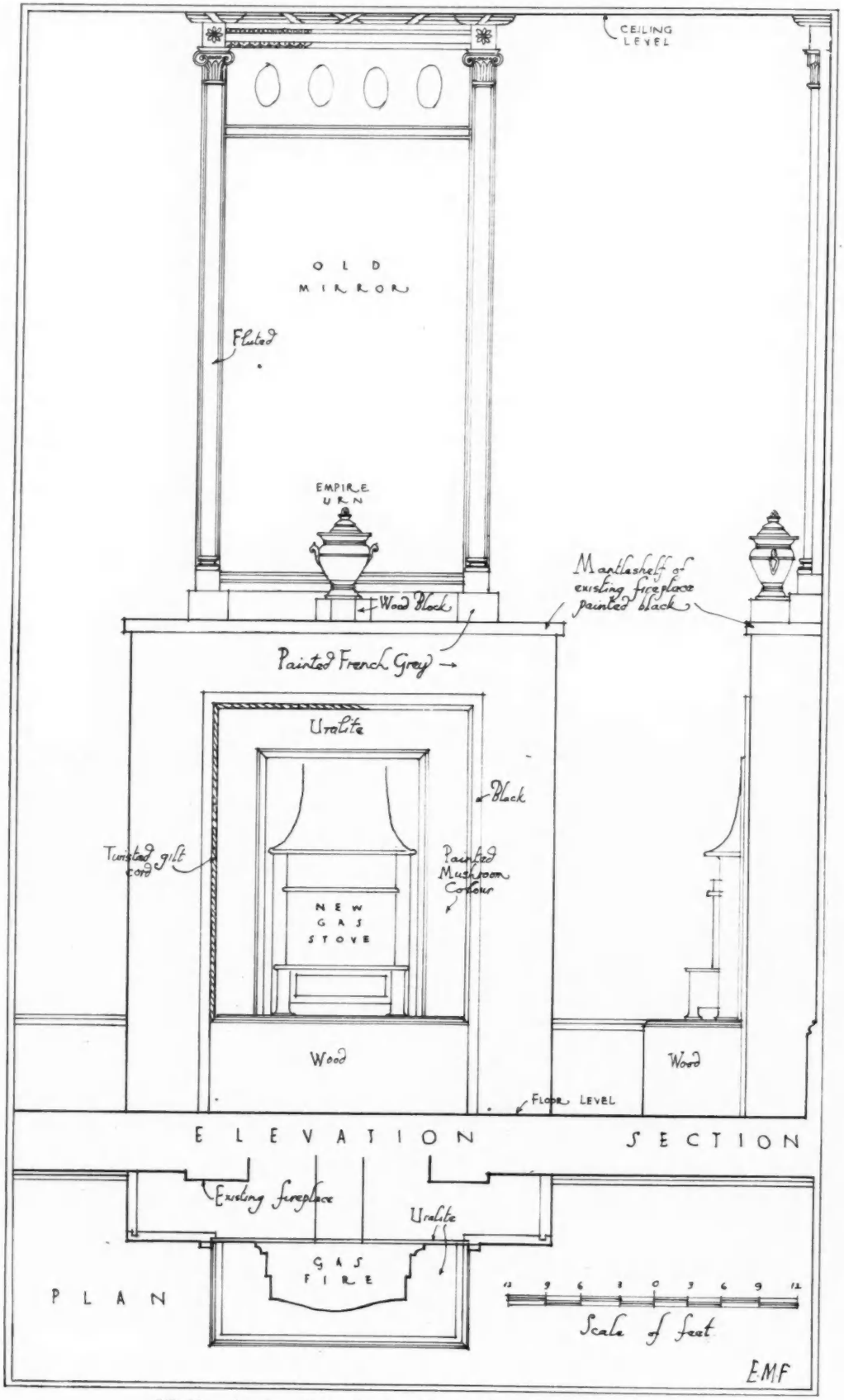


A FIREPLACE COMPOSITION

DESIGNED BY E. MAXWELL FRY

It was required to adapt the small fireplace of a top-floor room in a London house to the uses of a converted flat, at little expense and without structural alterations. The corner part was built out under the existing mantelshelf, and a gas fire placed upon a wooden base, protected from fire by Uralite, and then painted in grey, mushroom, and black. This forms a base for an old gilt Georgian mirror, with a white and gold Empire urn to provide the high lights. A photograph necessarily fails to reproduce the relative colour values of the grey and mushroom.

[A working drawing appears on page 176.]



Working drawing of the fireplace illustrated on the previous page.

LITERATURE

DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE OF THE SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES

There are many level-headed men among modernist architects who hold that the picture-book illustrating historical examples has had as pernicious an effect on practitioners and students of the last fifty years as the old calf-bound manuals of the eighteenth century and the Gothic scrap-books of the nineteenth had on our ancestors. It may be argued with equal justice that sumptuous albums illustrating advanced contemporary work in Continental Europe have not been an unmixed blessing either, for, in the hands of injudicious or inexperienced architects, they have brought into our midst many features which are altogether exotic and unsuited to our English temperament. Modernism has been well defined as "a state of mind"—a state of mind which is receptive rather than retrospective—and such an attitude has characterized some of the best minds in all periods. We are accustomed to look on Brunelleschi as the arch-fiend who first started the fashion of blindly copying the antique, but we do not always remember that Brunelleschi's study of Roman ruins also enabled him to build the dome at Florence—a task which he set out to accomplish at a very early age, when all the famous architects of Italy had given it up as hopeless. Brunelleschi was, in fact, an almost ideal blend of traditionalist and modernist. The misuse of architectural copybooks and picture-books at all periods has been due, and is still due, to intellectual laziness. Illustrations which should supply inspiration are used blindly as copies, and no thought is devoted to the circumstances or social conditions under which the buildings illustrated have been brought into being. That is why titbits from French cathedrals, Venetian palaces, Viennese baroque fountains, and Swedish town halls have been spattered all over urban and rural England for a century past. They are not English, they never will be; and mistakes of this sort matter even more in the country than in the town.

The first edition of *Field and Bunney*, as it is affectionately known in the offices of many architects who possess a well-thumbed copy, appeared in 1905 and suffers from few of these defects. To begin with, it is introduced by an admirable preliminary essay which the authors have quite justifiably left unaltered in the new edition, for the sanity of their outlook needs no revision to bring it into line with the spirit of the age. The architecture they describe and illustrate is distinguished, as they remark, by "the essentially English quality of sobriety"; and in nearly every case it may be described, in the words Carlyle used of Chelsea Hospital, as "the work of a gentleman." Its manners are excellent; it insults neither its neighbours nor the landscape. It is admirably attuned to its Gothic ancestors, for, like them, it is grounded on preceding tradition, on local materials, and on commonsense social requirements. It never poses and never "swanks." Palladianism has entered into its make-up, but one is not conscious of that. Yet some of its most distinctive features—steep hipped roofs, bold and massive chimneys, graceful dormers—are neither Gothic nor Palladian. Properly used, this book can do no harm, but should teach us all something of the



St. Clement's Almshouses, Oxford (1700). [*From* English Domestic Architecture of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries.]

glory of that quiet English domestic architecture which, according to eminent foreign critics, is our most important architectural heritage.

Descending to details, it may be added that the new edition, though printed on a rather over-glazed paper, is in all other respects a great improvement on the old. It is much smaller in form and more convenient to handle. Text and illustrations are more closely related to one another. The letterpress is unaltered, one small illustration has been omitted, and the five new illustrations include three admirable measured drawings by Mr. Bunney of houses in Westmorland and Staffordshire. Two or three statements are open to question nowadays: that no working drawings were used in the Middle Ages (pp. 3-4), that St. George's Hall at Liverpool shows "nothing but the ideas of other times and countries" (p. 4), and that Cranborne Manor, Coleshill, and Pendell were designed by Inigo Jones (p. 12). Also, while it may be true that this seventeenth- and eighteenth-century architecture does admit of "mouldings run by machinery" and other modern innovations (p. 6), it depends for effect on substantial construction, steep hipped roofs, small-paned windows, and many other things which are so often forbidden in modern building. Finally, a striving for Georgian symmetry has often led young architects (and older ones, too) into planning which is unpractical and wasteful domestically.

MARTIN S. BRIGGS

English Domestic Architecture of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. (Second edition.) By Horace Field and Michael Bunney. Geo. Bell and Sons, Ltd. Price 18s. net.

CONFESSIONS OF AN INCURABLE COLLECTOR

Mr. Desmond Coke's book of confessions is simply delightful. Here are some of the hundred and one topics that cry out for discussion; I take them from the index:—"Americans, alleged to go mad, 51; like panoramas, 53; . . . clever about Rowlandson, 96; buy his work, 145, 176; discussed in full, chapter xiii . . ."; "Brangwyn, amazing purchase of a, 225-226"; "Collectors, perils of, 11; . . . eternally young, 16; . . . largely bachelors, 17; never lonely, 20; . . . improve with age, 28 . . ."; "Dealers, guarantees of, condemned, 23; not the foes of collectors, 91; . . . thought the author a mug, 94 . . ."; "Harris, Frank, future task of, 98"; "Macaulay, Miss Rose, inevitable distress of, 197"; "'Modernism,' that delusion of each generation, 63 . . ."; "Morland, 'a low coxcomb,' 104"; "Raingo, Lord, his dilatory decease almost equalled, 74"; "Shakespeare, compared with Rowlandson, 97"; "Shaw, Bernard, the legend of, 98"; "Venuses, just-not-nude, tendency of Royal Academeans towards, 188"; "Wives, change of, substitute for, suggested, 21"—there! I ask you how I am to deal in half a column with such a book? The task is impossible. You must go to the book yourselves. In conclusion, I shall merely mention that it contains fifty-eight very interesting illustrations (including a Rowlandson frontispiece in colour and, as end-paper, an eighteenth-century group in silhouette), and transcribe the characteristic penultimate paragraph. By the time you reach it, you have come to know Mr. Desmond Coke really well. Indeed, if you are "his sort," you are intimate friends with him before you have got to the end of his first chapter. In writing his book he is painting his own portrait. Here is the last whimsical touch to it—or the last but one:

"If it could be remembered of me, at my death, that I loved Beauty and tried modestly to save it from oblivion; that I wrote novels, mediocre, indeed, but such that they were 'all my own work' and could not be docketed as copies of some greater master; that I gave England a collection, such as could not now be bought, of painted silhouettes by English artists of the eighteenth century; that I helped her to keep in England the paintings of Rowlandson, a great and very English artist; that I was almost the first buyer of some English moderns, I shall not feel, remote and leisure-demanding idiot as I am, that I have failed totally in the career I set myself, not narrowly, of 'Art.'"

FREDERIC WHYTE

Confessions of an Incurable Collector. By Desmond Coke. Chapman and Hall. £1 1s.

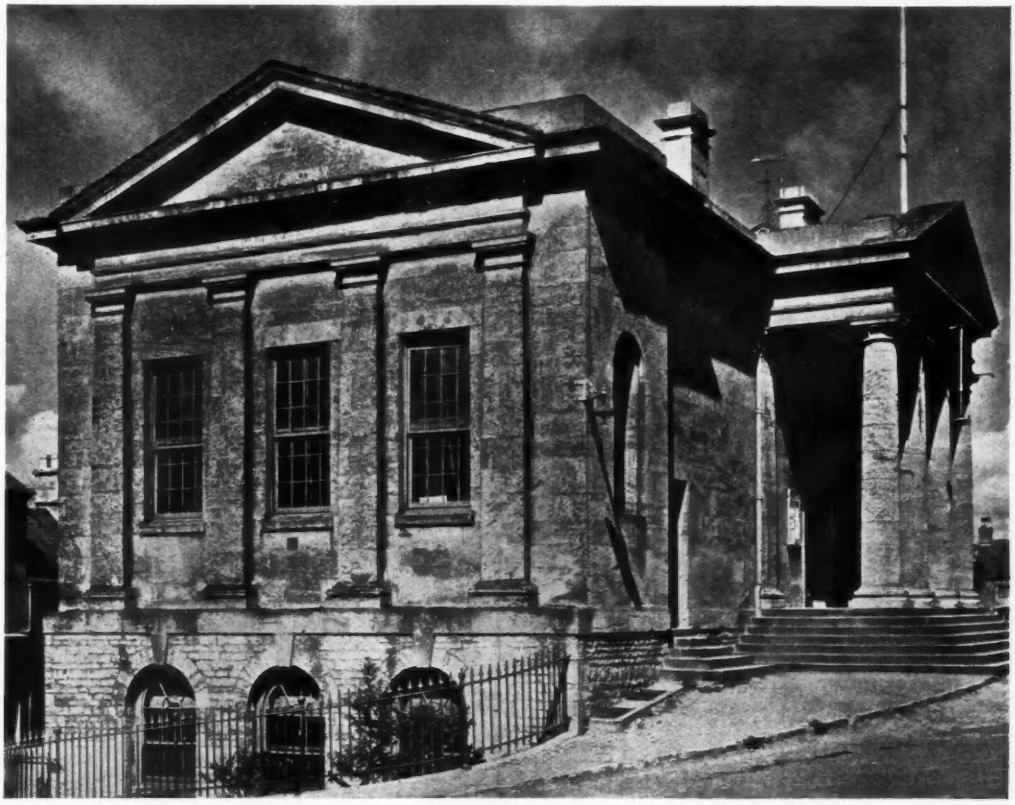
ARCHITECTS' WILLS

Mr. Thomas Edward Liggins, of Bridlington, architect, who died on October 17 last, left gross estate of £11,425, with net personalty, £10,653.

Mr. Laurence Hobson, F.R.I.B.A., of Ashburton Cottage, Abbey Road, West Kirby, Cheshire, and of Harrington Street, Liverpool, architect, left £19,009; net personalty, £17,192.



Clifford Chambers, near Stratford-on-Avon. [*From* English Domestic Architecture of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries.]



ENGLISH PRECEDENT No. 48

THE MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, CHIPPING NORTON, OXON.

A good specimen of the severe classical style in vogue about 1800, having good lines and sound spatial balance. The ground slopes away at the back, and so exposes the building in an unusual manner, but when it is seen from the present standpoint the graceful curves of the railing and the curb enable it to stand the test admirably. It is unfortunate that such prominent light fittings should not be more in harmony with their surroundings.—[PHILIP HURD.]

LAW REPORTS

FORECOURT DISPUTE

Fielding v. *Harbottle*. *King's Bench Division. Before the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Avory and Acton*

This matter came before the court in the form of a special case stated by the Justices of Blackpool, and the point at issue was whether the Justices were right in imposing a fine on the plaintiff for a breach of his undertaking to the Corporation not to allow a forecourt to be obstructed against the public.

Mr. Scholefield, K.C., for the plaintiff, who appealed from the Justices' decision, said his client was the owner of two houses in Springfield Road, and on February 7, 1923, he submitted to the Council plans for converting the lower part of a dwelling-house into a shop. Though the plans complied with the by-laws, they were disapproved, and he then signed the forecourt agreement and the same plans were passed.

The contention on appeal was that the undertaking, known locally as the forecourt agreement, was unenforceable because it was obtained on conditions amounting to compulsion, and there was no consideration. The obstruction, by a weighing-machine, postcard stands and stalls, was by the tenant of the shop without the appellant's authority. The appellant was fined 10s.

The Lord Chief Justice said that if the Council had done something wrong, the appellant should have applied at once for a mandamus. He had instead entered into an undertaking which showed consideration.

Mr. Scholefield said the appellant could not compel the Council to approve, but they must not make him buy their approval; that was something the Blackpool Improvement Act of 1893 did not contemplate.

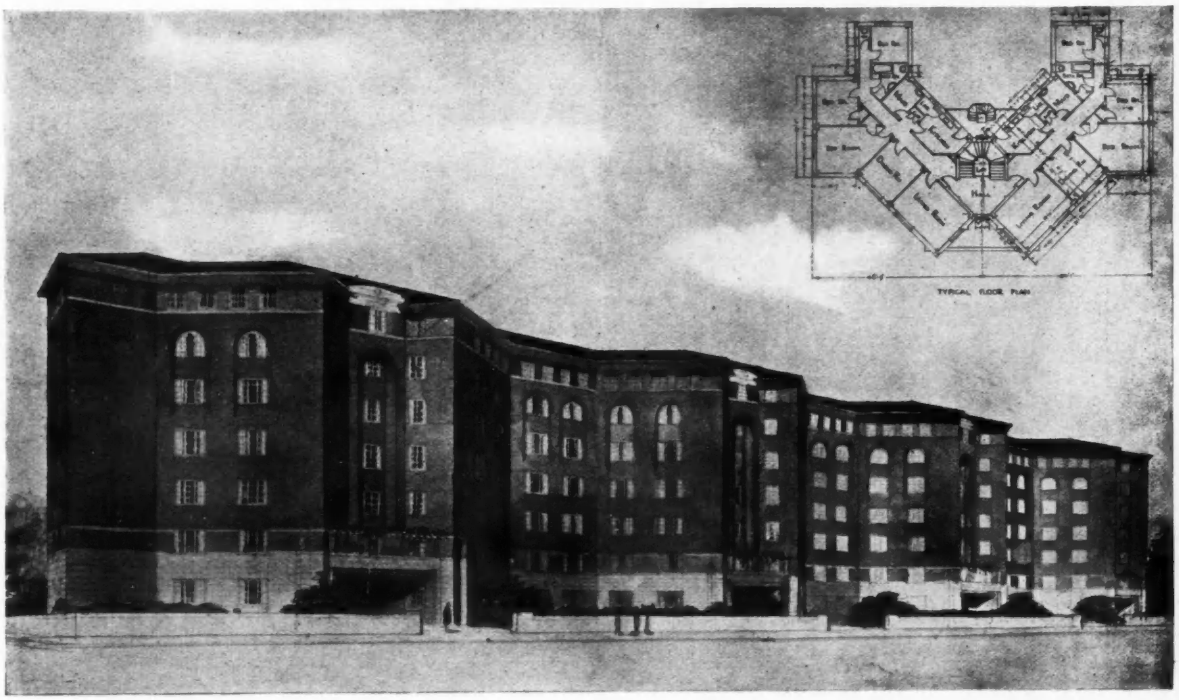
The court dismissed the appeal, holding that the consideration was evident on the document, which was an enforceable agreement for which the appellant had asked, and which he did not challenge in 1923.

EASEMENT : DOMINANT TENANT POINT

Aldridge v. *Wright*. *King's Bench Divisional Court. Before Justices Shearman and Finlay*

This appeal raised an important point of law in regard to a question of dominant tenant. The parties were adjoining owners of property, having purchased at different times. The plaintiff, Mrs. A. Aldridge, of 30 Selwyn Avenue, Richmond, appealed from a judgment of the County Court judge at Wandsworth in favour of the defendant, Mrs. M. M. Wright, owner of the adjoining premises, 28 Selwyn Avenue. He dismissed the plaintiff's claim for £5 damages for alleged trespass, and for an injunction to restrain defendant from continuing to use a gateway leading to a passage between the houses. He, however, allowed the defendant's counterclaim for a right of way on foot from her gate across the plaintiff's premises to the gateway leading to a passage for the purposes of domestic use into or out of defendant's premises.

The plaintiff now appealed, and Mr. Cecil Havers, her counsel, said the County Court judge founded his decision on his finding that the defendant had a right of way on an implied grant. Counsel's submission was that the judge had disregarded the essential difference between an implied grant and an implied reservation. The property was in common ownership till 1901, when No. 30 was assigned to plaintiff's predecessor in title, there being no express reservation of any right of way in the assignment. In March 1904, No. 28 was assigned to the defendant's predecessor in title. Counsel pointed out that the judge had entirely disregarded the fact that the assignment to plaintiff's predecessor was earlier in date than the assignment



New flats to be erected in Maida Vale, N.W., from the designs of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Although the site is long and narrow, full daylight has been given to every room by the planning of angular bays.

to defendant's predecessor in title. He submitted that the law was that upon the grant of one of two tenements held by a common owner there was an implied grant of such easements as were necessary to the reasonable enjoyment of the property conveyed and which had been, in fact, enjoyed during the unity of ownership. It was also corresponding law which drew an essential distinction as regarded an implied reservation. It followed that if the grantor intended to reserve any right for a tenant he must reserve it expressly in the grant. There was, however, an exception to that rule—an easement of necessity. Counsel's submission to the court was that the County Court judge was wrong in holding that there was an implied grant of a restricted right of way and that he disregarded the fact that, on the severance of the two properties, the assignment to the plaintiff's predecessor in title was at an earlier date than the assignment to the defendant's predecessor in title.

Mr. Du Parcq, K.C., for the respondent, said his main contention was that where there was a servient tenant and no reservation of an easement, that reservation none the less would be implied where the easement was apparent and continuous.

The court allowed the appeal, with costs, and entered judgment for the appellant for £3 15s., the agreed damages, and for the injunction as asked for. They granted leave to appeal.

Mr. Justice Shearman, in the course of his judgment, said the County Court judge confused the dates of the conveyance to the parties, and arrived at a decision obviously on a mistaken notion of the facts. One could not have an implied reservation of a continuous easement of convenience, but could only have an implied reservation when it was an easement of necessity. When this absolute conveyance was made to the plaintiff's predecessor in title of a house and garden without any right of way being expressly reserved, it was not open for the defendant to say there was such a right of way.

Mr. Justice Finlay concurred.

AUTHORITY TO SIGN CONTRACT

Chaney v. *Maclow. Court of Appeal. Before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Lawrence and Russell*

This case raised a point as to authority to sign a contract for a purchaser who had refused to sign it. The defendant appealed from a decision of Mr. Justice Maugham, sitting in the Chancery Division, in favour of the plaintiff, who claimed, as vendor, the specific performance of a contract to purchase the freehold property, Tiverton, Durham Road, Southchurch, Southend.

The property was put up for auction, and knocked down to the defendant at £650. Defendant admitted that he bid for the house, but said he did not go beyond £500 or £510, owing to his having read during the bidding

[*Concluded on page* 184]



A water-colour sketch by Walpole Champneys, exhibited at the Architectural Association. The original is executed throughout in violet tints.



A dock-side study by Walpole Champneys, exhibited at the Architectural Association. Mr. Champneys was at one time associated with Mr. Robert Atkinson, and undertook much of the decorative work at the Regent Cinema, Brighton, for which Mr. Atkinson was the architect. He was instructor in decoration at the Architectural Association from 1921 for about three years. He was responsible for the scenery and general decoration of THE HOUSE OF THE FUTURE *at Olympia last year, and is now engaged on posters, particularly for the Underground Railways. His main work is connected with architectural decoration.*

a condition of sale requiring the purchaser to pay road charges amounting to £56.

The second defence was that there was no memorandum in writing to satisfy section 40 of the Law of Property Act, 1925, which replaced section 4 of the Statute of Frauds, on the ground that in the circumstances of the case the auctioneer had no authority to sign the memorandum.

Mr. Justice Maugham found as a fact that the defendant had bid £650 for the property and had it knocked down to him. The defendant, his Lordship held, knowing that the property had been knocked down to him, did not state at the time that there had been a mistake, and did not wait to see the auctioneer. Here the defendant had not repudiated the bid in the sale room. If he had Mr. Ewin could not have postponed signing the memorandum. He had signed the memorandum as soon as he received information that the defendant had not paid the deposit and was refusing to sign the contract. The auctioneer's signature could fairly be held to be part of the transaction of sale. He (his Lordship) therefore made an order for specific performance.

Mr. Bennett, K.C., argued the case for the appellant, and Mr. Vaisey, K.C., for the respondent.

The Court dismissed the appeal.

The Master of the Rolls said the question was one of fact. It was hoped that the defendant would pay the deposit, and the judge found that the auctioneer acted reasonably in going on to complete at his own office, and that his signature could fairly be held to be part of the transaction of sale. The judge had come to the conclusion as a matter of fact that it was still within the auctioneer's authority to sign the contract when he did, as he was then still acting as auctioneer with regard to the sale. It followed that the judge was right in holding that there was a valid memorandum of the contract to satisfy the Statute of Frauds, or, to give it its more modern name, the Law of Property Act, 1925, section 40. The appeal must, therefore, be dismissed, with costs.

The Lords Justices concurred.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. S. H. Evans, architect, has moved to 17 Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. Telephone: Gerrard 0672.

The National Gallery of Ottawa has purchased twenty works from the collection of modern British woodcuts now touring the principal Canadian galleries. Among the British artists whose work has been acquired are Mabel, Lady Annesley; Eric Gill; John F. Greenwood; Sydney Lee; Ethelbert White; and Paul Nash.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

THE R.I.B.A. AND ST. PAUL'S BRIDGE

The following resolution was passed at a meeting held on January 14, convened by the R.I.B.A., and attended by representatives of the more important societies interested in the amenities of London: "This meeting is of opinion that the Bill now before Parliament for the extension of time for the building of St. Paul's Bridge ought not to be agreed to: a: Because any bridge with its approaches in the neighbourhood of St. Paul's must be a danger, either in its construction or its natural consequences, to the stability, amenities, and artistic value of the Cathedral, and b: because the Royal Commission on Cross-River Traffic (as well as the Royal Fine Art Commission) has rejected a scheme for a St. Paul's Bridge."

R.I.B.A. PRIZES AND STUDENTSHIPS

The R.I.B.A. have issued the following announcements:

The Tite Prize: Attention is called to the fact that the winner of the Tite Prize, Mr. Wm. Crabtree, is not, as implied in the previous announcement, a past student of the Liverpool University School of Architecture working in New York. He is a present student working now in the Liverpool University School of Architecture.

The R.I.B.A. (Alfred Bossom) Travelling Studentship, Silver Medal: Attention is also called to the fact that Mr. Johnson Blackett, A.R.I.B.A., of Newport, Monmouthshire, to whom a silver medal was awarded, was a student of the Liverpool University School of Architecture.

R.I.B.A. FINAL EXAMINATION

The Final Examination qualifying for candidature as Associate R.I.B.A. was held in London and Edinburgh from December 5 to 13. Of the sixty candidates examined (five of whom took part 1 only) twenty-six passed (four in part 1 only) and thirty-four were relegated.

The successful candidates are as follows:

Alexander, A.G.
Ayerst, C. T.
Barnard, A. E.
Brown, R. N.
Cadman, H. G.
Carr, F. H.
Carr, Terence
Cartwright, T. N.
Coleman, J. J.
* Daniel, T. M.
* Howes, J. F.
Hunte, L. Le
Johns, B. W.
† Lamb, William
Law, O. W. M.
Manderson, F. K.
Thewlis, E. C.
† Trouton, A. O. M.
Usher, Wilfred
Vine, G. M.
Walton, D. G.
Watson, Walter
Watt, John
† White, E. J.
† Williams, Siriol
Winbush, H. S.

* Distinction in Thesis.

† Part 1 only.

The Special Examination qualifying for candidature as Associate R.I.B.A. was held in London from December 5 to 11. Of the eighteen candidates examined (six of whom took part 1 only) eight passed (three in part 1 only) and ten were relegated.

The successful candidates are as follows:

Banks, P. H.
Brown, J. S.
Edwards, A. S.
Kidd, H. D.
* Knight, G. W.
Morant, C. A. L.
* Morris, W. A.
* Peel, Arthur

* Part 1 only.

The Examination in Professional Practice for Students of Schools of Architecture recognized for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Final Examination was held in London and Edinburgh on December 11 and 13. Of the twenty-seven candidates examined fifteen passed and twelve were relegated.

The successful candidates are as follows:

Breakwell, John
Brewster, C. G.
Butling, G. A.
Carter, F. R.
Cochrane, J. B.
Hall, Douglas
Hamilton, A. O.
Harrison, C. S.
Hirst, William
Mitchell, Thomas
Ritchie, J. A.
Solomon, D. B.
Wailes, P. A.
Wall, M. L. J.
Whittingham, A. B.

The Special Examination in Design for former Members of the Society of Architects was held in London from December 5 to 10. One candidate was examined and was relegated.

The Special Examination for former candidates of the Society of Architects was held in London from December 5 to 13. One candidate was examined and was relegated.

THE PLAGUE OF UNTIDINESS

There is practically nothing in our towns in any way connected with architecture which does not suffer from the plague of untidiness and disorder, said Mr. Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., the principal of the Architectural Association School of Architecture, in the course of an address to the Sheffield Society of Architects. He said: We live in a competitive age. We have to bestir ourselves. The architect who is asleep will soon perish. There is no time today for half measures in design. There can be no interference with function through preconceived notions of style. The job of the architect is to serve his client and the community, and if there is no ready-made garment in the wardrobe of style, the architect must create one. And that is happening today. The result, temporarily, is an upsetting of fixed standards. For completely new designs there is a dearth of precedent, a lack of basis on which to form a

critical judgment. There is also involved much tentative experiment, bringing in its train failures as well as successes. The main business of the architect is embraced in the word organization. Design is well ordered arrangement. If touched with some fine human quality it becomes good and beautiful design, but primarily it is order and harmony. The architectural failures of the last hundred years are largely due to lack of order, to lack of grasp of the problem, lack of sequence in ideas for its solution, lack of imagination, all resulting in an architectural untidiness. Untidiness rules everywhere, in our town planning, the development of our suburbs and arterial roads, the grouping of individual houses, the planning of petrol stations, the placing of advertisements and signs. The effort of the modern architect is primarily directed towards a process of cleaning up.

The growing influence of women in everyday affairs, he said, is having an effect in architectural design. Women are good critics, they have a natural instinct for decoration, they demand improved surroundings; the conveniences of life, shops, hotels, apartment houses, depend to a large extent on the favour of the womenfolk. As a consequence they must do their best to bring themselves up-to-date in order to cater to the women clients. An asset to the improvement of architectural standards is the interest of the Press. Architecture today has a first-rate Press; it is becoming of value as news, and this is due to the fact that modern buildings are revealing character, and attracting attention by the evidence of original thought which enters into their design. An outlook which is commercial in its worst sense still characterizes much of the vast amount of new building which is going up in England, apart from domestic work. Simplicity is the first effort in the direction of order. Hence modern buildings are restrained, sometimes even bare. But it is generally found that in good modern work there is always some interest in the ground story, where the passer-by can appreciate it. And modern shop fronts are particularly good examples of this very logical treatment.

HEATING THE HOME OF THE FUTURE

A vision of the heating arrangements in the home of the future was given by Professor Charles R. Darling at a meeting of the Royal Society of Arts. When the national scheme for the distribution of cheap electricity comes into operation, he said, we may reasonably expect to procure current at one penny per unit for heating purposes, and at this price even the smallest homes might with advantage have a few electric appliances. He said: taking the case of a five- or six-roomed house, a gas cooking stove should be installed as the cheapest means of preparing food in cases when the kitchen fire is out of use—e.g. early in the morning and in hot weather—or when it does not possess an oven. Heating arrangements should be provided for the bedrooms, one of which should be a grate for solid fuel, to allow for prolonged occupation in case of sickness; other bedrooms should be fitted with gas fires or wired for an electric radiator. Oil stoves might also be used for occasional heating if the room is well ventilated, the colourless flame type being preferable. Hot water should be procurable by means of a chimney boiler in the kitchen fireplace, or, alternatively, a combined boiler and fire. In the seven- or eight-roomed house the same scheme should still apply, an electric radiator being used in the sitting-room when the fire was not lighted and a little heating was desirable. Houses larger than these, in which a little luxury in heating could be afforded, might be fitted with hot-water boilers and radiators, gas or electric cookers, gas fires or electric radiators, or any of the many contrivances now on the market, according to the means and preferences of the occupiers.

PROFESSOR REILLY ON LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL

"It required great courage on the part of the architect and building committee, and most of all the chairman, to change the design when half-way through, because the architect felt that something better might be done. The design was altered, to the glory of Liverpool, and some of that glory is due to Sir Frederick Radcliffe." In these words Professor C. H. Reilly paid a tribute to Sir Frederick, who came up from the North to preside at Professor Reilly's lecture to the Architectural



Gooch's new shop front now being erected in Knightsbridge, S.W., from the designs of G. Alan Fortescue.

Association on "The New Liverpool Cathedral." What, he asked, was the problem before the architect? To design a cathedral for a town of the size of Liverpool, or for a group of towns on the Mersey, to design a cathedral for a million people—a problem that had never faced an architect in the past. When Wren designed the new St. Paul's Cathedral he was designing one for a town of perhaps 50,000 people.

Sir Giles Scott, said the lecturer, had produced a symmetrical building, which rose above all the other buildings as a great ship rises above her attendant tugs. His main idea was that the cathedral should be a monument which, by its isolation, its symmetry and great height against the sky, should stand out as a symbol and dominate the great area, with the vast commercial buildings of Liverpool in the distance. The result was a building which some called classic and some Gothic. It had the static quality of the former, and it certainly had the aspiration of the Gothic.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE OXFORD SCHOOL OF PATHOLOGY

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—You do me the honour to publish, in your issue for January 9, a photograph of my School of Pathology at Oxford, in regard to which a footnote states that "the apparent lack of roof is a little discomforting."

I have to say, in reply to that statement, that a flat roof was one of the specially stated requirements of this building, as also of the School of Pathology at Cambridge, for which I have, still more lately, been responsible.

The flat roof was specially required, in both cases, for plant cultures and other purposes, and both buildings have been designed for their specific ends.

EDWARD WARREN

THE GROSVENOR HOUSING SCHEME

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—With reference to the note in your New Year's issue concerning the flats at Westminster, it should be noted that, as housing architects to the Westminster City Council, we prepared designs for this housing scheme, which is being promoted by the City Council in conjunction with the Grosvenor estate, and later, in accordance with our instructions, we had prepared working drawings for the first portion to which you refer, and which was to have been built forthwith.

Our complete scheme was approved by the Westminster City Council, and the drawings submitted to the Grosvenor estate, and it was not until some months had elapsed that the estate advisers informed our clients that Sir Edwin Lutyens was preparing a scheme, and that they desired him to carry out the work.*

While there was no condition as to his appointment in the way you refer to, yet in view of the fact that the Duke of Westminster was giving the land and, further, was making a considerable contribution to the cost of the scheme, the Council, in deference to the Duke's wishes, agreed to his proposal.

In conclusion, we should like to add that the block of tenement flats close to Hampstead Heath Station, to which you refer, were designed and carried out by Mr. Cyril Wontner Smith, F.R.I.B.A.

H. V. ASHLEY AND
WINTON NEWMAN

COMPETITION CALENDAR

The conditions of the following competitions have been received by the R.I.B.A.:

February 13. Art Gallery to be erected in Christchurch, New Zealand, under the R. E. McDougall gift. Amount to be expended, £25,000. Competition in two stages. 1st stage: Pencil sketches from which will be selected by the assessor three designs, each of the authors to receive £100 honorarium. 2nd stage: The authors of the three selected designs to compete and the one adjudged the winner by the Jury of Award will be employed as architect. Open to all architects on the Register of the R.I.B.A. and all affiliated Institutions. Assessor: Mr. S. Hurst Seager, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A. Jury of Award: the Donor; the Rev. J. K. Archer (who is at present the Mayor of Christchurch); Mr. R. Wallwork, Director of the Canterbury College School of Art, Christchurch (and at present the President of the Canterbury Society of Arts); and the Assessor. Particulars from the Office of the High Commissioner for New Zealand, the Strand, London, or from Mr. J. S. Neville, Town Clerk, Christchurch, New Zealand.

March 31. Erection of a monument to the Liberator Bolivar in the City of Quito. The Ecuadorean Minister in Paris and two members of the Sociedad Bolivariana of Quito, residing in Paris, will form a committee to organize and carry out the competition. A jury of four members, composed of experts, artists, and art critics, will judge the works presented. The designs, "Esbozos" (drawings or sketches), "maquettes," etc., which it is desired to present must be forwarded to the Legation of Ecuador, 91 Avenue Wagram, Paris, not later than March 31. The sum of 2,000,000 French francs is available for the erection of the monument. This sum includes the fees of the artist who will carry out the work, either by himself or with others acting under his direction. Honourable mention will be awarded to the authors of the designs adjudged second and third. The decision of the jury will be submitted to the Sociedad Bolivariana of Quito for ratification, prior to the contract with the author of the selected design being signed.

[* Astragal in the same issue stated that Sir Edwin Lutyens had engaged a young architect to assist him in carrying out the scheme. This we have since learned is incorrect.—Ed. A.J.]

TRADE NOTES

The builders of the new block of flats to be erected in Maida Vale, illustrated on page 181, are Messrs John Knox & Dyke, Ltd.

An outcome of Ex-King Amanullah's European tour was the installation of a Frigidaire automatic electrical refrigerator in the Royal Palace at Kabul. It was purchased in India and conveyed by train through the Khyber Pass, thence by caravan to Kabul.

Messrs. E. Pollard & Co., Ltd., held their travellers' and foremen's dinner at the Holborn Restaurant. This is the thirty-third occasion on which the dinner has been held, and the number attending increases year by year due to the continued growth of the firm. Mr. Edward Pollard, managing director of the company, was in the chair, supported by his co-directors, Messrs. H. E. Pollard, M. J. Larkin, A. C. Caldicott, and F. W. Elsbury. Mr. B. T. Andrew who, unfortunately, has been ill for some time, was unable to attend. The chairman said that since last year the firm had opened up a Continental branch at Brussels, which had met with every success. So busy were they that a new factory would have to be built at once. He also referred to the new "sundries company" factory at Highbury, which, with the latest machinery now installed, would enable them to turn out work more expeditiously and even better, if that were possible. All departments, Mr. Pollard said, had done well. He specially mentioned the Rolador steel shutter which had exceeded all expectations. The chairman was confident about 1929.

One of our poets has said, "The little more and how much it is; the little less and what worlds away." It is easily possible to spoil the best of materials, but if ordinary care is taken in fixing and finishing "Essex" board the results will be not only satisfactory, but pleasing. The directions on the use of this board, given in a new booklet just issued by Messrs. Thames Board Mills, Ltd., are based on the firm's knowledge of the material as manufacturers, on careful tests, and practical experience. The following are some of the points to which special attention is called: In the first place, suitable provision must be made for nailing the board on all four edges. Intermediate nailing is also necessary, and this is best arranged at right angles to the length of the sheets. None but galvanized or other non-rusting nails should be used—small-headed nails for the centre of the sheets and large-headed nails for the edges of the sheets. The nails along the edges should never be less than half an inch from the edge of the sheet. Cover-strips should not be too narrow. A frequent mistake is to butt-joint the boards, or to space them and fill in the joint. Lining the joint, whether with paper, canvas or tape, is entirely unsuitable, and all joins should, in every case without exception, be covered with wooden cover-strips or mouldings. These cover-strips should be applied after the first coat of paint or distemper has been given

in the finishing colour. The booklet should be of great value to anyone contemplating the use of a wallboard. Useful advice is given on estimating the quantity of material, on the preparation of walls, designing of panelling schemes, and on the construction of ceilings, partitions, etc. The utility of Essex board for alterations and remodelling in all classes of buildings deserves special emphasis—it is so peculiarly suitable for such work. Not only in private houses, but in office buildings, factories, hotels, and public institutions, work of this character has frequently to be carried out. In such cases the lightness, cleanliness, and easy manipulation of Essex board make it admirable for the purpose. One of its outstanding advantages is its affinity for colour. Samples of decorated board sent us by Messrs. Thames Board Mills, Ltd., pay tribute to the excellent results secured with paint or distemper. The designs for the panelling of walls and ceilings given in the booklet reach a high standard.

The Art of René Lalique contains over forty plates and numerous other illustrations of characteristic examples of his work prepared for permanent exhibition at Breves' Lalique Galleries, Knightsbridge, S.W. René Lalique, an artist in glass, possesses a rich imagination and an unerring sense of form, an extraordinary faculty for exploiting the colour and texture of the glass itself. He can be delicate, fantastic, bizarre or vigorous, yet his style always harmonizes with his subject. The examples illustrated in the booklet are representative of the various phases of his art. In his Paris studio he designs not only table ware and a wealth of decorative objects, but illuminated bowls. The booklet can be obtained from Breves' Lalique Galleries, Imperial Court, 2 Basil Street, Knightsbridge, S.W.3., price 1s. post free.

THE EBENEZER HOWARD MEMORIAL

An International Committee has been formed to establish a memorial to Sir Ebenezer Howard, the pioneer of the Garden City movement and the founder of Letchworth and Welwyn Garden Cities, who died on May 1, 1928. It has been decided that the fund be used: 1: To perpetuate Sir Ebenezer Howard's name by the erection of tablets in the Garden Cities of Letchworth and Welwyn, which he founded, and in London, which was his birthplace; 2: to undertake study and research relating to the principles which should govern the location and distribution of population and industry, including their bearing on regional planning, good housing and city design; and to provide for spreading throughout the world the information or results obtained by means of books, scholarships, lectures, or other means. After providing for the first object, the fund will be divided into two sections: *a*: British, and *b*: international. It is proposed that the British fund shall be paid over to the British Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, and the International fund to the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, the two bodies with which Sir Ebenezer Howard was most intimately connected, to be administered by them respectively. Subscribers should indicate to which section of the fund, British or International (or both), they desire their subscriptions to be allocated. Subscriptions should be sent to Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, 13 Hyde Park Gardens, London, W.2.

WHISPERING GALLERIES

All the really well-known whispering galleries that exist today are, without the slightest doubt, accidents, and, like most accidents, had they been intended they could have been improved upon. This view is expressed by Mr. A. G. Huntley in one of his three *Cantor Lectures on Acoustics* which have just been reprinted by the Royal Society of Arts, price 2s. 6d. net. Mr. Huntley says: "The most notable are: the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral; the Salle des Cariatides in the Louvre, Paris; the Ear of Dionysius, Syracuse; St. John Lateran in Rome; the Cathedral of Girgente, Sicily; and the Mormon Tabernacle, Salt Lake City. Of these St. Paul's will be of the most general interest, so let us see exactly what is the cause and what happens. Many people have actually seen the gallery and know that the guide stands at one side, and, placing his face close to the wall, whispers softly. The best place for the observer is directly opposite the guide, though at any place on the circumference the whisper can be heard; but the clearest point is certainly opposite the guide. The gallery is circular in plan, and, if we take a section through it, we find that there is a stone bench running round the whole way, and that the wall is inclining inwards over the bench. There is, moreover, about 20 ft. above the bench, a heavy stone cornice. If the gallery were straight, we should get more or less three sides of a speaking box, out of which most of the sound would escape through the missing side. As, however, the gallery is circular, the intensification of sound is due to its accumulation when turned on itself by the circular wall. This accumulation is, moreover, intensified by the lean of the gallery wall, which causes all sound passing the point midway between the guide and the observer to be brought down to the head level of the observer with consequent general intensification. Apart from the foregoing the gallery is built of smooth stone with a stone floor, so that there is nothing to absorb the sound except the coefficient of the stone itself, and as this is very small, probably less than 2 per cent., the whisper is almost as loud at the observer's side as at the guide's."

NEW INVENTIONS

[The following particulars of new inventions are specially compiled for THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office. All inquiries concerning inventions, patents, and specifications will be answered by our patent expert, and should be addressed to the Editor, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. For copies of the full published specifications here enumerated readers should apply to the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.2. The price is 1s. each.]

LATEST PATENT APPLICATIONS

38060. Bauer, B. Expansion joint for concrete structures. December 24.

38040. Davies, A. O. Cooking-ranges. December 24.

38378. Turner, W. External piping for buildings. December 29.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED

302778. Lightalloys, Ltd., and Grieve, W. H. All-metal framed window sashes or ventilators.

302844. Fairweather, W. C. Building construction.

ABSTRACT PUBLISHED

300085. Chubb and Son's Lock and Safe Co., Ltd., Butter, F. J., and Ball, H. S., Whitecottage. Reinforced concrete.

OBITUARY

We regret to record the death at Deddington, Oxon, of Mr. Arthur Stansfield Dixon, M.A., J.P., at the age of seventy-two years. He was responsible for the designs of St. Andrew's Church, Barnt Green; St. Basil's Church, Birmingham; the chapel at Bishopscroft, Harborne; the Cathedral of the English Church Mission at Seoul, Korea; the Parish Church at Rowley Regis, and the chapel of the Grey Ladies' College at Coventry.

THE McAULAY MEMORIAL HOMES

Following are the names of the contractors and sub-contractors for the McAulay Memorial Homes, Aylesby, illustrated on pages 171 to 174: General contractors, Hewins and Goodhand, Ltd., Grimsby. Sub-contractors: Daneshill Brick and Tile Co., bricks; Cashmore Art Workers, cast lead gutters and downpipes; Empire Stone Co., Ltd., artificial stone columns; Stuart's Granolithic Stone Co., other artificial stonework; Wontner-Smith, Gray & Co., Ltd., hot water and heating; Well Fire and Foundry Co., Ltd., tiles and interiors; Thomas Elsley, Ltd., basket grate in common-room; Tuke and Bell, Ltd., sewage disposal plant; A. E. Davis, general ironmongery.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

Plans passed by the EAST HAM Corporation: Six houses and six garages, Katherine Road, for Mr. J. W. Lohden; additions, "Roman Urn," Roman Road, for Mr. S. Yeo, A.R.I.B.A.; alterations, 225 High Street, for Mr. G. A. Yeulett; factory building, High Street, for Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd.; church hall, High Street, for Mr. W. Wilkinson; house, Shaftesbury Road, for Mr. H. W. Binns, F.S.I.; house and garage, corner of Essex Road and Rosebery Avenue, for Mr. A. R. Upsdale; rebuilding after fire, two-story brick building, rear of 56 Church Road, for Messrs. W. G. Bridgman and Sons, Ltd.; two shops and houses, Rancliffe Road, for Mr. F. Buen; eight garages and stores, over old stables, Lloyd Road, for Mr. J. W. Lohden; dairy, corner of Creighton Avenue and Barking Road, for the London Co-operative Society, Ltd.

*

The WARRINGTON Corporation has asked the borough engineer to report as to sites suitable for the provision of a municipal aerodrome.

*

The DORCHESTER Corporation has asked the borough surveyor to prepare detail plans and advertise for tenders for the erection of twenty-four semi-detached bungalows at St. George's Road, and also to prepare figures as to the cost of the erection of the bungalows by direct labour.

*

Plans passed by the SOUTH SHIELDS Corporation: Additions, Nook Hotel, Sunderland Road, for Mr. F. W. Newby; office, for Messrs. Wm. Clunie and Sons, Stainton Street, for Mr. Howard Hill.

*

The WARRINGTON Corporation is seeking new sites for housing schemes.

*

Plans passed by the HASTINGS Corporation: Bungalow, Old London Road, for Mr. J. Hunt, architect; flats, Marina, St. Leonards, for Mr. T. F. Amery, architect; church, St. Saviour's Road, St. Leonards, for Mr. J. B. Mendham, architect; workshops, Parker Road, for Mr. H. M. Jeffery, architect; reconstruction, 42 and 43 Marina, St. Leonards, for Messrs. Callow and Callow, architects; house, Harold Road, for Mr. T. E. Relfe.

*

The BIRKENHEAD Corporation is assisting the Mersey Tunnel Joint Committee in regard to the provision of rehousing accommodation.

*

The architects for the rebuilding of Messrs. Kendall and Sons' premises in Thames Street, KINGSTON-ON-THAMES, are Messrs. A. E. and T. T. Sawday, A.R.I.B.A., of Leicester. The builders are Messrs. Gaze, Ltd. The contract for the shop fronts and store equipment has been placed with Messrs. A. Hawkes & Co., of Leicester.

The GRAVESEND Corporation has appointed a committee to discuss with the Air Ministry the provision of an aerodrome.

*

Plans passed by the BECKENHAM U.D.C.: Eighteen houses, Altyre Way, Altyre Close, and Hillcrest Road; five houses, South Eden Park Road; new road to factory, Croydon Road.

*

The BECKENHAM U.D.C. Electricity Committee is considering the provision of increased accommodation for the electricity department.

*

The OSSETT Corporation has decided to obtain tenders for the erection of twenty houses on the Swithenbank estate.

*

The GRAVESEND Corporation has asked the town clerk to submit a comprehensive report with regard to the question of street improvement and slum areas.

*

Plans passed by the REDDITCH U.D.C.: House, Plymouth Road, for Mrs. M. L. Sandilands; house, Plymouth Road, for Mr. V. L. Young; parish hall, Rectory Road, for Mr. R. W. Smith; bungalow, Plymouth Road, for Miss N. Merry; house and workrooms, Plymouth Road, for Mr. R. Sandilands; house, Plymouth Road, for Mr. R. Ellins; house, Plymouth Road, for Mr. F. Lee; additions to factory, Edward Street, for Messrs. Abel Morrall.

*

Plans passed by the OTLEY U.D.C.: Alterations to shop premises, 4a Kirkgate, for Mr. Baguley; cottage, Burras House estate, for Mr. A. Marshall; house, Weston Lane, for Mr. W. S. Crothers; addition, Altas Works, for Messrs. Dawson, Payne and Elliott, Ltd.

*

Plans passed by the WEYMOUTH Corporation: House, Wyke Road, for Messrs. S. Jackson and Sons; office, garages, workshop, petrol pumps, etc., Abbotsbury Road, for Messrs. S. Jackson and Sons; shop, corner of High Street and North Quay, for Messrs. Jetsy and Baker.

*

Messrs. Crabb & Co. are to erect premises in Crescent Street and Queen Street, WEYMOUTH.

*

The WALSALL Corporation is acquiring 19 acres at Parkbrook and 23 acres at Leamore for the erection of houses.

*

The BIRKENHEAD Corporation has obtained sanction to borrow £20,000 for laying a water main from Cross Hill reservoir to Holm Lane.

*

The Office of Works is to extend the telephone exchange in Chaucer Street, OLDHAM.

The BRADFORD Education Committee has obtained a site in Thackeray Road, on the Eccleshill housing estate, for the erection of an elementary school.

*

The SOUTH SHIELDS Corporation has appointed a subcommittee to consider the possibilities for the establishment of a municipal aerodrome.

*

Messrs. Style and Winch, Ltd., are to reconstruct "The Oddfellows' Arms" on a new site in Old London Road, HASTINGS.

*

The Metropolitan Asylums Board has under consideration a proposal for the erection of a new home for nurses at the DOWNS Hospital at a cost of about £30,000.

*

Plans passed by the BIRKENHEAD Corporation: Office building, rear of 109 Bedford Road; stores, adjoining 15 Ivy Street; extension to weaving-shed in connection with tapestry works, Stanley Road; additional story, Maternity Hospital, Grange Mount; four houses, Harley Avenue, off Thornton Road; two houses, Thornton Road; two houses, land adjoining Greenbank, Egerton Park; three houses, Bedford Road; five houses, Russell Road; extensions at rear of dye works, corner of Albion Street and Duncan Street.

*

Plans passed by the GRAVESEND Corporation: Additions, 42 Parrock Avenue, for Mr. W. Gould; garage, Milton Place, for Charrington's Brewery, Ltd.; alterations, "The Crown" public-house, Peter Street, for Mr. T. Bennett; sun balcony, Bath Street, for the trustees of the Gravesend and North Kent Hospital; rebuilding, "The Manor Shades" public-house, Manor Road, for Charrington's Brewery, Ltd.; extensions to works, Clifton Marine Parade, for the Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd.; seven garages and stores, Whitehall Road, for Mr. G. F. Burr; alterations, 39 New Road, for Mr. W. Gould; house, Old Road East, for Mr. T. Bennett; alterations, 150 Milton Road, for the Gravesend Co-operative Society, Ltd.

*

The TRURO Corporation is considering a scheme for the erection of forty houses on a site in Trennick Lane.

*

The Board of Education has approved the plans of the Education Committee for the erection of central and infants' schools in Cranworth Road, ROTHERHAM.

*

The STRETFORD U.D.C. has instructed the architect to prepare and submit sketch plans and provisional estimates for a building comprising two storys, on the site adjoining the new baths at Trafford Park, to provide for a public hall, library, and washhouses.

The Board of Education has approved the final plans for the erection of the new technical college and school of art, ROTHERHAM, at a cost of £60,350.

*

The CAMBERWELL B.C. has been asked by the L.C.C. to undertake the responsibility of dealing with the following insanitary areas: 1: Woodland Cottages, Ormside Street; 2: "Joiners' Arms" Yard, Denmark Hill; 3: Tiger Yard, Camberwell Green; and 4: Island Site, Levant Street, and Lower Park Road. The Borough Council has appointed a subcommittee to consider the matter and report.

*

Plans passed by the CAMBERWELL B.C.: Building, Rye Lane, to abut upon Choumert Road, for Mr. W. E. Hunt; garages, rear of 113-115 Denmark Hill, for Mr. E. W. Wallis; two houses, Forest Hill Road, for Messrs. Horden and Son; garages, rear of 120-122 Camberwell Grove, for Mr. W. F. Blake; shops, corner of Peckham Rye and Barry Road, for Messrs. Andrew and Peascod.

*

The STALYBRIDGE Education Committee is to apply for sanction to borrow £10,394 in connection with the proposed extensions at the West Hill central school and £5,344 for the provision of new domestic science rooms in connection with the girls' central school.

*

The Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories are to erect buildings at Langley Court, BECKENHAM.

*

At BECKENHAM sports pavilions are to be erected in Upper Elmers End Road for Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Messrs. Morgan Grenful & Co., and the London Scottish Football Club.

*

The PLYMOUTH Corporation Markets Committee has decided in favour of the scheme for providing an abattoir on the site at Prince Rock at an estimated cost of £71,000.

*

Plans passed by the PLYMOUTH Corporation: Alterations, 173-174 Union Street, for the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd.; alterations, 34 Mutley Plain, for Mr. J. Hearn; lay-out of land, Higher Compton, for Mr. W. G. Heath.

*

Plans passed by the STRETFORD U.D.C.: Four houses, Seymour Grove, for Mr. H. G. Russell; bungalow, Beresford Road, for Messrs. Hampson & Co.; shop, Great Stone Road, for Messrs. T. Seymour Mead & Co.; bank, Ashburton Road, for the Westminster Bank Ltd.; extensions, Northleigh Social Club, Seymour Grove, for the Northleigh Social Club, Ltd.; cable shops, United Road, for Messrs. W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd.; works, Chester Road, for Messrs. Manchester Cellulose Finishes, Ltd.

Plans passed by the NEWPORT (ISLE OF WIGHT) Corporation: Alterations, 106 High Street, for Messrs. Freeman, Hardy and Willis, Ltd.

*

A provisional agreement has been made between the Western Counties Institution at Starcross and the Devon, Dorset, and Somerset County Councils, and the Exeter and PLYMOUTH City Councils to provide that the Institution will erect at Langdon Farm, near Dawlish, a building to provide for the accommodation of 505 mental defectives, and carry out certain subsidiary works designed for the ultimate accommodation of 800 mental defectives. The buildings are to be erected under the direction of a building committee consisting of ten members, three of whom will be appointed by the Institution, two each by Devon County and Plymouth, and one each by Dorset, Somerset, and Exeter.

*

Plans passed by the HACKNEY B.C.: Workshop, rear of 2 Powell Road, for Messrs. R. Brown Bros.; garages, rear of 47a Stamford Hill, for Messrs. W. H. T. Kelland and Sons, Ltd.; power-house, Ash Grove Works, Ash Grove, for Messrs. W. J. Bush and Co., Ltd.; factory, Southgate Grove, for Messrs. A. J. King, Ltd.; garages, rear of 57 Stamford Hill, for Mr. H. Collis; office, Chatham Place, for Mr. H. J. Ramus.

*

The SWANSEA Corporation is to invite tenders for the erection of a further 100 houses on the Townhill site.

*

Plans passed by the BEDFORD Corporation: Stores, Elstow Road, for Mr. I. Daughtry, for Igranic Electric Co.; two houses, London Road, for Mr. E. H. C. Inskip; addition, 33 Midland Road, for Mr. E. H. C. Inskip; additions, Kindergarten School, Goldington Avenue, for Mr. G. P. Allen; three houses, Cutcliffe Place, for Messrs. H. Young and Son; depot extension, "Crown Inn," Britannia Road, for Messrs. Carter Paterson & Co., Ltd.

*

Plans passed by the LOWESTOFT Corporation: Additions, "North Bay," Prospect Road, Oulton Broad, for Sir John Field Beale; two bungalows, Normanston Drive, for Mr. F. Geater; house and dairy, Heath Road, for Mr. C. T. Minister; workshop, Carlton Road, for Mr. O. E. Gray; factory extension, Thurston Road, for Messrs. P. W. Watson and Sons, Ltd.; house, The Avenue, for Mr. F. J. Warford.

*

Plans passed by the LEWISHAM B.C.: House, Le May Avenue, for Mr. Albert Durbin; sports pavilion, High Street, for Messrs. J. Harrison & Co.; twenty-eight houses, Longton Avenue, for Messrs. Higgins Bros.; school, Downham estate, for Mr. J. G. Stephenson; extension of school, Baring Road, for Mr. F. R. Hipperson; alterations, All Saints' Orphanage, Granville Park, for Messrs. A. Coldman and Son.

The LEWISHAM B.C. has acquired a site on the Downham estate for the erection of a branch library.

*

The PAIGNTON U.D.C. has passed an estimate of £250,000 submitted by Messrs. G. H. Hill and Sons, consulting engineers, for the construction of an earthen dam across the Swincombe Valley. In this connection an inspector of the Ministry of Health has inspected the site of the proposed reservoir.

*

The PAIGNTON U.D.C. has obtained sanction to a loan for the purchase of land for housing in York Road.

*

Plans passed by the PAIGNTON U.D.C.: Twelve garages, Torquay Road, for Mr. G. Rossiter; eight houses, Osney Avenue, for Messrs. Willicott and Barnes; house, Mortimer Avenue, for Mr. R. M. Ely; twenty-three houses, Blatchcombe Lane, for Messrs. Peeke Bros.; twenty-five houses, Blatchcombe Lane, for Messrs. Diggines Bros.; fifty houses, Marldon Hill, for Messrs. Willcocks and Barnes; bungalow, Maidenway Road, for Mr. L. Veale; four houses, Maidenway Road, for Mr. L. Veale.

*

Plans passed by the ESTON U.D.C.: Shops, Bolckow Road, for Mr. R. Ross; alteration and additions, Oak Lea, Normanby Road, for Mr. C. Doe.

*

The West Riding Education Committee has passed the revised plans of the education architect for the erection of the new secondary school at HARROGATE at a cost of £65,250.

*

The Board of Education has approved the proposal of the West Riding Education Committee for extensions at the NORMANTON Grammar School, at an estimated cost of £17,700.

*

The West Riding Education Committee has passed revised plans for the erection of an elementary school at THORNE at a cost of £30,650. Meanwhile temporary accommodation is to be provided at a cost of £700.

*

The West Riding Education Committee has voted an amended estimate of £34,000 for the erection of the proposed secondary school at MALTBY.

*

The West Riding Education Committee has obtained a site on the Slead Hoyse estate, BRIGHOUSE, for the erection, at an estimated cost of £64,000, of a secondary school and technical institute.

*

Plans passed by the BERMONDSEY B.C.: Extensions, 26 Raymouth Road, for Messrs. Skelton, Sleath & Co., Ltd.; partial re-building, "Prince of Wales" public-house, Bevington Street, for Messrs. Mann, Crossman and Paulin, Ltd.

RATES OF WAGES

The initial letter opposite each entry indicates the grade under the Ministry of Labour schedule. The district is that to which the borough is assigned in the same schedule. Column I gives the rates for craftsmen; Column II for labourers; the rate for craftsmen working at trades in which a separate rate maintains is given in a footnote. The table is a selection only. Particulars for lesser localities not included may be obtained upon application in writing.

			I	II
			s. d.	s. d.
A_1	ABERDARE	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_1	Abergavenny	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B	Abingdon ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Accrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Addlestone	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Adlington ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Airdrie ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
C	Aldeburgh	E. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Altrincham	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Appleby ..	N.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Atherstone	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_3	Aylesbury ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B_1	BANBURY ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B	Bangor ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	BarnardCastle	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barnsley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Barnstaple	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Barrow ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barry ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Basingstoke	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
B	Bath ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Batley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Bedford ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Berwick-on-Tweed	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Bewdley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_3	Bicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Birkenhead	N.W. Counties	*110	1 4½
A	Birmingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bishop Auckland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackburn	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackpool	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blyth ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Bognor ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Bolton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Boston ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Bournemouth	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Bovey Tracey	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Bradford ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Brentwood	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Bridgend ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Bridgwater	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_1	Bridlington	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Brighouse ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Brighton ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Bristol ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Brixham ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Bromsgrove	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
C	Bromyard ..	Mid. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Burnley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burslem ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burton-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bury ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Buxton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	CAMBRIDGE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_3	Canterbury	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Cardiff ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Carlisle ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Carmarthen	S. Wales & M.	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Carnarvon	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Carnforth ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Castleford	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Chatham ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Chelmsford	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_3	Cheltenham	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Chester ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Chesterfield	Mid. Counties	*1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Chichester	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Chorley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Cirencester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Clitheroe ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Clydebank	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Coalville ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Colchester ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Colne ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Colwyn Bay	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Consett ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Conway ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Coventry ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Crewe ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_3	Cumberland	.....	1 6	1 1½
A	DARLINGTON	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Darwen ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Deal ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_3	Denbigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Derby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Dewsbury	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Didcot ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Doncaster	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Dorchester	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Driffield ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A_3	Droitwich	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Dudley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Dundee ..	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Durham ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	EAST-BOURNE	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Ebbw Vale	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Edinburgh	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	E. Glamorganshire & Monmouthshire	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Exeter ..	S.W. Counties	*1 6½	1 2
B_3	Exmouth ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	FELIXSTOWE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_3	Filey ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A	Fleetwood ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Folkestone ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Frodsham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Frome ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	GATESHEAD	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Gillingham	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_3	Gloucester	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Goole ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
B	Gosport ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_3	Grantham	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Gravesend	S. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Greenock ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Grimsby ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Guildford ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	HALIFAX ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hanley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Harrogate	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hartlepools	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Harwich ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_3	Hastings ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Hatfield ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Hereford ..	S. W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Hertford ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Heysham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Howden ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Huddersfield	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hull ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	ILKLEY ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Immingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Ipswich ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
C	Isle of Wight	S. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	JARROW ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	KEIGHLEY	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Kendal ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Keswick ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_3	Kettering ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	King's Lynn	E. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	LANCASTER	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Leamington	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Leeds ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leek ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Lewes ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Lichfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lincoln ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Liverpool ..	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A_2	Llandudno	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Llanelly ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	London (12 miles radius)		1 9	1 4
	Do. (12-15 miles radius)		1 8½	1 3½
A	Long Eaton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Loughborough	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Luton ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Lytham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	MACCLESFIELD	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Maidstone	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_3	Malvern ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Manchester	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Mansfield	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Margate ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_3	Matlock ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Merthyr ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Middlesbrough	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Middlewich	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Minehead ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Monmouth	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	S. and E. Glamorganshire Morecambe	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	NANTWICH	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Neath ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nelson ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newcastle ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newport ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Normanton	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Northampton	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	North Staffs.	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	North Shields	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Norwich ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Nottingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nuneaton ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	OAKHAM ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Oldham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Oswestry ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Oxford ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	PAISLEY ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Pembroke	S. Wales & M.	1 4	1 0
A	Perth ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Peterborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Plymouth	S.W. Counties	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Pontefract	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Pontypridd	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B	Portsmouth	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Preston ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	QUEENSFERRY	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	READING	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Reigate ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_3	Retford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Rhondda Valley	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_3	Ripon ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A	Rochdale ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Rochester ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Ruabon ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Rugby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_3	Rugeley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Runcorn ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	ST. ALBANS	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	St. Helens ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Salisbury ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_1	Scarborough	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Scunthorpe	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Sheffield ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Shipley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Shrewsbury	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Skipton ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_3	Slough ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Solihull ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_3	South'pton ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Southend-on-Sea	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Southport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	S. Shields ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stafford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Stockport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stockton-on-Tees	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stoke-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Stroud ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Sunderland ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swadlincote	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swansea ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B	Swindon ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	TAMWORTH	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Taunton ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Teeside Dist.	N.E. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Teignmouth	S.W. Coast	1 5½	1 1½
A	Todmorden	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Torquay ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
C	Truro ..	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
B_1	Tunbridge Wells	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Tunstall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Tyne District	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	WAKEFIELD	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Walsall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Warrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Warwick ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Wellingborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Weston-s-Mare	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Whitby ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Widnes ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Wigan ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Winchester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_3	Windsor ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Wolverhampton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Worcester	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_3	Worksop ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Wrexham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Wycombe ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	YARMOUTH	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Yeovil ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	York ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2

* In these areas the rates of wages for certain trades (usually painters and plasterers) vary slightly from those given.

The rates for each trade in any given area will be sent on request.

PRICES CURRENT

The wages are the Union rates current in London at the time of publication. The prices are for good quality material, and are intended to cover delivery at works, wharf, station, or yard as customary, but will vary according to quality and quantity. The measured prices are based upon the foregoing, and include usual builders' profits. Though every care has been taken in its compilation it is impossible to guarantee the accuracy of the list, and readers are advised to have the figures confirmed by trade inquiry.

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

EXCAVATOR, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; NAVVY, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; TIMBERMAN, 1s. 5½d. *per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour*; WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. *per shift.*

	£	s.	d.
Broken brick or stone, 2 in., per yd.	£0	11	6
Thames ballast, per yd.	0	10	0
Pit gravel, per yd.	0	15	0
Pit sand, per yd.	0	12	6
Washed sand, per yd.	0	15	0
Screened ballast or gravel, add 10 per cent. per yd.			
Clinker, breeze, etc., prices according to locality.			
Portland cement, per ton	£2	8	0
Lias lime, per ton	2	0	0
Sacks charged extra at 1s. 9d. each and credited when returned at 1s. 6d.			
Transport hire per day:			
Cart and horse £1 3 0 *Trailer*	£0	15	0
3-ton motor lorry 3 15 0 *Steam roller*	4	5	0
Steam lorry, 5-ton 4 0 0 *Water cart*	1	5	0
EXCAVATING and throwing out in ordinary earth not exceeding 6 ft. deep, basis price, per yd. cube	0	3	0
Exceeding 6 ft., but under 12 ft., add 30 per cent.			
In stiff clay, add 30 per cent.			
In underpinning, add 100 per cent.			
In rock, including blasting, add 225 per cent.			
If basketed out, add 80 per cent. to 150 per cent.			
Headings, including timbering, add 400 per cent.			
RETURN, fill, and ram, ordinary earth, per yd.	£0	1	6
SPREAD and level, including wheeling, per yd.	0	1	6
FILLING into carts and carting away to a shoot or deposit, per yd. cube	0	10	6
TRIMMING earth to slopes, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
HACKING up old grano. or similar paving, per yd. sup.	0	1	3
PLANKING to excavations, per ft. sup.	0	0	5
DO. over 10 ft. deep, add for each 5 ft. in depth, 30 per cent.			
IF left in, add to above prices, per ft. cube	0	2	0
HARDCORE, 2 in. ring, filled and rammed, 4 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	2	1
DO. 6 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	2	10
PUDDLING, per yd. cube	1	10	0
CEMENT CONCRETE, 4-2-1, per yd. cube	2	3	0
DO. 6-2-1, per yd. cube	1	18	0
DO. in upper floors, add 15 per cent.			
DO. in reinforced-concrete work, add 20 per cent.			
DO. in underpinning, add 60 per cent.			
LIAS-LIME CONCRETE, per yd. cube	£1	16	0
BREEZE CONCRETE, per yd. cube	1	7	0
DO. in lintels, etc., per ft. cube	0	1	6
CEMENT concrete 4 2-1 in lintels packed around reinforcement, per ft. cube	0	3	9
FINE concrete benching to bottom of manholes, per ft. cube	0	3	0
FINISHING surface of concrete spade face, per yd. sup.	0	0	9

DRAINER

LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; TIMBERMAN, 1s. 5½d. *per hour*; BRICKLAYER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; PLUMBER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. *per shift.*

	£	s.	d.
Stoneware pipes, tested quality, 4 in., per ft.	£0	0	10
DO. *6 in., per ft.*	0	1	3
DO. *9 in., per ft.*	0	2	3
Cast-iron pipes, coated, 9 ft. lengths, 4 in., per yd.	0	5	6
DO. *6 in., per yd.*	0	8	0
Portland cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.			
Leadwool per cwt.	£2	0	0
Gaskin, per lb.	0	0	4½
STONEWARE DRAINS, jointed in cement, tested pipes, 4 in., per ft.	0	4	3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0	5	0
DO. 9 in., per ft.	0	7	9
CAST-IRON DRAINS, jointed in lead, 4 in., per ft.	0	8	3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0	10	3

Note.—These prices include digging concrete bed and filling for normal depths, and are average prices.

Fittings in Stoneware and Iron according to type. *See* Trade Lists.

BRICKLAYER

BRICKLAYER, 1s 9d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour.*

	£	s.	d.
London stocks, per M.	£4	5	0
Flettons, per M.	3	0	0
White facing bricks, per M	5	0	0
Multi-coloured facings, per M	7	7	9
Best red facings, per M	7	7	9
Rubbers 9½ in., per M	12	0	6
Staffordshire blue, per M.	9	10	0
Firebricks, 2½ in., per M.	9	0	0
Glazed sail, white, and ivory stretchers, per M.	22	10	0
DO. *headers, per M.*	21	0	0
Colours, extra, per M.	5	10	0
Seconds, less, per M.	1	0	0
Cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.			
Lime, grey stone, per ton	£2	15	0
Mixed lime mortar, per yd.	1	6	0
Damp course, in rolls of 4½ in., per roll	0	2	6
DO. *9 in. per roll*	0	4	9
DO. *14 in. per roll*	0	7	6
DO. *18 in. per roll*	0	9	6
BRICKWORK in stone lime mortar, Flettons or equal, per rod	32	0	0
DO. in cement do., per rod	35	0	0
DO. in stocks, add 25 per cent. per rod.			
DO. in blues, add 100 per cent. per rod.			
DO. circular on plan, add 12½ per cent. per rod.			
DO. in backing to masonry, add 12½ per cent. per rod.			
DO. in raising on old walls, etc., add 12½ per cent. per rod.			
DO: in underpinning, add 20 per cent. per rod.			
HALF-BRICK walls in stocks in cement mortar (1–3), per ft. sup.	£0	1	0
BEDDING plates in cement mortar, per ft. run	0	0	3
BEDDING window or door frames, per ft. run	0	0	3
LEAVING chases 2½ in. deep for edges of concrete floors not exceeding 6 in. thick, per ft. run	0	0	2
CUTTING do. in old walls in cement, per ft. run	0	0	4
CUTTING, toothing and bonding new work to old (labour and materials), per ft. sup.	0	0	7
TERRA-COTTA flue pipes 9 in. diameter, jointed in fireclay, including all cuttings, per ft. run	0	3	6
DO. 14 ft. by 9 in. do., per ft. run	0	6	0
FLAUNCHING chimney pots, each	0	2	0
CUTTING and pinning ends of timbers, etc., in cement	0	1	0
FACINGS fair, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	3
DO. picked stocks, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	7
DO. red rubbers gauged and set in putty, per ft. sup. extra	0	4	9
DO. in salt white or ivory glazed, per ft. sup. extra	0	5	6
TUCK pointing, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	10
WEATHER pointing, do. do.	0	0	3
TILE creasing with cement fillet each side per ft. run	0	0	6
GRANOLITHIC PAVING, 1 in., per yd. sup.	0	5	0
DO. 1½ in., per yd. sup.	0	6	0
DO. 2 in., per yd. sup.	0	7	0
If coloured with red oxide, per yd. sup.	0	1	0
If finished with carborundum, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
If in small quantities in finishing to steps, etc., per ft. sup.	0	1	4
Jointing new grano. paving to old, per ft. run	0	0	4
Extra for dishing grano. or cement paving around gullies, each	0	1	6
BITUMINOUS DAMP COURSE, ex rolls, per ft. sup.	0	0	7
ASPHALT (MASTIC) DAMP COURSE, ½ in., per yd. sup.	0	8	0
DO. vertical, per yd. sup.	0	11	0
SLATE DAMP COURSE, per ft. sup.	0	0	10
ASPHALT ROOFING (MASTIC) in two thicknesses, ¾ in., per yd.	0	8	6
DO. SKIRTING, 6 in.	0	0	11
BREEZE PARTITION BLOCKS, set in cement, 1½ in. per yd. sup.	0	5	3
DO. DO. 3 in.	0	6	6
BREEZE fixing bricks, extra for each	0	0	3

MASON

MASON, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; DO. *fixer*, 1s. 10d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour.*

	£	s.	d.
Portland Stone:			
Whitbed, per ft. cube	£0	4	6
Basebed, per ft. cube	0	4	9
Bath stone, per ft. cube	0	3	0
Usual trade extras for large blocks			
York paving, av. 2½ in., per yd. super	0	10	0
York templates sawn, per ft. cube	0	7	6
Slate shelves, rubbed, 1 in., per ft. sup.	0	2	6
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.			
HOISTING and setting stone, per ft. cube	£0	2	2
DO. for every 10 ft. above 30 ft. add 15 per cent.			
PLAIN face Portland basis, per ft. sup.	£0	2	8
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	0
SUNK FACE, per ft. sup.	0	3	9
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	10
JOINTS, arch, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. sunk, per ft. sup.	0	2	7
DO. DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
CIRCULAR-CIRCULAR work, per ft. sup.	1	2	0
PLAIN MOULDING, straight, per inch of girth, per ft. run	0	1	1
DO. circular, do., per ft. run	0	1	4
HALF SAWING, per ft. sup.	0	1	0
Add to the foregoing prices, if in York stone, 35 per cent.			
DO. Mansfield, 12½ per cent.			
Deduct for Bath, 33⅓ per cent.			
DO. for Chilmark, 5 per cent.			
SETTING 1 in. slate shelving in cement, per ft. sup.	£0	0	6
RUBBED round nosing to do., per ft. lin.	£0	0	6
YORK STEPS, rubbed T. & R., ft. cub. fixed	1	9	0
YORK SILLS, W. & T., ft. cub. fixed	1	13	0
ARTIFICIAL stone paving, 2 in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO. 2½ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	1	3

SLATER AND TILER

SLATER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; TILER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour.*

N.B.—Tiling is often executed as piecework.

	£	s.	d.
Slates, 1st quality, per 1,200:			
Portmadoc Ladies	£13	0	0
Countess	25	0	0
Duchess	32	0	0
Old Delabole *Med. Grey*	*Med. Green*		
24 in. × 12 in. £42 11 3	£45	1	0
20 in. × 10 in. 31 4 3	33	0	6
16 in. × 10 in. 20 18 0	22	4	9
14 in. × 8 in. 12 1 0	12	16	3
Green Randoms, per ton	8	3	9
Grey-green do., per ton	7	3	9
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long, per ton	5	13	9
In 4-ton truck loads, delivered Nine Elms station			
Clips, lead, per lb.	£0	0	6
Clips, copper, per lb.	0	2	0
Nails, compo, per cwt.	1	6	0
Nails, copper, per lb.	0	1	10
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.			
Hand-made tiles, per M.	£5	18	0
Machine-made tiles, per M.	5	8	0
Westmorland slates, large, per ton	9	0	0
DO. *Peggies, per ton*	7	5	0
SLATING, 3 in. lap, compo nails, Portmadoc or equal:			
Ladies, per square	£4	0	0
Countess, per square	4	5	0
Duchess, per square	4	10	0
WESTMORLAND, in diminishing courses, per square	6	5	0
CORNISH DO., per square	6	3	0
Add, if vertical, per square approx.	0	13	0
Add, if with copper nails, per square approx.	0	2	6
Double course at eaves, per ft. approx.	0	1	0
SLATING with Old Delabole slates to a 3 in. lap with copper nails, at per square. Med. Grey / Med. Green			
24 in. × 12 in. £5 0 0	£5	2	0
20 in. × 10 in. 5 5 0	5	10	0
16 in. × 10 in. 4 15 0	5	1	0
14 in. × 8 in. 4 10 0	4	15	0
Green randoms	6	7	0
Grey-green do.	5	9	0
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long	4	13	6
TILING, 4 in. gauge, every 4th course nailed, in hand-made tiles, average per square	4	0	0
DO., machine-made do., per square	3	10	0
Vertical Tiling, including pointing, add 18s. d. per square.			
FIXING lead soakers, per dozen	£0	0	10
STRIPPING old slates and stacking for re-use, and clearing away surplus and rubbish, per square	0	10	0
LABOUR only in laying slates, but including nails, per square	1	0	0
See "Sundries for Asbestos Tiling."			

CARPENTER AND JOINER

CARPENTER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; JOINER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour.*

	£	s.	d.
Timber, average prices at Docks, London Standard, Scandinavian, etc. (equal to 2nds):			
7 × 3, per std.	£23	0	0
11 × 4, per std.	30	0	0
Memel or Equal. Slightly less than foregoing.			
Flooring, P.E., 1 in., per sq.	£1	5	0
DO. *T. and G., 1 in., per sq.*	1	5	0
Planed boards, 1 in. × 11 in., per std.	30	0	0
Wainscot oak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	4
Mahogany, Honduras, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	4
DO. *Cuba, per ft. sup. of 1 in.*	0	2	6
DO., *African, per ft. sup.*	0	1	3
Teak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	3
DO., *ft. cube*	0	14	0
FIR fixed in wall plates, lintels, sleepers, etc., per ft. cube	0	5	0
DO. framed in floors, roofs, etc., per ft. cube	0	6	0
DO. framed in trusses, etc., including ironwork, per ft. cube	0	8	6
PITCH PINE, add 33⅓ per cent.			
FIXING only boarding in floors, roofs, etc., per sq.	0	13	6
SARKING FELT laid, 1-ply, per yd.	0	1	6
DO. 3-ply per yd.	0	1	9
CENTERING for concrete, etc., including horsing and striking, per sq.	2	10	0
TURNING pieces to flat or segmental soffits, 4½ in. wide, per ft. run	0	0	4½
DO. 9 in. wide and over per ft. sup.	0	1	2

continued overleaf

CARPENTER AND JOINER: *continued.*

SHUTTERING to face of concrete, per square	£1	10	0
DO. in narrow widths to beams, etc., per ft. sup.	0	0	6
USE and waste of timbers, allow 25 per cent. of above prices.			
SLATE BATTENING, per sq.	£0	12	6
DEAL boarding to flats, 1 in. thick and firrings to falls, per square	2	10	0
STOUT feather-edged tilting fillet to eaves, per ft. run	0	0	6
FEATHER-edged springer to trimmer arches, per ft. run	0	0	4
STOUT herringbone strutting (joists measured in), per ft. run	0	0	6
SOUND boarding, ⅞ in. thick and fillets nailed to sides of joists (joists measured over), per square	2	0	0
RUBEROID or similar quality roofing, one ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., two-ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	6
DO., three-ply, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
TONGUED and grooved flooring, 1¼ in. thick, laid complete with splayed headings, per square	2	5	0
DEAL skirting torus, moulded 1¼ in. thick, including grounds and backings, per ft. sup.	0	1	0
TONGUED and mitred angles to do.	0	0	6
WOOD block flooring standard blocks laid herringbone in mastic:			
Deal 1 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	10	0
DO. 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	12	0
Maple 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	15	0
DEAL moulded sashes, 1⅛ in. with moulded bars in small squares, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. 2 in. do., per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DEAL cased frames, oak sills and 2 in. moulded sashes, brass-faced pulleys and iron weights, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
MOULDED horns, extra each	0	0	3
DOORS, 4-panel square both sides, 1⅛ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. moulded both sides per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. 2 in. thick, square both sides, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0	3	0
DO. in 3 panels, moulded both sides, upper panel with diminished stiles with moulded bars for glass, per ft. sup.	0	3	6
If in oak, mahogany or teak, multiply 3 times.			
DEAL frames, 4 in. × 3 in., rebated and beaded, per ft. cube	£0	15	0
Add for extra labours, per ft. run	0	0	1
STAIRCASE work:			
DEAL treads 1⅛ in. and risers 1 in., tongued and grooved including fir carriages, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DEAL wall strings, 1¼ in. thick, moulded, per ft. run	0	2	6
If ramped, per ft. run	0	5	0
SHORT ramps, extra each	0	7	6
ENDS of treads and risers housed to strings, each	0	1	0
2 in. deal mopstick handrail fixed to brackets, per ft. run	0	1	6
4½ in. × 3 in. oak fully moulded handrail, per ft. run	0	5	6
1½ in. square deal bar balusters, framed in, per ft. run	0	0	6
FITTINGS:			
SHELVES and bearers, 1 in., cross-tongued, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
1¼ in. beaded cupboard fronts, moulded and square, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
TEAK grooved draining boards, 1½ in. thick and bedding per ft. sup.	0	4	6
IRONMONGERY:			
Fixing only (including providing screws):			
TO DEAL—			
Hinges to sashes, per pair	0	1	2
Do. to doors, per pair	0	1	7
Barrel bolts, 9 in., iron, each	0	1	0
Sash fasteners, each	0	1	0
Rim locks, each	0	1	9
Mortice locks, each	0	4	0

SMITH

SMITH, *weekly rate equals* 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour*; MATE, *do.* 1*s.* 4*d. per hour*; ERECTOR, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour*; FITTER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour*; LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Mild Steel in British standard sections, per ton	£12	10	0
Sheet Steel:			
Flat sheets, black, per ton	17	0	0
DO., *galvd., per ton*	19	0	0
Corrugated sheets, galvd., per ton	18	10	0
Driving screws, galvd., per grs.	0	1	10
Washers, galvd., per grs.	0	1	1
Bolts and nuts per cwt. and up	1	18	0
MILD STEEL in trusses, etc., erected, per ton	25	0	0
DO., in small sections as reinforcement, per ton	16	0	0
DO., in compounds, per ton	17	0	0
DO., in bar or rod reinforcement, per ton	22	10	0
WROT-IRON in chimney bars, etc., including building in, per cwt.	2	0	0
DO., in light railings and balusters, per cwt.	2	5	0
FIXING only corrugated sheeting, including washers and driving screws, per yd.	0	2	0

PLUMBER

PLUMBER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour*; MATE OR LABOURER, 1*s.* 4½*d. per hour.*

Lead, milled sheet, per cwt.	£1	10	0
DO. *drawn pipes, per cwt.*	1	10	6
DO. *soil pipe, per cwt.*	1	13	6
DO. *scrap, per cwt.*	1	0	0
Copper, sheet, per lb.	0	1	0
Solder, plumber's, per lb.	0	1	0
DO. *fine, per lb.*	0	1	6
Cast-iron pipes, etc.:			
L.C.C. soil, 3 in., per yd.	0	3	0
DO. *4 in. per yd.*	0	3	8
R.W.P., 2½ in., per yd.	0	1	6
DO. *3 in., per yd.*	0	1	9
DO. *4 in., per yd.*	0	2	6
Gutter, 4 in. H.R., per yd.	0	1	0
DO. *4 in. O.G., per yd.*	0	1	4
MILLED LEAD and labour in gutters, flashings, etc. per cwt.	3	0	0
LEAD PIPE, fixed, including running joints, bends, and tacks, ½ in., per ft.	0	2	0
DO. ⅝ in., per ft.	0	2	3
DO. 1 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 1¼ in., per ft.	0	4	0
LEAD WASTE OR soil, fixed as above, complete, 2½ in., per ft.	0	6	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	7	0
DO. 4 in., per ft.	0	9	9
WIPED soldered joint, ½ in., each	0	2	6
DO. ⅝ in., each	0	3	2
DO. 1 in., each	0	3	8
BRASS screw-down stop cock and two soldered joints, ½ in., each	0	11	0
DO. ⅝ in., each	0	13	6
CAST-IRON rainwater pipe, jointed in red lead, 2½ in., per ft. run	0	1	4
DO. 3 in., per ft. run	0	1	8
DO. 4 in., per ft. run	0	2	0
CAST-IRON H.R. GUTTER, fixed, with all clips, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	6
DO. O.G., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	9
CAST-IRON SOIL PIPE, fixed with caulked joints and all ears, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	2	0
Fixing only:			
W.C. PANS and all joints, P. or S., and including joints to water waste preventers, each	2	5	0
BATHS, with all joints	1	3	6
LAVATORY BASINS only, with all joints, on brackets, each	1	10	0

PLASTERER

PLASTERER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour (plus allowances in London only)*; LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Chalk lime, per ton	£2	17	0
Hair, per cwt.	2	5	0
Sand and cement see "Excavator," etc., above.			
Lime putty, per cwt.	£0	2	9
Hair mortar, per yd.	1	7	0
Fine stuff, per yd.	1	14	0
Sawn laths, per bdl.	0	2	5
Keene's cement, per ton	5	15	0
Sirapite, per ton	3	10	0
DO. *fine, per ton*	3	18	0
Plaster, per ton	3	0	0
DO. *white, per ton*	3	12	6
DO. *fine, per ton*	5	12	0
Lath nails, per lb.	0	0	4
Ferrocrete, per ton	2	15	6
LATHING with sawn laths, per yd.	0	1	7
METAL LATHING, per yd.	0	2	6
FLOATING in Cement and Sand, 1 to 3, for tiling or woodblock, ⅛ in. per yd.	0	2	4
DO. vertical, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER, on brickwork, 1 to 3, per yd.	0	2	0
RENDER in Portland and set in fine stuff, per yd.	0	3	3
RENDER, float, and set, trowelled, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER and set in Sirapite, per yd.	0	2	5
DO. in Thistle plaster, per yd.	0	2	5
EXTRA, if on but not including lathing, any of foregoing, per yd.	0	0	5
EXTRA, if on ceilings, per yd.	0	0	5
ANGLES, rounded Keene's on Portland, per ft. lin.	0	0	6
PLAIN CORNICES, in plaster, per inch girth, including dubbing out, etc., per ft. lin.	0	0	2
WHITE glazed tiling set in Portland and jointed in Parian, per yd., from	1	11	6
FIBROUS PLASTER SLABS, per yd.	0	1	10

GLAZIER

GLAZIER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

Glass: 4ths in crates:			
Clear, 21 oz.	20	0	4½
DO. 26 oz.	0	0	5
Cathedral white, per ft.	0	0	7½
Polished plate, British ¼ in., up to 2 ft. sup. per ft.	0	1	2
DO. *4 ft. sup.* "	0	2	3
DO. *6 ft. sup.* "	0	2	6
DO. *20 ft. sup.* "	0	3	1
DO. *45 ft. sup.* "	0	3	3
DO. *65 ft. sup.* "	0	3	5
DO. *100 ft. sup.* "	0	3	10
Rough plate, ⅛ in., per ft.	0	0	6½
DO. *¼ in. per ft.*	0	0	6½
Linseed oil putty, per cwt	0	15	0
GLAZING in putty, clear sheet, 21 oz.	0	0	11
DO. 26 oz.	0	1	0
GLAZING in beads, 21 oz., per ft.	£0	1	1
DO. 26 oz., per ft.	0	1	4

Small sizes slightly less (under 3 ft. sup.).
Patent glazing in rough plate, normal span, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per ft.
LEAD LIGHTS, plain, med. sqs. 21 oz., usual domestic sizes, fixed, per ft. sup. and up — £0 3 0
Glazing only, polished plate 6½*d.* to 8*d.* per ft. according to size.

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER

PAINTER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour*; LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour*; FRENCH POLISHER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour*; PAPERHANGER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

Genuine white lead, per cwt.	£2	12	0
Linseed oil, raw, per gall.	0	3	3
DO., *boiled, per gall.*	0	3	6
Turpentine, per gall.	0	4	6
Liquid driers, per gall.	0	15	0
Knotting, per gall.	1	4	0
Distemper, washable, in ordinary colours, per cwt., and up	2	5	0
Double size, per firkin	0	3	6
Pumice stone, per lb.	0	0	4½
Single gold leaf (transferable), per book	0	2	0
Varnish, copal, per gall. and up	0	17	6
DO., *flat, per gall.*	1	5	0
DO., *paper, per gall.*	1	5	0
French polish, per gall.	0	16	0
Ready mixed paints, per cwt. and up	3	10	6
LIME WHITING, per yd. sup.	0	0	3
WASH, stop, and whiten, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
DO., and 2 coats distemper with proprietary distemper, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
KNOT, stop, and prime, per yd. sup.	0	0	7
PLAIN PAINTING, including mouldings, and on plaster or joinery, 1st coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	10
DO., subsequent coats, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
DO., enamel coat, per yd. sup.	0	1	2½
BRUSH-GRAIN, and 2 coats varnish, per yd. sup.	0	3	8
FIGURED DO., DO., per yd. sup.	0	5	6
FRENCH POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	1	2
WAX POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	0	6
STRIPPING old paper and preparing, per piece	0	1	7
HANGING PAPER, ordinary, per piece	0	1	10
DO., fine, per piece, and upwards	0	2	4
VARNISHING PAPER, 1 coat, per piece	0	9	0
CANVAS, strained and fixed, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
VARNISHING, hard oak, 1st coat, yd. sup.	0	1	2
DO., each subsequent coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	11

SUNDRIES

Fibre or wood pulp boardings, according to quality and quantity.
The measured work price is on the same basis . . . per ft. sup. — £0 0 2½

FIBRE BOARDINGS, including cutting and waste, fixed on, but not including studs or grounds per ft. sup. . . . from 3d. to	0	0	6
Plaster board, per yd. sup. . from	0	1	7
PLASTER BOARD, fixed as last, per yd. sup. . . . . from	0	2	8
Asbestos sheeting, 5/32 in., grey flat, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., *corrugated, per yd. sup.*	0	3	3
ASBESTOS SHEETING, fixed as last, flat, per yd. sup.	0	4	0
DO., corrugated, per yd. sup.	0	5	0
ASBESTOS slating or tiling on, but not including battens, or boards, plain "diamond" per square, grey	2	15	0
DO., red	3	0	0
Asbestos cement slates or tiles, 5/32 in. punched per M. grey	16	0	0
DO., *red*	18	0	0
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION FLOORING: Laid in two coats, average ½ in. thick, in plain colour, per yd. sup.	0	7	0
DO., ½ in. thick, suitable for domestic work, unpolished, per yd.	0	6	6
Metal casements for wood frames, domestic sizes, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO., *in metal frames, per ft. sup.*	0	1	9
HANGING only metal casement in, but not including wood frames, each	0	2	10
BUILDING in metal casement frames, per ft. sup.	0	0	7

Waterproofing compounds for cement. Add about 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. to the cost of cement used.

PLYWOOD, per ft. sup.

Thickness	5/16 in.			½ in.			⅝ in.			¾ in.		
Qualities ..	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7	6
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	2	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	—	1 0½	10	—
Figured Oak 1 side	8½	7	—	10	8	—	11½	—	—	1 6	—	—
Plain Oak 1 side	6½	6	—	7½	7	—	9½	—	—	1 0	—	—
Oregon Pine	5	4	—	5½	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1. Exhibition. "Bridges, Old and New." Open daily till Saturday, February 16.

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Exhibition of designs submitted for competition for London Aircraft Terminus. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. (Saturdays 5 p.m.) until Saturday, February 2. **10 a.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "The Shannon Scheme and its Economic Consequences." By George Fletcher. **8 p.m.**

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. At North British Station Hotel, Princes Street, Edinburgh. Annual dinner. **7 p.m.**

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY (INCORPORATED), Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane, Liverpool. Paper by Francis Jones, F.R.I.B.A.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Students' Meeting. "Design and Construction of Victoria House." By Henry George Cousins, B.Sc., Stud. Inst. C.E. **6.30 p.m.**

PERMANENT COLOUR IN CONCRETE EXHIBITION. Room 10, No. 42 Deansgate, Manchester. Exhibition Demonstration open daily. **11 a.m.**

BARTLETT SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, LONDON UNIVERSITY, Gower Street, W.C. "Rembrandt and Italian Art." By Professor Tancred Borenius. **5.30 p.m.**

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31

SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS: Central (Cardiff) Branch. The Technical College, Cardiff. Annual Joint Prize Distribution of the South Wales Institute of Architects (Cardiff Branch) and the Welsh School of Architecture. 4.30 to 6.30 p.m. Annual Smoking Concert at the Dormie Café, Queen Street, at 7.15 p.m. **4.30 p.m.**

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Regent's Park, N.W.1. "Indian Architecture." By H. V. Lanchester, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I. **5.15 p.m.**

GUILDHALL, CANTERBURY. "The Improvement of Town and Countryside." By R. Goulburn Lovell, A.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1

THE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Ashford. "The Improvement of Town and Countryside." By R. Goulburn Lovell, A.R.I.B.A. **7.30 p.m.**

THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, BEDFORDSHIRE, and HUNTINGDONSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS. Annual Dinner at the Swan Hotel, Bedford. **3.30 p.m.**

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2

Sunrise, 7.40. Sunset, 4.48.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, Regent Street, W.1. Business Meeting.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. Cantor Lecture, "The Treatment of Coal." By C. H. Lander, C.B.E., Director of Fuel Research, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Lecture III. **8 p.m.**

BARTLETT SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, London University, Gower Street, W.C.1. "Rembrandt and other Dutch Etchers and Draughtsmen." By A. M. Hind, of the British Museum. 5.30 p.m. "Reinforced Concrete Regulations." F. E. Drury, M.SC., M.I.INST.E. 6.30 p.m. **5.30 p.m.**

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Exhibition of Paintings and Drawings by Alfred C. Conrade. Open daily until Saturday, February 16, inclusive.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD. The Mappin Hall, Applied Science Dept. "Bricks." By W. T. Rees, B.SC. **7.30 p.m.**

THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Ordinary Meeting. **6 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, University College, Nottingham. "Overhead Electric Lines." By W. B. Woodhouse. Illustrated by cinematograph film. **6.45 p.m.**

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL. In the Great Hall. "The Great Fire of London." By Walter Bell, F.S.A. On behalf of King Edward's Hospital Fund. **5.30 p.m.**

BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY. "The Health Aspects of Town Planning." By Sir John Robertson, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.D., B.SC. **6 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "The Vibrations of Railway Bridges." By Sir J. Alfred Ewing, K.C.B., M.A. **8 p.m.**

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Council Room of the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland, 15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh. "New Delhi." By Professor C. H. Reilly. **8 p.m.**

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Dutch Silver." By Miss C. J. Hudig, of Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam. **5.30 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. Annual Dinner at the Hotel Cecil, Strand. 7 for 7.30 p.m. (Applications not later than January 28.) **7 p.m.**

CARPENTERS' HALL, Throgmorton Avenue, London Wall, E.C. "Durham Castle." By the Rt. Rev. H. Hensley Henson, D.D. **8 p.m.**

NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC, Holloway, N.7. Department of Architecture. "Research in Limes and Plasters." By A. D. Cowper, B.SC., M.SC. **7 p.m.**

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8

BIRMINGHAM ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 11 Waterloo Street, Birmingham. "Compensation for Infringement of Light." By John Swarbrick, F.R.I.B.A.

THE TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE, Caxton Hall, Westminster. "The Economic Aspects of Delay and Congestion on Roads." By Col. C. H. Brassey, C.B.E., F.S.I. **6 p.m.**

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9

Sunrise 7.26. Sunset, 5.3.

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL RURAL INDUSTRIES SUB-COMMITTEE, Goodrich House, Hatfield. "The Principles of Design as Applied to Ironwork." By A. E. Elwood, M.I.S.I. **4.30 p.m.**

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1. Illustrated Lecture. "Good and Bad Architecture." By the Hon. H. A. Pakington, A.R.I.B.A. **3 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Italian Renaissance Furniture." "Paintings (Barbizon)." **7 p.m.**

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11

BARTLETT SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, London University, Gower Street, W.C.1. "Archæological Research in China." By Professor J. G. Andersson, of the University of Stockholm. 5.30 p.m. "The Fundamental Details of Construction for Steel-framed Buildings." By F. E. Drury, M.SC., M.I.STRUCT.E. **6.30 p.m.**

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Royal Technical College, Glasgow. "Overhead Electric Lines." By W. B. Woodhouse. Illustrated by Cinematograph film. **7.30 p.m.**

THE GREAT HALL, WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, S.W.1. "The Beginning of London." By Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, M.C., D.LITT., F.S.A. On behalf of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London. **5.30 p.m.**

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12—*continued.*

BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY. "The Importance of Environment." By Sir John Robertson, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.D., B.SC. **6 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY, Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane, Liverpool. "Honan Night."

MANCHESTER SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, 64a Bridge Street, Manchester. "Everyday Houses, English and Foreign." By Oswald P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, London, S.W.1. Informal Meeting. **6 p.m.**

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Regent's Park, N.W.1. "Egyptian Architecture." Lecturer to be arranged. **5.15 p.m.**

SHEFFIELD UNIVERSITY, General Lecture Room. "Electric Service in the Home." By E. S. Evans. **6.15 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, S. Kensington, S.W.7. "Delft Pottery." By Professor Hudig (Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam). 5.30 p.m. "French Renaissance Furniture." "Chippendale." **7 p.m.**

CARPENTERS' HALL, Throgmorton Avenue, London Wall, E.C. "Ancient Castles and Abbeys." By Sir Frank Baines, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, University College, Dublin. "Overhead Electric Lines." By W. B. Woodhouse. **7.30 p.m.**

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, Shoreditch, E.2. Lectures on Furniture: I. "Tudor Houses." By Arthur Stratton, F.R.I.B.A. **7.30 p.m.**

SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, The Technical College, Cardiff. "Art and Character." By J. E. Barton, M.A.

ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE, Lecture Theatre, Park Place, Cardiff. "The Preservation of the Countryside" (The Dragon *or* The Octopus). By Major Clough Williams-Ellis, J.P., M.C. **7 p.m.**

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15

BIRMINGHAM ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 11 Waterloo Street, Birmingham. Annual Dinner.

ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY, 32 Victoria Street, S.W.1. Annual Dinner.

ROYAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Glasgow. "Granite and its Uses." By Robt. Taylor. **7.45 p.m.**

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16

Sunrise, 7.13. Sunset, 5.16.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "French Eighteenth Century Furniture." "Rodin." **7 p.m.**

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. "Modern Banks, with special reference to the new Midland Bank Head Offices." By J. Alfred Gotch, PP.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

BARTLETT SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, London University, Gower Street, W.C. "Approximate Calculations for Checking Steelwork Designs." By F. E. Drury, M.SC., M.I.STRUCT.E. **6.30 p.m.**

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR. The White City, Shepherds Bush, S.W., and Castle Bromwich, Birmingham. Open daily till March 1.

THE ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY, 32 Victoria Street, S.W.1. General Discussion. "Problems in Illuminating Engineering."

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Debate between W. H. M. Smeaton (Worshipful Company of Plumbers) and T. P. Bennett, F.R.I.B.A. "Plumbing: Reasonable Modern Practice and the Improvement of By-laws to Permit of it." **5.30 p.m.**

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, S.W.1 (the Great Hall). "The Story of Westminster." I: "Its Churches." By Dr. Jocelyn Perkins, D.C.L., F.S.A., F.R.HIST. SOC. **5.30 p.m.**

THE UNIVERSITY, BIRMINGHAM. "The Scope and Effect of the Town Planning Acts." By Francis C. Minshull, LL.M., L.M.T.P.I. **6.0 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Gt. George Street, S.W.1. Ordinary Meeting. **6 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20

THE UNIVERSITY, READING (the Hall). "Everyday Houses—British and Foreign." By Oswald P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Some Designs for Ballet." By James Laver. 5.30 p.m. "Early English Furniture." 5.30 p.m. "Dutch Art." 7 p.m. **5.30 p.m.**

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, Shoreditch, E.2. "English Decorative Plasterwork." By Laurence A. Turner, F.S.A. **7.30 p.m.**

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22

BIRMINGHAM ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 11 Waterloo Street, Birmingham. Students' Evening and Exhibition to be followed by Members' Meeting.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23

Sunrise, 6.59. Sunset, 5.29.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1. "The Architecture of the Future." By H. M. Robertson, F.R.I.B.A. **3 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "English Seventeenth-Century Furniture." "Water Colours." **7 p.m.**

GOODRICH HOUSE, HATFIELD. "The Principles of Design as Applied to Ironwork Balconies." By A. W. Elwood, M.I.S.I. **4.30 p.m.**

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1. "Architectural Etchings." By Campbell Dodgson, C.B.E., M.A. **8 p.m.**

BARTLETT SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, London University, Gower Street, W.C. "Fundamental Details of Construction for Reinforced Concrete Buildings." By F. E. Drury, M.SC., M.I.STRUCT.E. **6.30 p.m.**

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26

BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY, Edmund Street. "Town Planning Schemes—their Preparation, Adoption, Approval, Variation, and Revocation." By Francis C. Munshill, LL.M., L.M.T.P.I. **6 p.m.**

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, in the Large Hall. "The Story of Westminster." II.: "Its Schools." By Lawrence E. Tanner, F.S.A. **5.30 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. At the University, Edmund Street, Birmingham. Joint Meeting with the Midland Centres of the Institutions of Civil and Mechanical Engineers. **7 p.m.**

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY, Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane, Liverpool. "An Ideal Industrial Town." By A. Trystan Edwards, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Gt. George Street, S.W.1. Students' Meeting. **6.30 p.m.**

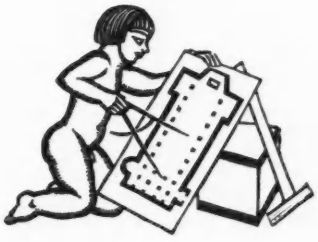
*** *Notices of arrangements for inclusion in this diary should be addressed to the Editor.*



THE NATIONAL RADIATOR COMPANY'S BUILDING, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, W.1. BY GORDON JEEVES, IN CONJUNCTION WITH RAYMOND HOOD.

This building is faced in polished Swedish black granite, and has an enamel-on-bronze enriched frieze and cornice the predominant colours of which are orange and gold.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1929

ARCHITECTURAL AMBASSADORS

And downward thence to latest days
The heritage of beauty fell,
And Grecian forms and Grecian lays
Prolonged their humanizing spell,
Till, when new worlds for man to win
The Atlantic's riven waves disclose,
The wildernesses there begin
To blossom with the Grecian rose.

Monckton Milnes

THE American Society of Arts and Sciences has founded three valuable travelling scholarships in architecture—one for an American student to study in Europe, one for a French student to study in America, and a third for an English student to study in America.

The English scholarship is given to the Liverpool School, and not to England as a whole, which, though it may sound unfair to the other English schools, is nevertheless but the just reward of pioneer labour, and a fitting response to the homage which this school has paid in the past to the great American architects.

It is now some years since Professor Reilly first discovered American architecture. We seem to remember that he came back bearing, as Moses bore the tablets of the law, portfolios of McKim Mead and White, of Hastings and Cass Gilbert.

This was some years ago, and English architecture was at that time a little less good than it is today. Rather more luscious it was, and tentatively baroque; full of little tricks, of keystones and rustication, memories of visits to French exhibitions; odd touches recalling Christopher Wren and Inigo Jones, and a hundred wayward fancies.

Professor Reilly came back from America filled with the vision of a new Rome, and he set his students at once to designing buildings based upon the temples of Rome and the palaces of the Renaissance. More and more as time went on the eyes of Liverpool students turned to Rome, by way of New York. The competition drawings for the great American State capitals and civic and national buildings came to serve as their best examples, not only of good planning and design, but of rendering and presentation. A thorough Americanization overtook the entire school, and worked incalculable good in every way, since it demanded largeness of conception, spacious planning, and dignified and restrained elevational design.

Through Professor Reilly's visits to America and his friendship with such men as Thomas Hastings and other of the prominent American architects, Liverpool students were given the opportunity of working in the offices of these architects during the summer months. Every year for the past ten years selected fourth-year men have gone out to America, have worked as draughtsmen, and earned enough money to pay their way out and home again, so that it might be said with truth that American prosperity and the individual generosity of a few architects had already founded a system of working scholarships. At all events, the honour of being selected to go to America was coveted nearly equally as keenly as that of winning one of the great competitive prizes.

Now, after ten years of Liverpool students have made the journey, comes the invitation direct and official. American in its large-handed generosity, this scholarship carries with it not only the right to work in the office of a prominent American architect, but enough money to enable the student to travel extensively and in comfort the length and breadth of the country, visiting the architecturally "worth-while" wherever it may be found, and gathering together some coherent picture of the civilization as a whole for future reference. Some account of his impressions and of the information accumulated must be rendered on his return, so that the benefits of travel may be passed on to the school and to the interested public.

It is good that the excellent system inaugurated by Professor Reilly should be recognized in this way. In a cosmopolitan world the architect must travel; he must see and touch for himself the buildings with which the camera has made him only half familiar. Better still if he can actually assist in the building of them and feel the pulse of so intense an organism as modern American civilization. It cannot be doubted that American architecture has exercised a restraining, and even an ennobling, effect upon the architecture of our own country. It has stressed again the civic sense and hastened the return of true monumental building, lost during a period of transition. No one has done more to preach the gospel of this grand manner than Professor Reilly. The compliment has been returned unerringly to the right quarter.

NEWS AND TOPICS

THE MANCHESTER SOCIETY'S "BEST BUILDING" MEDAL

THE Manchester Society of Architects is busy considering the conditions governing the award of the Best-Building-of-the-Year Medal for Manchester. It is likely that the area in which the building may be erected will not be limited to Manchester, for the Manchester Society's area embraces all except the west of Lancashire and includes as far north as Northumberland. Cheshire and Cumberland are within its bounds.

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THREE SCULPTORS COMPETE

Three sculptors have been asked to compete for the memorial to Lord Haig which is to be erected in Whitehall. I understand those invited are Mr. W. Macmillan, Mr. Gilbert Ledward, and Mr. A. F. Hardiman. Nominees of the Royal Academy, the R.I.B.A., and the Royal Society of Sculptors will judge. For the R.I.B.A. the nominee is Sir Herbert Baker.

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BOGNOR

Bognor, whither the King is shortly to move, exemplifies both the need and the value of control over design in building. In the town of Bognor, especially towards the west, there are innumerable atrocities—the work of the speculative builder. But on the east, close to Felpham, the village where William Blake lived for a time, there is a small estate obviously laid out by a man of taste and vision. The houses are well designed, and each has a view over the sea that can never be interrupted. The roads are carefully laid out and broad, leading to nearly three-quarters of a mile of private sea front. Mr. F. W. Hobbs, the chairman of the Town Planning Committee of the London County Council, has a house close by.

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A Regional Planning Committee is at work endeavouring to preserve the Downs above Bognor from spoliation. The Bognor Council are very much alive, thanks partly to their clerk, and partly to a local resident, Mr. H. Mayo, to the advantage of town planning and the value of good architecture. The "snags" in this district are chiefly provided by the surrounding rural district councils, the members of which have not awakened to the necessities of 1929.

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ARCHITECTURAL HARMONY IN LEEDS

The experiment at Leeds of trying to ensure an harmonious design for the façade of the new street that will run for half a mile from the Town Hall must interest all architects. As is well known, the central part of Leeds is now being rebuilt, and the new main street, 80 ft. wide, will be one of the glories of the reconstructed centre. The City Council have succeeded in scheduling a sufficient depth on each side of the street to enable them to control the elevation. They have now asked Sir Reginald Blomfield to prepare a design for a façade to which every one will have to comply. The design will not run the whole length of the street, but certainly for a good deal of it.



The wireless aerials at the Admiralty suggest a new motif for ornament.

NEW MOTIFS FOR ORNAMENT

As you walk across St. James's Park towards the Duke of York steps there is one thing that attracts the eyes inevitably—the big wireless aerials above the Admiralty. They are important, and as you remember their importance you look at them again. The Foreign Office sends out messages that affect the affairs of empires, but they are transmitted by dispatch or cable; the Admiralty orders the movements of the big ships direct from these lines. Modern architecture, for all its modernity, has not yet adopted such things for ornament—but what a chance there is! Bucrania and swags and ram's horns have served well, but what about steel shafting for columns, cogged wheels for capitals, belting for the frieze? In any case, such things are fine in themselves, and anyone who has looked over London's roofs and seen the big wireless standards of the B.B.C. and these aerials over the Admiralty will be content.

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A LIVID CONCEPTION

I congratulate Sava Botzaris on having made the ugliest contribution to modern sculpture. His "Relic" at the French Gallery is really hideous. Personally, the sculptor seems of a charming and attractive character, not given to tragedy, but with a certain penchant for caricature. This "Relic"—of the war—is a caricature by the side of which the elongated little figures of "Prayer" and "Jazz" sink into insignificance. As ostensible caricature, "Ernest Thesiger, Esq.," is the best; as portraiture, the bust of "The Hon. Mrs. Inigo Freeman-Thomas"; as stylistic plastic, the "Merchant from Canton." The artist is said to be a Serbo-Greek; there may be something Slavic in the "Peasant Girl," but there is nothing Greek in the whole show. But, then, modern Greece has contributed little to sculpture, and yet Serbia has furnished some of the finest work.

AN ARTIST WITH A COLOUR-BOX

That the glories of architecture have been sacrificed to make a painter's holiday is very apparent at the exhibition of Alfred C. Bailey's watercolour drawings at the Goupil Gallery. The artist has wandered from Greenwich to Venice, from St. Ives to Bruges, from Veere to Capri, and has seen the same vision in every place. His drawings have an air of impressionism, but on examination they do not display research so much as contentment with a formula very pleasant—the joyful play of a wandering artist with a colour-box. At the same gallery, Cathleen Mann — Harrington Mann's talented daughter — shows nearly fifty oil paintings, the portraits of Mrs. Ernest Schiff and Mrs. Suki being the best. The decorative panel called " The Children of Lot," is ambitious and obscure in its symbolism, which should never be allowed in decoration

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THE CONSERVING OF ST. PAUL'S

Celebrations for the restoration of St. Paul's Cathedral will take place next year when the work is completed—and work is proceeding rapidly. Critics have discussed the futility of some of the work done—the grouting of the massive piers supporting the dome, for example—but in the official mind the job as it is being done will be a lasting one. After the structure is made safe, I am told, there will still be the work of rebuilding the vast organ. The western choir-stalls will have to be removed, and thousands of pieces of ornamental furniture and hundreds of pipes will have to be carefully numbered and stored while this rebuilding goes on. Is there, I wonder, sometimes something left over when such re-assembling takes place—a wheel out of the watch for which no use can be found ?

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SOUNDPROOF STUDIOS

The rapid rise of the " talking movies " is in a large measure due to the building trades. For the talking films can be made only in absolutely soundproof buildings, which did not exist in movie-land, for they were not necessary to the ordinary cinematograph. In America, I am told, architects are tackling some hard problems in an endeavour rapidly to develop absolutely soundproof stage units. In Southern California alone nearly every studio simultaneously demanded soundproof structures. Among cinema people the competition was keen, and to achieve success in production meant that no single sound should leak into the studio.

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Buildings were now required to be as proof against sound as the camera is proof against light. Buildings which had been considered soundproof in the ordinary sense of the word were found to be useless for the new purpose, and intensive research and experimentation became the order of the day. As to structure, some were built of iron, some of wood, and some of concrete or stucco with heavily insulated sheathing. All have adopted the principle of two separate walls with air chambers between; such walls being lined with layers of sound-absorbing and reflecting materials. Out of it all has grown a more or less definite technique in the matter of sound insulation. The outer shell is covered with sound-reflecting materials, while sound-absorbing materials applied to the inner shell afford additional protection. Foundations have had to be vibrationless, and joists, trusses, and roofs insulated. Columns have had to be insulated from their foundations. In short, wherever two units of structure meet insulation must be used. Practically the same construction used in the walls is carried up over the roof. To avoid vibrations entering the building from the top, the roof is allowed to sit on heavy felt saddles resting on the trusses, no bolts or nails being used. Underground pipes are sunk under 18 in. of sand and covered with concrete, and no part of the construction is allowed to come in contact with the pipes.

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MODERN GERMAN STAINED GLASS

In Germany stained glass windows have for several years been designed by artists of genius, and more recently firms such as Zettler, of Munich, which is over a hundred years old, have been executing stained glass of an entirely modern character, in addition to work of the traditional type. The result is the art is very much alive and progressive in Germany, where a real demand for this newer work has been created. Cologne, Munich, and Berlin are centres where new schools of thought have sprung up and are producing a very healthy effect on the art of glass-painting throughout the country. It remains to be seen how much this movement will progress and to what extent other countries will become sympathetic with it.

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Thorn-Prikker, Karl Knappe, Pechstein, and Seewald, to mention only a few who are known in Germany as leading artists apart from their stained glass work, have abandoned the conventions that have for centuries kept the art



The art of stained glass is very much alive in Germany. " Madonna," by Thorn-Prikker.

in an inert state. They have, as a result of investigating the most apt treatment for such a rigid medium as glass, evolved a new technique in glass-painting which is as fitting to the modern outlook as was that of the thirteenth-century craftsmen to the mentality of their own time.

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COLOUR FLOODLIGHTING

"The most beautifully illuminated business building in America," is the opinion of the president of the American Illuminating Engineering Society with regard to the John H. McClatchey Building in Philadelphia.

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Sixteen three-story art-glass pilasters of numerous brilliant hues mark off the bays of this structure, the exterior surface of which consists of glazed, vari-coloured, terra-cotta tile. The pilasters are illuminated by 60-watt lamps placed in silver-plated reflectors and located in pairs at one-foot intervals and directed toward the plastered surface behind the glass, thus using indirect lighting.

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The fourth story is set back several feet, and it is this portion of the building which is illuminated by thirty changes of coloured light, repeating cyclically every ten minutes. There are six complete lighting systems used for this purpose. Red, deep blue, green, amber, light blue, and clear white units are connected to an automatic dimmer to provide for colour changes. Above the main entrance is a cathedral window, gorgeous in its colour effects, with deep sea-blue panes, framed in orchid and pale lavender.

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POST-WAR CONTINENTAL ARCHITECTURE

The post-war period of Continental architecture may be said to have become known to us through Mr. F. R. Yerbury, who, as Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis, his chairman, said at Saturday afternoon's meeting at the A.A., has provided a magic carpet by his photographic genius. Mr. Williams-Ellis thought that those who travelled on the Continent today were in luck. "For the first time practically for a hundred years we are seeing going up contemporary authentic work—the real stuff—comparable with that of the historic periods, which has real glow, intelligence, vigour, and imagination."

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BUT NOT AN ELECTRIC HORSE

Last Monday I saw the film, "Rural Electrification," shown at the Plaza by the British Electrical Development Association, and although I was satisfied that the ordinary poles to carry overhead lines do not need to spoil the countryside, I still feel that superhuman tact will be needed to mitigate the horrors of steel masts. The huge variety of rural uses to which electricity can be put is almost overwhelming, for, quite apart from domestic appliances, there are electric pumps, electric milking machines, electric cheese machines, electric pig-feeding, electric root- and chaff-cutting, electric light to deceive hens in the winter, electric threshing, electric clipping of a horse's mane, electric quarry-working, electric mortar-milling, electric brickmaking, and many others beside. It was a relief to find that for farm use, at any rate, the electric machine is often towed to its position by a horse.

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THE FRIENDS AND ENEMIES OF ARCHITECTURE

Time and the vandal are the two most powerful enemies of architecture. The vandal, whether his name is Cromwell or Commercialism, has no excuse. Time has the excuse that while impairing the structure of a castle or a church it adds to its picturesqueness. A ruin is the symbol of the picturesque. Our several excellent societies are engaged in conserving the structures and the architectural amenities; our artists in recording their pictorial properties. The painter, the print-maker, and the photographer journey from county to county seeking what they may depict. They are accomplishing an immensely valuable artistic and historical mission. Cyril Spackman's woodcut of Kidwelly Castle is an example of the success with which the graphic artist may seize upon the aspect of an ancient building.

ASTRAGAL



Woodcut of Kidwelly Castle. By Cyril Saunders Spackman, R.B.A.



PARISIAN SHOPS

Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow in "La Ville Lumière"

Styles of display tend to show a change in keeping with the change in the very nature of the thing displayed. No longer does the customer expect to see goods in the process of manufacture. Shops of today and tomorrow will exhibit only finished products; and "luminous architecture" may be expected to play an increasing part in their illumination.



IN the Middle Ages some shops were picturesque both as to interior and exterior. They were, perhaps, not so gorgeous as those of 1928, but perhaps also their frontages were more in keeping with the construction and general aspect of the buildings. One did not then see, under heavy stone-work, a sort of hole due to the fact that the shop front below is made of metal and glass, and that the stone-work itself is not continued down to the basement—a gap that can produce the inartistic effect that the upper part of the building appears insufficiently supported.

The abandonment, after the eighteenth century, of the old and wise principle of composition, that all details should be in perfect harmony with the whole, is to be deplored. All, or nearly all, shop fronts of the nineteenth century, and onwards until quite recently, have been conceived in contradiction of this principle. There is now a tendency to revert to it, and the lower parts of our façades will no longer look as if they support the upper part on crutches, or do not support it at all.

INSIDE AND OUT

The inside is naturally connected with the outside. Hardly anything inside those old shops could be compared with the luxury, or apparent luxury, of our modern stores. But there was something in them which is not so often seen nowadays.

If you look at the engravings in Diderot's great encyclopædia, you will see in a corner of the shop, near the show-windows or near the counters, young shop-girls occupied with the embroidery of the goods that are to be sold, or pastrycooks making the delicacies which they will presently sell to their customers, and so on. Customers saw many things manufactured before their eyes.

Now we only see such things in the provinces, or in some





Above, left, bookshop in Rue de l'Echelle. By Rob Mallet-Stevens. Above, right, lingerie shop in Avenue des Champs Elysées. By Francis Jourdain. Below, left, parfumerie in Rue de la Paix. By Süe et Mare. Below, right, a wineshop in Rue Tronchet. By Patout.



Jeweller's and silversmith's shop in Rue de la Paix. By Süe et Mare.

distant suburb of a great city which has not yet been modernized. The modern shop is only for the exhibition and sale of articles. In Paris too, as in all large towns, its *venue* is changed. In the Champs-Elysées, and all that district, fashionable shops now take the place of the former fashionable dwellings.

LIGHT—A FACTOR OF THE FUTURE

The French proverb, "The manner of giving is often better than what one gives," is exemplified in our shops, so appropriately are the objects presented. To this end innumerable means are at disposal. Artificial light is now one of the most effective. Its variety of expression can give, even to an indifferent object, a very attractive appearance, and perhaps the great factor in the decorative art of our shops in the future will be this one of artificial light.

Do our Parisian shopkeepers strive to justify the well-known appellation of Paris—"La Ville Lumière"—in the literal sense of the word? Many do, but many do not. In some cases the proprietors of shops seem to utilize the light only to give their customers a clear vision of their goods. This idea is quite primitive; they should, above all, think of the artistic possibilities of lighting.

PALACES IN FAIRYLAND

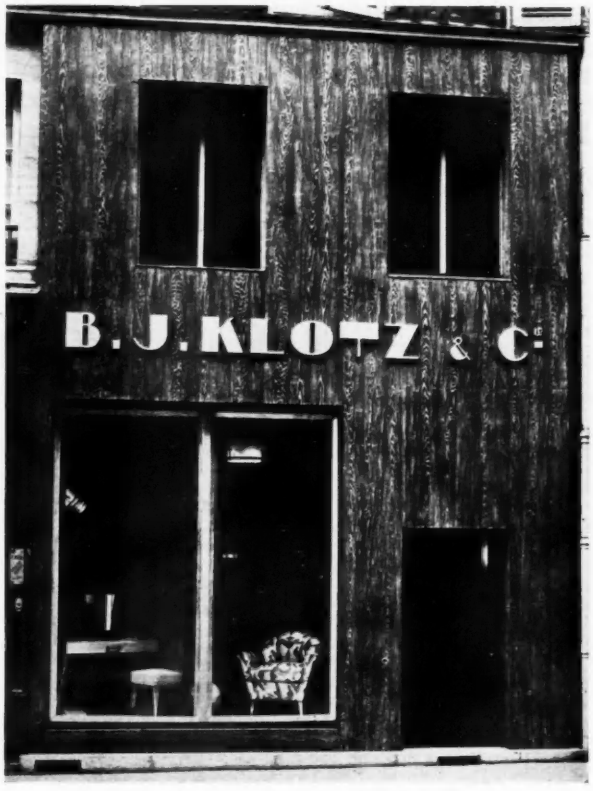
We have today a few shops which look almost unreal with their luminous pillars and luminous ceilings, giving us an idea of palaces in fairyland. This effect has been obtained by the power of that very practical modern fairy, electricity, docile in the hands of the engineers. By a touch of the wand—or rather the button—the hall can be transformed. Instead of walls we have crystal partitions, white as the moon, golden-yellow like the sun, red as fire, according to the artist's fancy.

This new and striking mode of shop decoration given by the use of electricity has unlimited possibilities. Not only the insides of the shops of tomorrow, but also their exteriors, will be brilliantly and artistically illuminated, thus giving a new and more seductive air to the streets or places in their neighbourhood. "Luminous architecture" is as yet, however, generally confined to a rather dry arrangement of lamps framing the architectural peculiarities of the building. It is only here and there that architects are themselves taking this new element into consideration as an integral feature of design.

SHOPS OF TOMORROW

The design of shop interiors naturally tends to evolve in two opposite directions. Some shopkeepers hold to the idea that it is the ever-changing objects displayed for sale that should themselves hold the focus of eye and attention; in which case the background must be kept sober and unobtrusive. Others seek to attract by a permanent scheme of decoration of the shop itself, which will be grateful to the customer's senses, relying on subtler methods of exhibition of their goods; this is where the architect gets his opportunity. And not the architect only. Owners of shops are now employing artists to arrange their trading places, and a livelihood is beginning to be open to painters, sculptors, and decorators, of whom there are always many, clever but poor. For them to have even the humblest shop to arrange and decorate would be an inspiration, in default of attracting the public to exhibitions of their works.

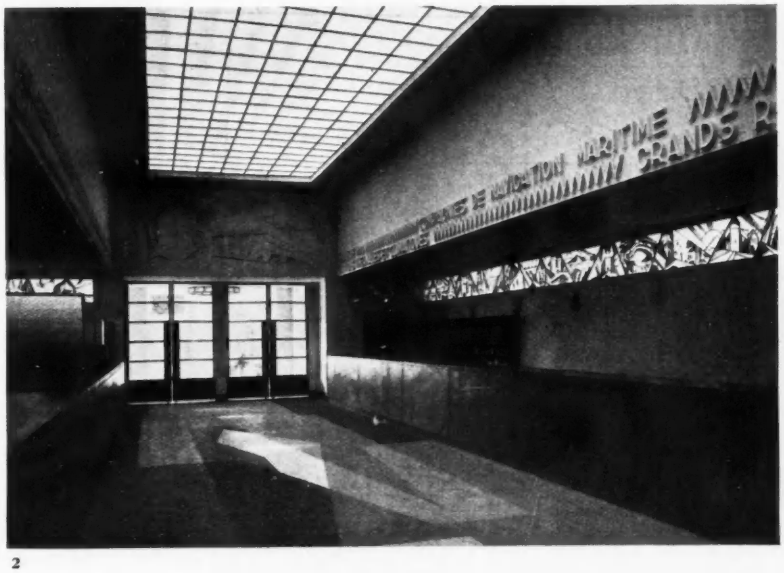
Also, there is still, unfortunately, much to be done to increase the comfort of the staffs. In some magnificent shops the public are well attended to, but the poor employees, men and women, are often cramped behind their counters without so much as a comfortable seat to rest upon in their short, unoccupied intervals. Until this and certain other abuses are remedied, Paris will not fully merit its proud title.



Decorator's showroom, from his own design, in rue de Miromesnil.



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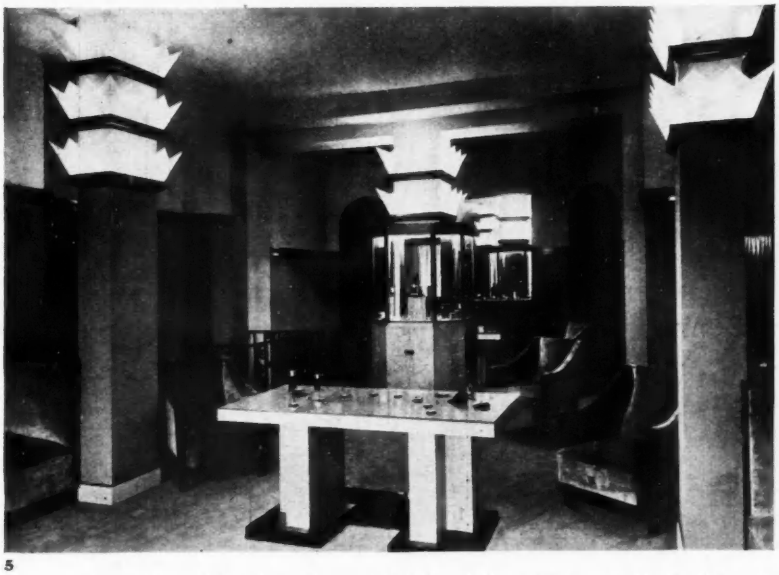
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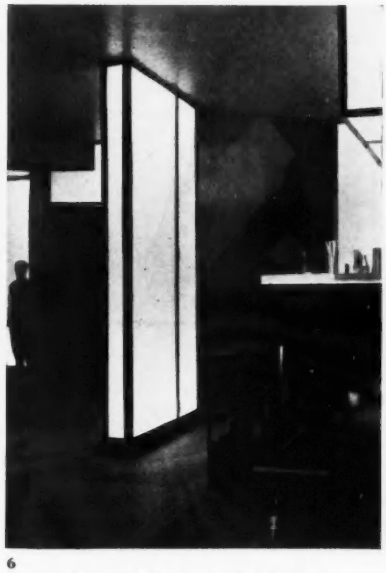
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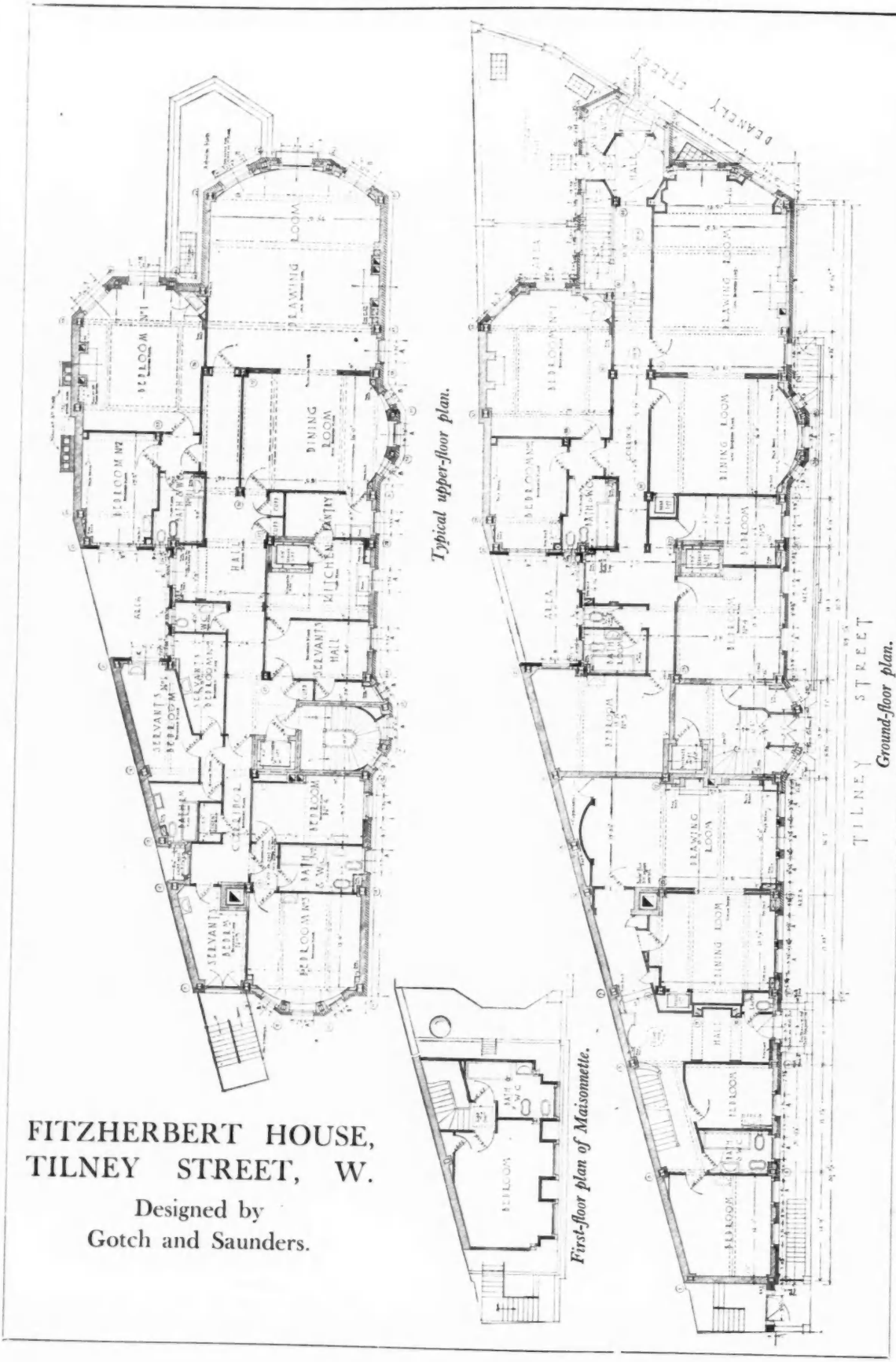


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Examples of the decorative use of light. (1) and (2) : In the Pavillon du Tourisme, designed by Robert Mallet-Stevens ; the two end panels in bas-relief show an aeroplane and ship, and a motor-car and railway engine, respectively. (3) and (4) : René Herbst's mannequin shop window in Rue Chateaubriand, by day and by night. (5) : Parfumerie in Boulevard Malesherbes, designed by Eric Bagge, with concealed lighting in pillar capitals. (6) : At the Bar Bergère, Henri Faucheur has employed luminous panels.



Typical upper-floor plan.

First-floor plan of Maisonnette.

Ground-floor plan.

FITZHERBERT HOUSE, TILNEY STREET, W.

Designed by
Gotch and Saunders.

At the east end the site tapers to a point. This eastern section only rises to the second-floor level, making, with its basement, a self-contained three-floor maisonnette. In the main building, the whole basement and the ground floor, with the exception of a small portion at the Tilney Street entrance reserved for service and caretaker's premises, are arranged as two-floor maisonnettes with separate entrances in Tilney Street and Park Lane. The six upper floors are planned as separate flats of uniform design, with an entrance in Tilney Street.

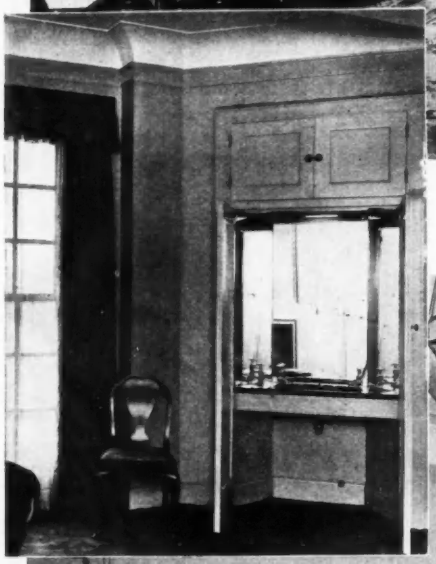


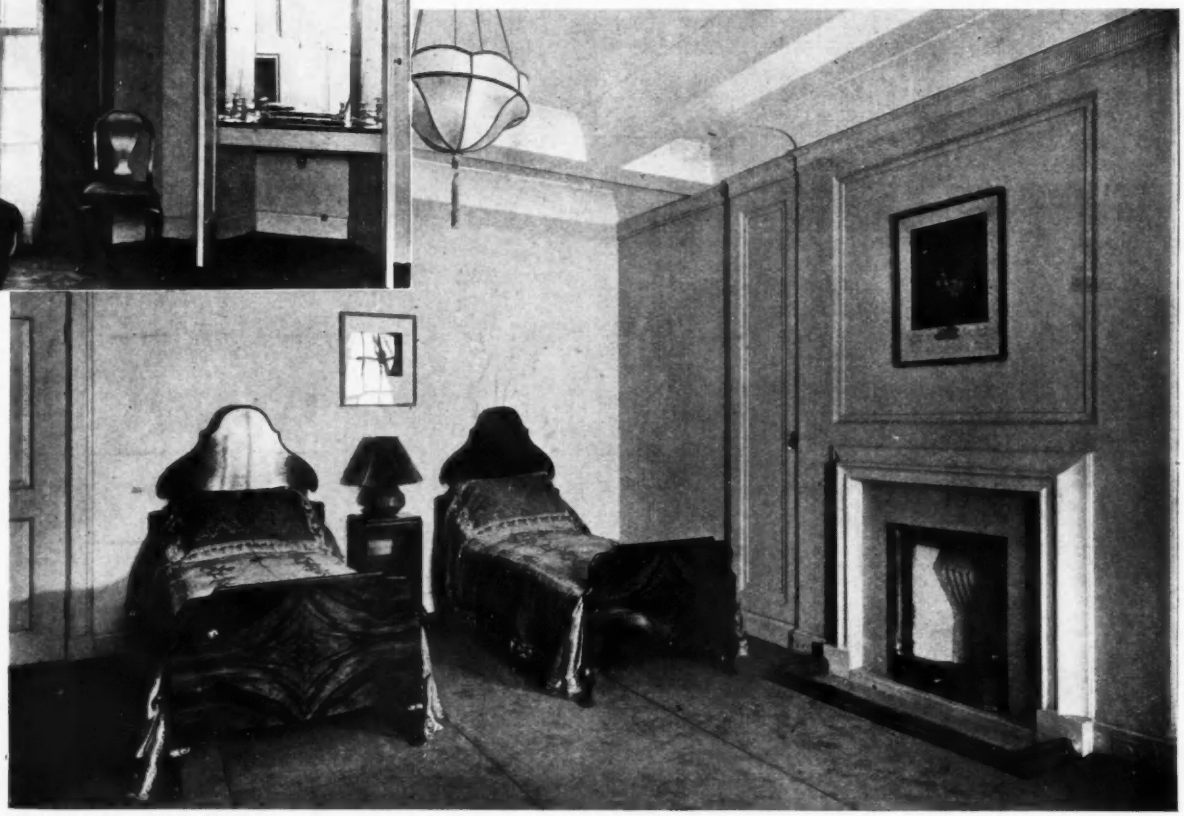
Fitzherbert House, Tilney Street, W.] *[By Gotch and Saunders.*

The building stands on a narrow site, which has been exploited by the architects to the very fullest advantage. It has a straight side to Tilney Street and a fairly wide end on Park Lane, offering a fine view over Hyde Park. The brickwork is of a pleasant purple-red. The roof is covered with Westmorland slates, and is finished with a copper cresting.



The dining-room. All the windows overlooking Hyde Park have been carried down to within a few inches of the floor. French windows are fitted to the drawing-room balconies, and wooden sash windows to all other parts of the building.





Fitzherbert House, Tilney Street, W.] [*By Gotch and Saunders*

The choice of fireplace, fittings and decorations is left to the tenants, and an ample sum of money is allowed to cover them. The flat illustrated has been furnished for exhibition purposes. The smaller photograph shows the corner cupboard in the best bedroom, containing a hand basin, with hot and cold water provided. Below is a view of the bedroom.



ENGLISH PRECEDENT No. 49

ST. MARTIN'S NATIONAL SCHOOLS, CHARING CROSS, W.C.

This has the unique distinction of being the last building of the Georgian period. It formed part of the reconstruction of the east side of Trafalgar Square in 1830, by the famous John Ledwall Taylor. The façade inherits some of the characteristics of Nash's work, but the handling of the detail is more knowledgeable. Taylor was joint author with Cresy in the preparation of the fine work on the classic buildings of Rome. London holds many such minor examples. There are, however, few of contemporary date which exhibit similar refinements, and fewer still which have escaped Time's improving hand.—[A. E. RICHARDSON.]

OBITUARY

RALPH KNOTT, 1878–1929

I can conceive of no greater disappointment to an architect who loves his work as Knott did, and who is engaged upon a great building on one of the finest sites in Europe, than a sudden interruption to the progress of that building.

A war comes, of such magnitude as to stop all building. The architect goes into an aeroplane factory to do his duty while the war goes on. And the great building, the creation of his mind and the absorption of his thoughts, stops.

In medieval times and during the Italian Renaissance, the same thing happened and probably will again, and during this war it happened to two members of our profession, both engaged on great buildings, Sir Giles Scott and Ralph Knott.

Today we record the sudden and utterly unexpected death of Ralph Knott, just when he was working on the drawings for the long-delayed completion of his life's work. Only a few weeks ago I met him and found him full of his new design for the Charing Cross end of the County Hall, necessitated by the new proposals for the proposed Charing Cross Station.

By some mysterious working of Providence, he has been denied the satisfaction of seeing his work completed and we, his friends, have also been denied the pleasure which would surely have been ours, of seeing him honoured by the King and the Royal Academy on the completion of one of the most successful buildings erected in London during our generation and on a vitally important site—a building which will always be associated with his name as the Bank of England is with Soane, St. Paul's with Wren, or the Houses of Parliament with Barry and Pugin.

I remember him first as a draughtsman in my father's office; and a brilliant architectural draughtsman he was. He also shone above his fellows as a watercolourist. He was equally at home in making architectural perspectives, in life classes, as an etcher; and he was no mean musician. When his chance came, at the early age of twenty-nine, he won in open competition the London County Council Hall, a great building standing face to face with the Houses of Parliament.

Unfortunately, he was made to alter his plan, which embodied certain principles then strange to English ideas but now common practice, and I understand that, in the wing now to be completed, his original scheme in these respects is to be adhered to.

In spite of the alterations forced upon him, the building retains the freshness of his original conception, the strength



The late Ralph Knott.

and freedom from convention of its detail reflects the personalty of the man. Shy in manner, averse from controversy, but full of personal charm, he knew what he wanted and cared nothing for carping criticism. Perhaps at times he cared a little too little, and gave way to the opinion of those who should have known better than to offer them.

Several of his houses are well known to Londoners, particularly Mr. Cecil Hunt's house in Tite Street, Chelsea, which created quite a stir when it was first built; and latterly he has been working in Ireland on the Government Buildings in Belfast, for which he was nominated in conjunction with Mr. Thornely by the British Government.

He leaves a widow and two stepchildren, and the sympathies of the whole profession will go out to them in their sudden loss. All his friends, and they are legion—of enemies he had none—will remember him as a great architect and a loyal friend.

MAURICE E. WEBB.



The late W. R. Jaggard.

W. R. JAGGARD, 1873–1929

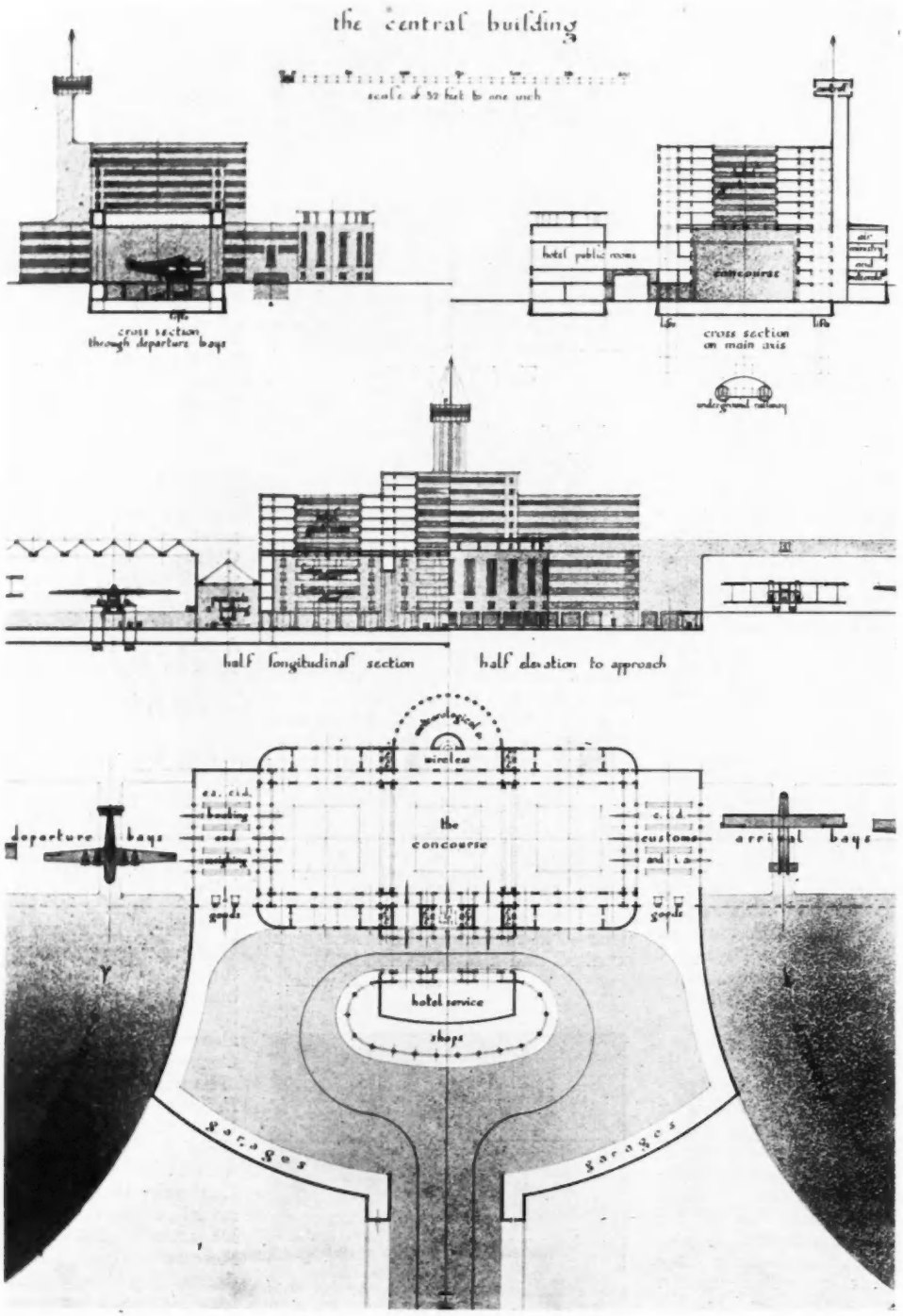
By the death of Mr. W. R. Jaggard, F.R.I.B.A., the architectural profession has suffered a severe loss. He came into contact with hundreds of students, who will recognize the debt that they owe him for his untiring sympathy and interest in their work. Teachers of building subjects all over the country looked up to him as a leader, on whose judgment and achievement they could rely. More than any other man he advanced the science of building construction to its proper place by means of his notably clear and detailed drawings in a whole series of textbooks and diagrams. On a set of these for the Architectural Press he was engaged at the time of his death.

Born in London in 1873, Walter Robert Jaggard was articled to Mr. H. Huntley-Gordon, with whom he remained for fourteen years. He became A.R.I.B.A. and F.R.I.B.A. in 1914. In 1901 he obtained a post as architect in the Public Works Department of the Government of Cape Colony. During this period he designed schools, libraries, and private houses in South Africa, and some of his drawings were exhibited at the Royal Academy. He returned to London in 1908 to take a teaching post at the Northern Polytechnic, resigning this post early in 1921. He also taught for several years at the L.C.C. Brixton School of Building. In 1923 he was appointed assistant (afterwards lecturer) in the Bartlett School of Architecture, London University, a post which he held to the date of his death. He was an examiner in building subjects to the Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes, an occasional lecturer and examiner at Carpenters' Hall, and a prominent figure as lecturer in the courses for teachers of building subjects organized annually by the Board of Education. He was also a member of the R.I.B.A. Science Committee in 1923-24.

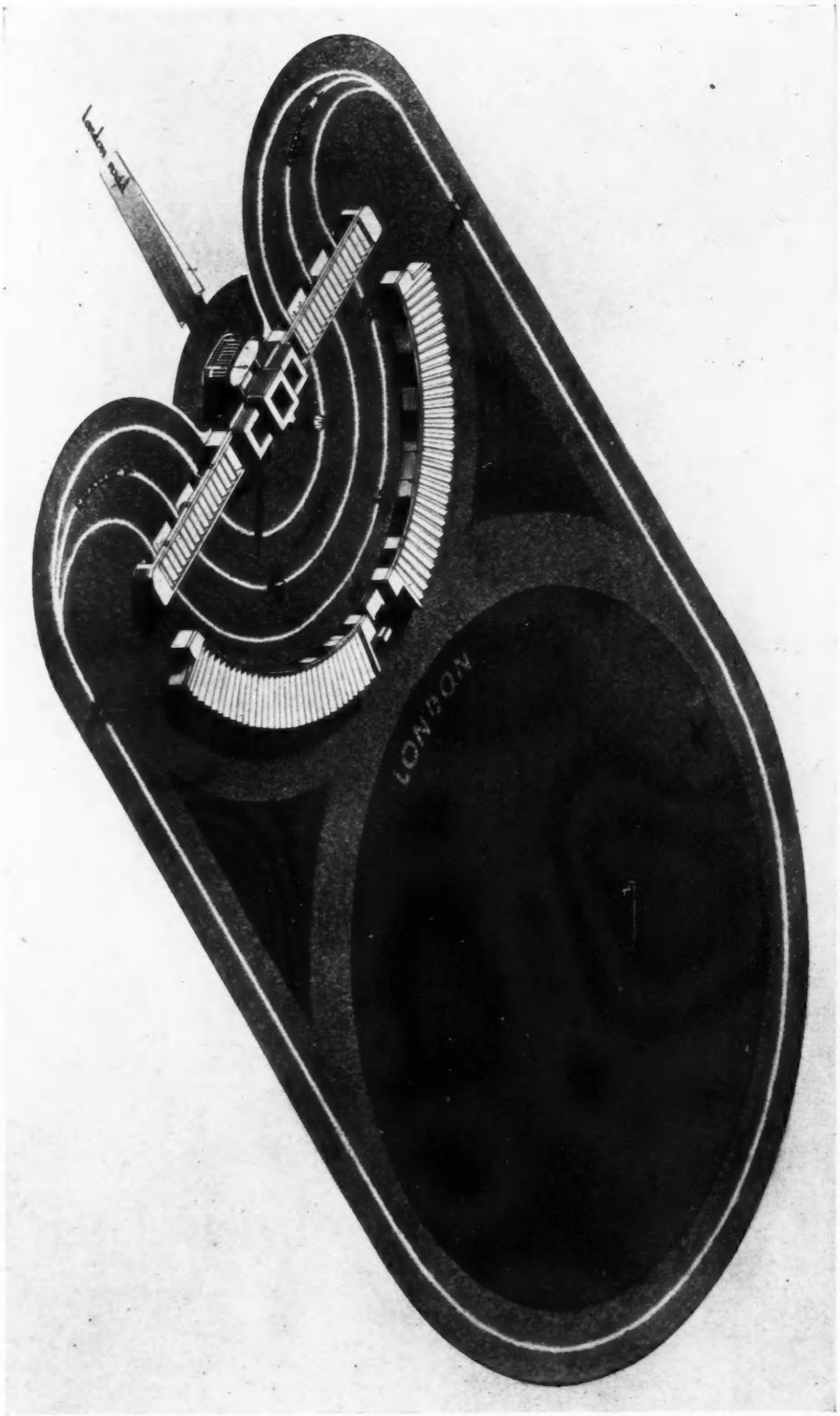
His published works were *Architectural Building Plates* (2 vols., Cambridge University Press, 1915); *Architectural Building Construction*, in collaboration with F. E. Drury (3 vols., Cambridge University Press, 1916-23); and *Experimental Cottages at Amesbury* for the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (1921). At the time of his death, his volume on *Brickwork* in the Oxford Technical Series was in the press. He also illustrated J. L. Manson's *Experimental Building Science* (1917), and he annually contributed the "standard constructional details" which formed so distinctive a feature in *Specification*.

His wife died in the autumn of 1927; he is survived by a son and a daughter.

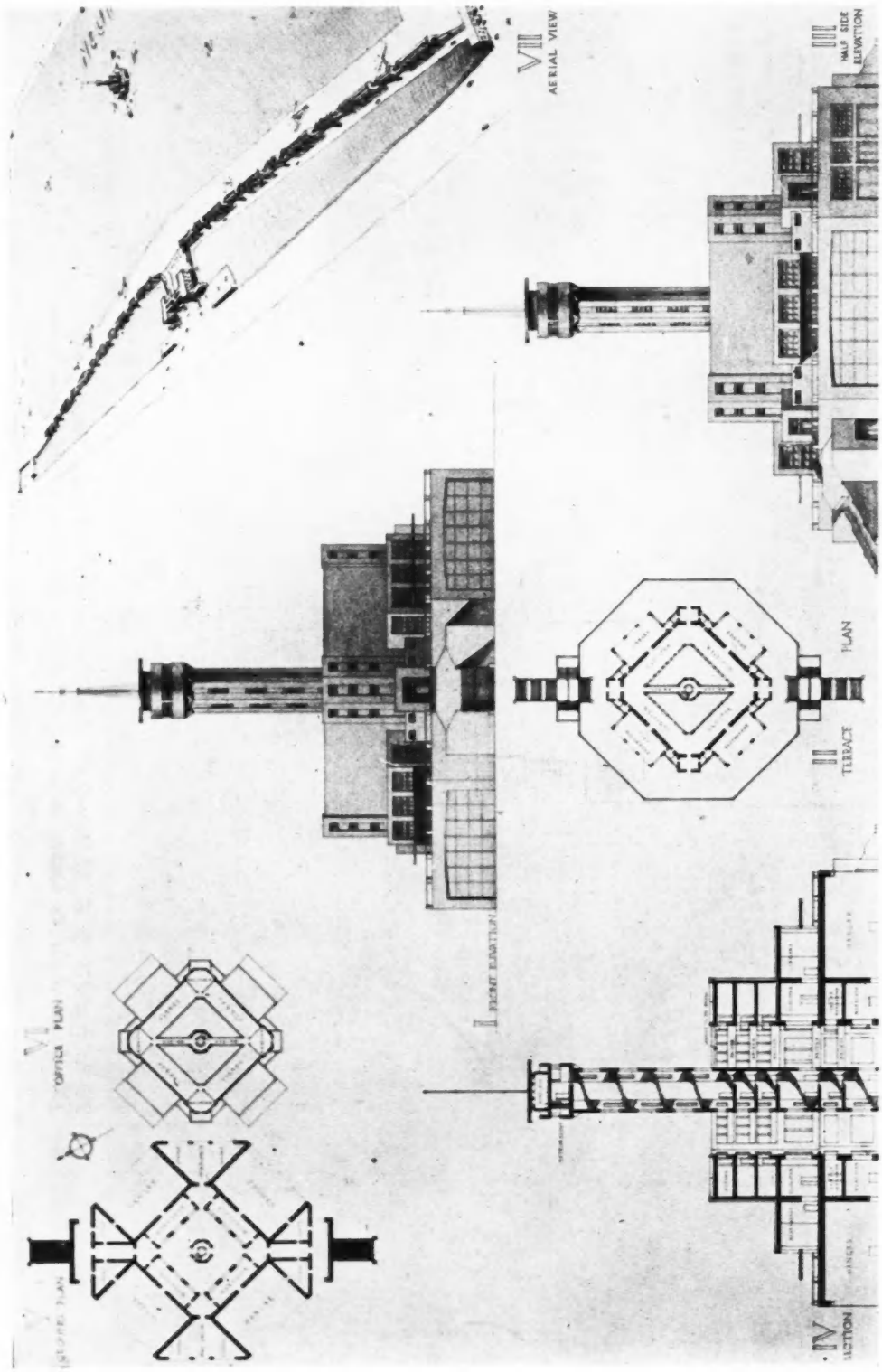
R.I.B.A. AERODROME COMPETITION



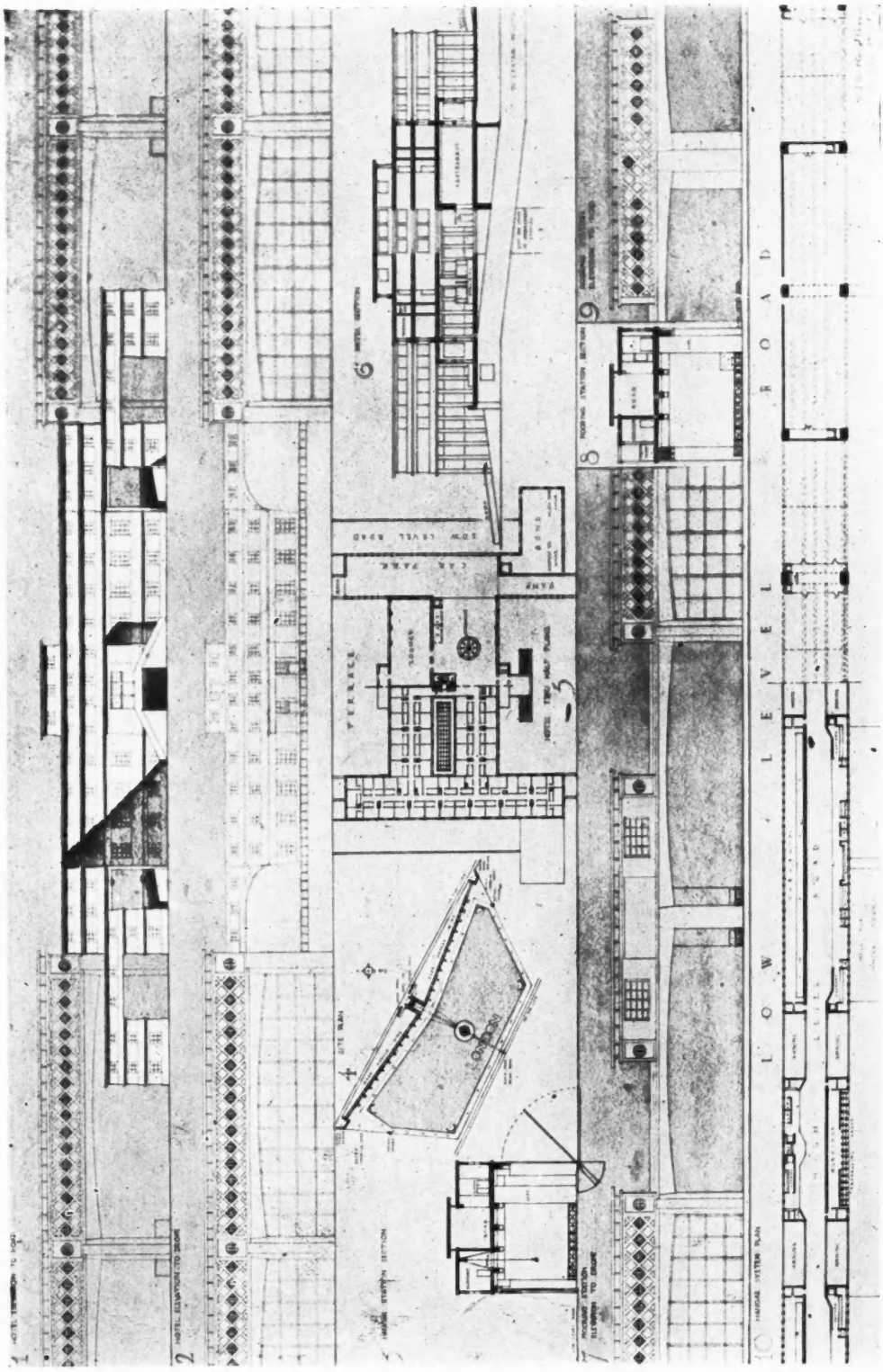
The award of the jury is as follows: First prize, £125, to be divided between D. H. McMorran (Harrow), and M. Hartland Thomas (Bristol School of Architecture). Second prize: L. C. S. Farmer (Acton). The jury consisted of Sir Sefton Brancker, K.C.B., Mr. C. Cowles-Voysey, Mr. E. Vincent Harris, Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., Major R. Mayo (consulting engineer, Imperial Airways, Ltd.), Mr. T. S. Tait, Mr. Maurice E. Webb, Mr. G. E. Woods-Humphrey (general manager, Imperial Airways, Ltd.). On this and the facing page we illustrate the designs of Mr. McMorran



The design of Mr. D. H. McMorran, who shares the first prize. On the preceding page is given his sketch for the Central Buildings; the above is his layout of the hangar system.

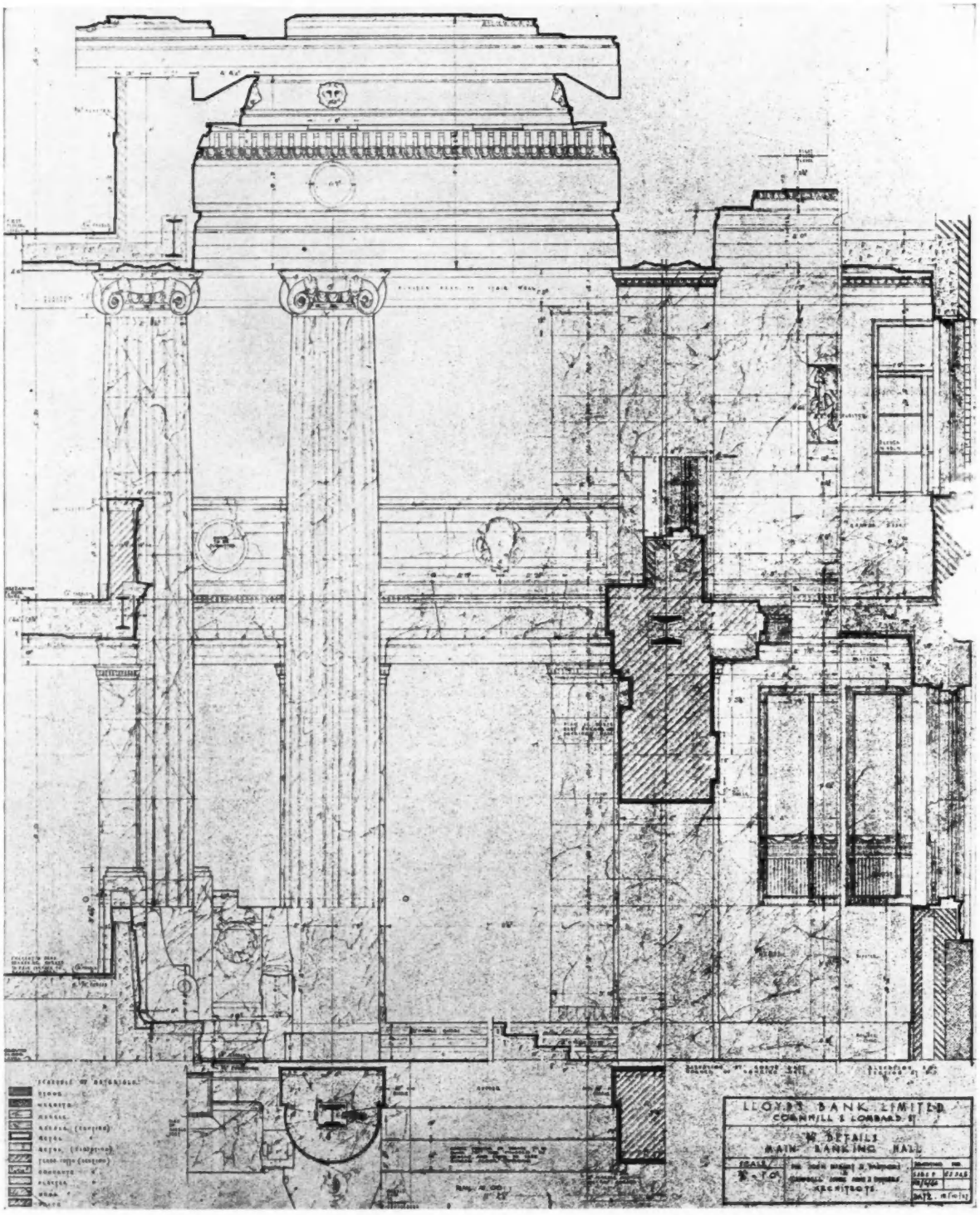


R.I.B.A. Aerodrome Competition. The prize was offered for the best design for an aerodrome at the London Air Terminus in 1943. The design of Mr. M. Hartland Thomas (R.W.A. School of Architecture, Bristol), who shares the first prize, is illustrated on this and the facing page. The above is his drawing of the central building.

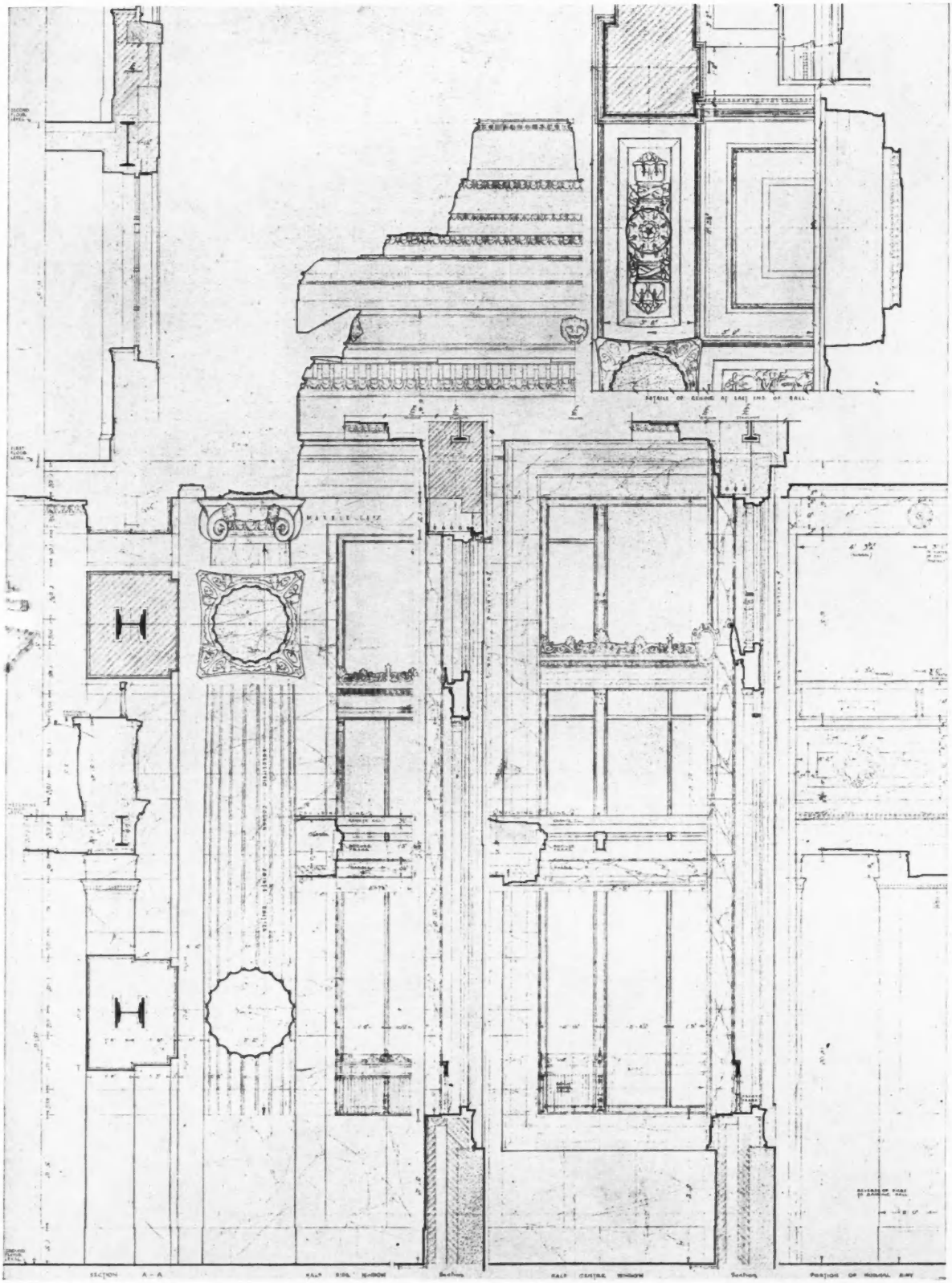


Mr. Thomas's layout of the hangar system. The two prizes were presented to the Council of the R.I.B.A. by the directors of the Gloster Aircraft Company and Messrs. H. H. Martyn & Co., Ltd., to stimulate the imagination and foresight of architectural students and to assist them to visualize the influence which aerial development must have upon the design of a first-class aerial terminus.

LLOYDS BANK: DETAILS OF MAIN BANKING HALL.

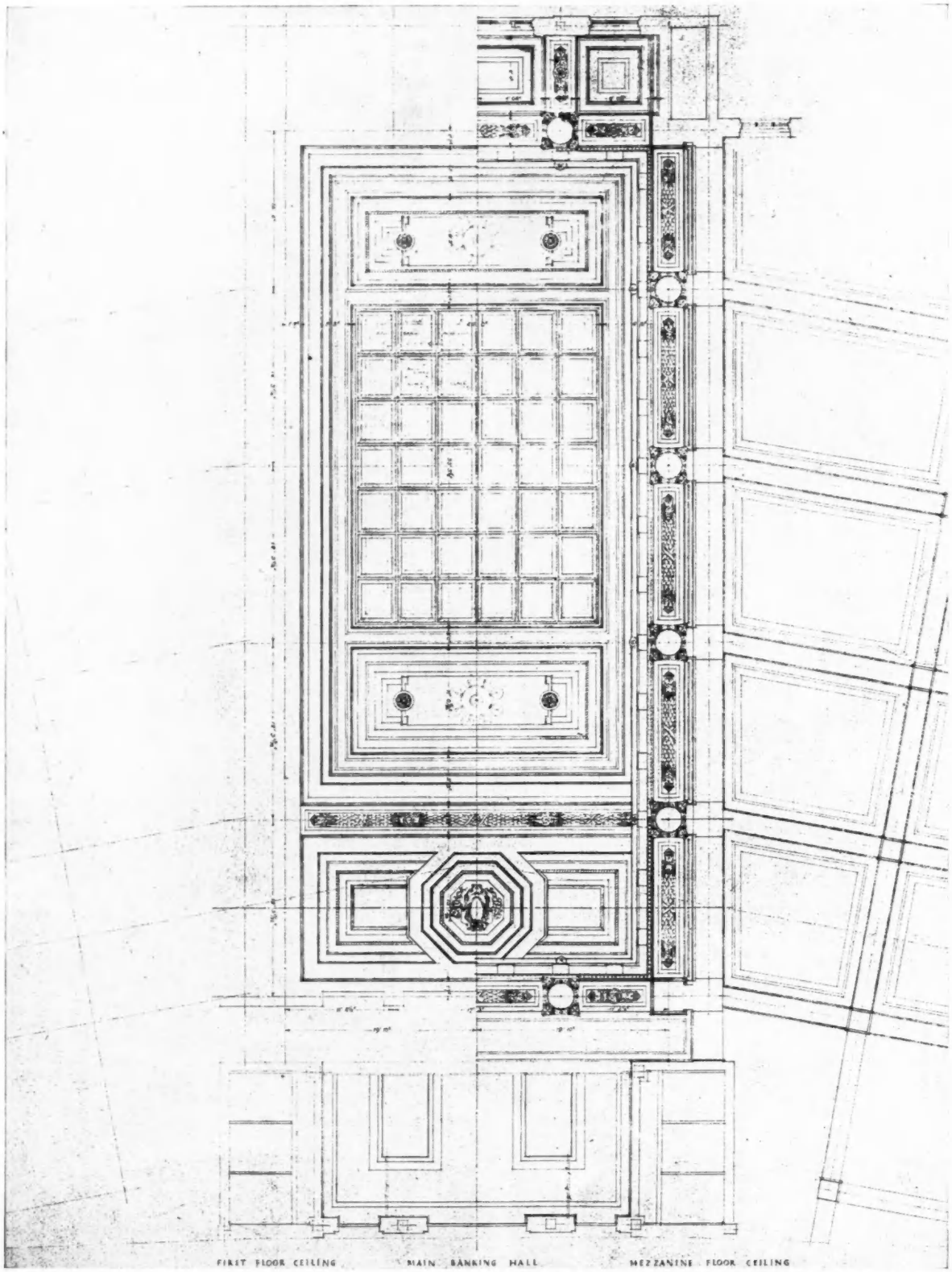


The new head offices for Lloyds Bank are now being erected in Cornhill and Lombard Street, E.C., from the designs of Sir John Burnet and Partners, and Campbell Jones, Sons and Smithers. The sculpture on the balconies will be carried out by Miss Harris, daughter of Sir Austin Harris, one of the directors of the Bank.



Lloyds Bank, Cornhill, E.C.] [*By Sir John Burnet and Partners, and Campbell Jones, Sons and Smithers.*

The east end of the main banking hall. The cashiers' counter, running round three sides of the hall, will be of marble and bronze. On the fourth side, at the foot of the marble staircase, will stand the bank's war memorial.



Lloyds Bank, Cornhill.] [*By Sir John Burnet and Partners, and Campbell Jones, Sons and Smithers.*

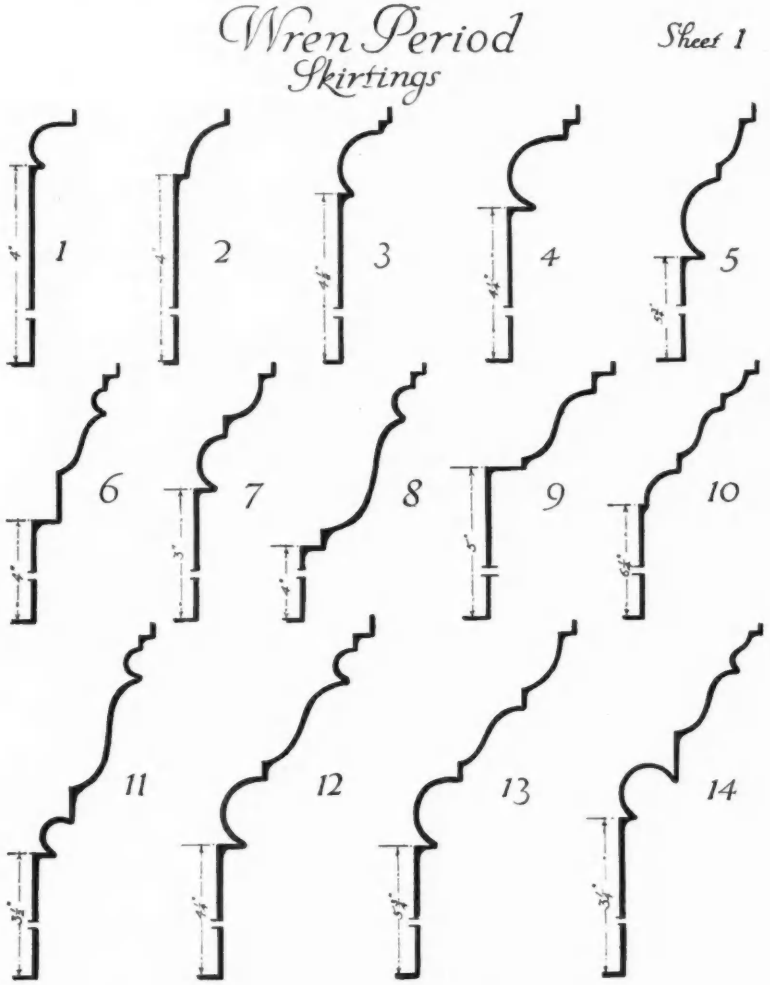
The main banking hall is almost three storeys high. The left half of the detail drawing shows the ceiling looking upwards from the first floor, and the right half as seen from the mezzanine floor.

LITERATURE

WREN AND GEORGIAN MOULDINGS

Houses of the Wren and Early Georgian Periods is already so well known that a portfolio of mouldings by the same authors is assured of the warm welcome which it well merits. Mouldings are not always afforded the respect that they deserve, and the speculative builder, together with not an inconsiderable number of architects, have too long been content to use sections which appear in the pages of the catalogues of wood-working manufacturers.

Unfortunately, however, commercial sections are in many cases unpleasant, for their forms usually depend not so much on the production of beautiful shadows and profiles as on pushing to its limits conservation of the timber. The fact that these sections have persisted for so long (and, indeed, they have changed but little since machine methods came into use) must in part be laid at the architect's door. For manufacturers, once they were assured that a wide sale awaits improved moulds, would market sections which architects could use without shame. The increase in cost would be so slight that good detail could be incorporated in all cheap work, and the standardization of good manufactured joinery would follow automatically, permeating the whole field from casements to entrance doorways.



Skirtings of the Wren Period.

From Mouldings of the Wren and Georgian Periods.

1 : Newcastle House, Lewes ; 2 : Chapter House, St. Paul's Cathedral ; 3 : Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Clapton ; 4 : Hampton Court Palace ; 5 : Hampton Court Palace ; 6 : Evesham (now in Geffrye Museum) ; 7 : New Inn, London ; 8 : New Inn, London ; 9 : Hampton Court Palace ; 10 : Hampton Court Palace ; 11 : Clifford's Inn (now in Victoria and Albert Museum); 12 : Denham Place, Bucks ; 13 : Denham Place, Bucks ; 14 : Bradmore House, Hammersmith.

Good mouldings are not readily designed, nor, indeed, is it a simple task to indicate even the general considerations which govern the process. Externally, for instance, all sorts of factors have to be considered, and compromise is frequently unavoidable. In narrow streets, it may happen that only the soffit of an entablature can be seen from ground level, and so this becomes of increased importance; but this does not mean that the upper portions may be neglected, for buildings are not always viewed from below. Obvious as this fact may appear, a short walk in the City soon leads one to perceive that the rule is more frequently broken than observed, and the quality of many an architect has been revealed in his failure to realize that modillions, or coffered soffits, can only be returned round shallow projections with great caution and foresight. In towns like Bath, where there are great changes in level and where cornices even on a single building are sometimes stepped down below eye level, the mouldings are sometimes modified so that they become strings whose upper and lower faces are moulded in order to satisfy both points of view.

In the wood mouldings which grace the work which followed the colonial tradition more attention is given to optical facts than was the custom in contemporary work in England. Batty Langley's plate, which shows how the angle of view affects the apparent depth of mouldings, was copied in Asher Benjamin's *American Builder's Companion.* Benjamin's publications, of which this was the best, had a great deal of influence on the domestic buildings of his country, and it would appear that this principle was often carried out. No doubt the author's statement that a third of the cost could be saved without sacrificing effect carried some weight.

The decline in craftsmanship has made it very difficult to have designs accurately copied, for plasterers are careless in making templates, and machinists are inclined to scamp the arduous business of making "irons." Indeed, the conscientious designer may sometimes find it necessary to finish off the template himself, and to insist that wooden moulds be submitted before the moulds are run off in the

machines. Recently the writer was informed by a tradesman, who considered him a little fussy, that on an external cornice in stucco at 20 ft. above ground a few scratches would serve just as well as a profile.

It would be a profitable occupation for the student to cut out some of the sections in thick cardboard, or better still, in plywood fretted to shape, and to stick between pairs of similar form thin, damped tracing paper. By this means the effect of long lengths can be gauged, and details such as fireplaces can be modelled full size in a surprisingly short space of time. This old dodge, more frequently employed in the past, has often allayed the fears of a timid client, or even the doubts of the architect himself.

There is no shorter road to facility in the designing of mouldings than by the studying of *full-size* sections such as those in the portfolio under review. Here it is that measured studies help most, for a day spent on full sizes is worth a month's study of small-scale detail. Full sizes indicate more accurately the greater prominence which is given by returns, and the present writer has only one regret—that the portfolio contains no details of turned work. Perhaps the authors will produce these in due course. If all that was best in the architecture of the past were so admirably made permanent, the future might be faced with equanimity. HAROLD TOMLINSON

Mouldings of the Wren and Georgian Periods. A portfolio of full-size sections. By Tunstall Small and Christopher Woodbridge. London: The Architectural Press. Price 8s. 6d. net.

PRIMITIVE DETAIL OF TODAY

Plates 4 and 5:

Solid Oak Frame Window with Leaded Lights

BY A. J. PENTY

THERE is no single thing in architecture that is of more importance than the treatment of windows; for elevations are to a great extent made up of windows. The invention of glass revolutionized architecture, since once glass came to be used the wall and the window acquired the importance which in classical architecture belongs to the column.

The earliest windows are the semi-circular-headed openings we find in Byzantine, Romanesque, and Norman architecture. Towards the end of the thirteenth or the beginning of the fourteenth century, stone mullions came into use, and from that time glass may be said to have found its proper treatment in architecture. A common size for stone mullions was 10 in. by 5 in., and it is interesting to observe that when oak mullions were first used they were made about the same size. There is an oak-mullioned window in Cleve Abbey, Somersetshire, in which the mullions are 10½ in. by 5 in., and placed 12 in. apart. But the carpenters soon found out that wood mullions should be made very much smaller than in stone, for it is rare to find a mullion more than 3½ in. wide and more than 7 in. deep. Such mullions are invariably moulded externally as well as internally. At the beginning they were placed not more than 12 in. and sometimes as little as 10 in. apart, but as time elapses they are placed farther apart, until the dimension reaches 1 ft. 3 in. or 1 ft. 4 in.

In the Middle Ages oak mullions were invariably used in connection with half-timbering. This explains why they were moulded externally as well as internally, for to mould them was the only way of effecting a contrast with the plain oak of the half-timbering. But when oak-mullioned windows are used in brickwork or stonework it is not desirable to mould them, for the juxtaposition of oak with brick or stone effects a contrast of colour and material which renders mouldings superfluous. To use mouldings in such a connection would detract from rather than enhance the effect. When, however, a transome is used, a simple sunk moulding upon it seems necessary. Internally the case is different. If mullioned windows are to be plain on the outside the glass must be brought forward as near as possible to the face of the mullions, and this leaves deep reveals on the inside. To leave mullions with such deep reveals square would look crude in the extreme. For this reason the mullion given in the plate is chamfered. To chamfer a mullion appears to me better than to mould it, for a chamfer gives a clean-cut effect that is refreshing. It is a pity we do not use chamfers more than we do. They fell into disrepute owing to their abuse at the hands of the Gothic revivalists —when chamfers always had to be stop chamfers; and stop chamfers in joinery are not a success. It appears to me that stop chamfers should only be used in connection with carpentry and stonework. In joinery the stop chamfer should rarely if ever be used.

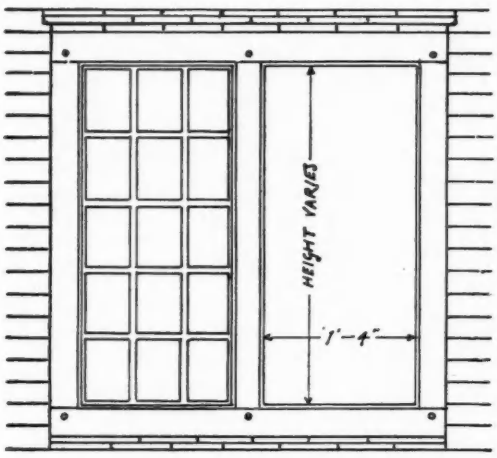
In the illustration the jambs and mullion are out of 4½×3½ in. stuff, the transome out of 4½×4½ in. The extra inch in depth gives distinction. The rebate for the leaded lights should be 1×½ in. The most satisfactory width for the lead came is ⅝ in. wide. In cottages and small houses the window frames could be out of 4×3 in. stuff. This detail is for window frames in oak, which should not be oiled, but left to the weather which, in a twelvemonth or so, gives it a silvery tone. If the frames are to be in deal and painted a different detail is required, for the mullions should be smaller, not more than 2 in. on face, because a wider mullion is too conspicuous if painted white. But the jambs, sill, and head would be 3 in. or 3½ in. on face if the window frame is set in brickwork. When leaded lights are used, wood sashes are not permissible. In every case the leaded lights should be fixed direct into the frames, bedded in mastic, and where opening lights are required iron casements should be used.

The mullions should be placed about 1 ft. 3 in. or 1 ft. 4 in. apart, and it is important that the mullions should be figured so much apart and not from centre to centre, because a right way of figuring encourages a right habit of thinking. To figure the distance mullions are apart encourages us to think about the relation of voids to solids, but when they are figured from centre to centre the importance of this relation may be overlooked, and on occasion this may be disastrous, as is illustrated by the mistake which some window frame manufacturers have made in standardizing their windows to too large a unit, which results in the scale of any house being destroyed where they are used. It is very important that the unit of design which a window pane provides should be kept small, for a small unit increases the apparent size of a building, while it lends itself to greater variety in design. Yet the unit must not be too small.

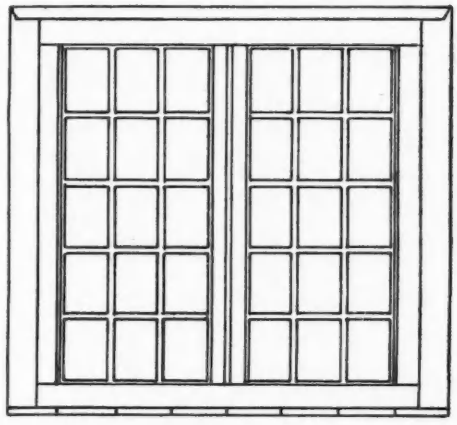
Internally the jambs are splayed and plastered with a chamfer on the lintol. The window bottoms are not in wood, but in 6×6 in. tiles. These should not be red, but buff in colour, for a red tile window bottom shouts at you, and the tile should not project but be flush with the face of the plaster. Hand-made tiles are preferable, but if these are unobtainable machine-made buff tiles look quite well if seconds quality are used and the exposed angle is filed off; also the tiles should not be too thick. Tiles about ⅝ in. thick will look the best. If these are unobtainable the apparent thickness can be reduced by filing off the lower edge. An alternative is to use fireclay tiles.

[This series of plates will be published at fortnightly intervals. The previous instalments appeared in our issues for January 2 and January 16.—ED. A.J.]

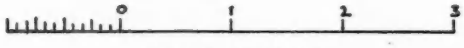
PLATE 4

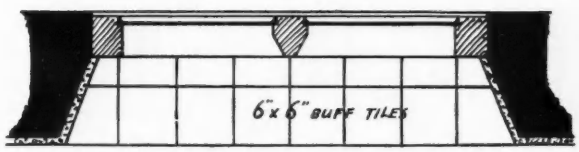


EXTERNAL ELEVATION

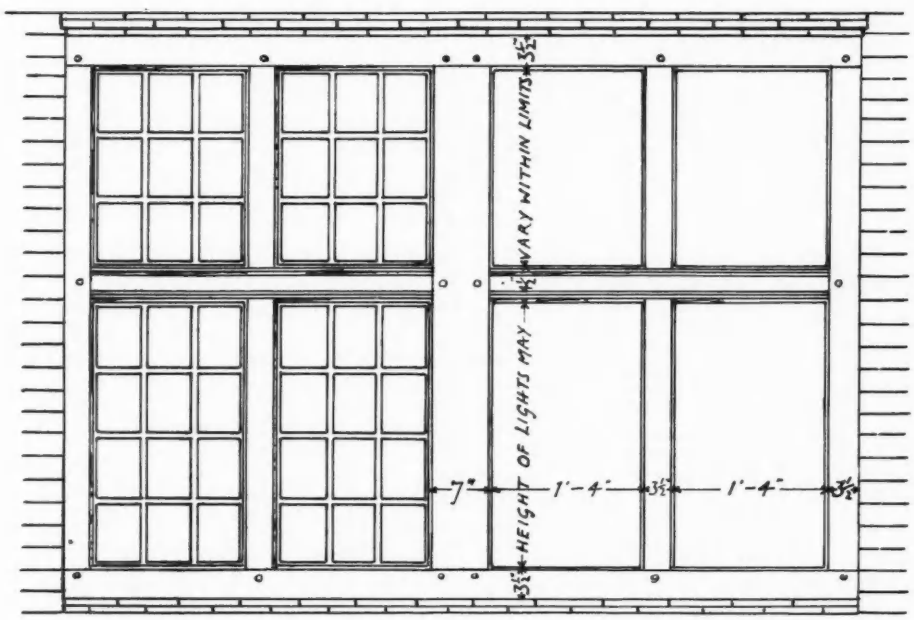


INTERNAL ELEVATION



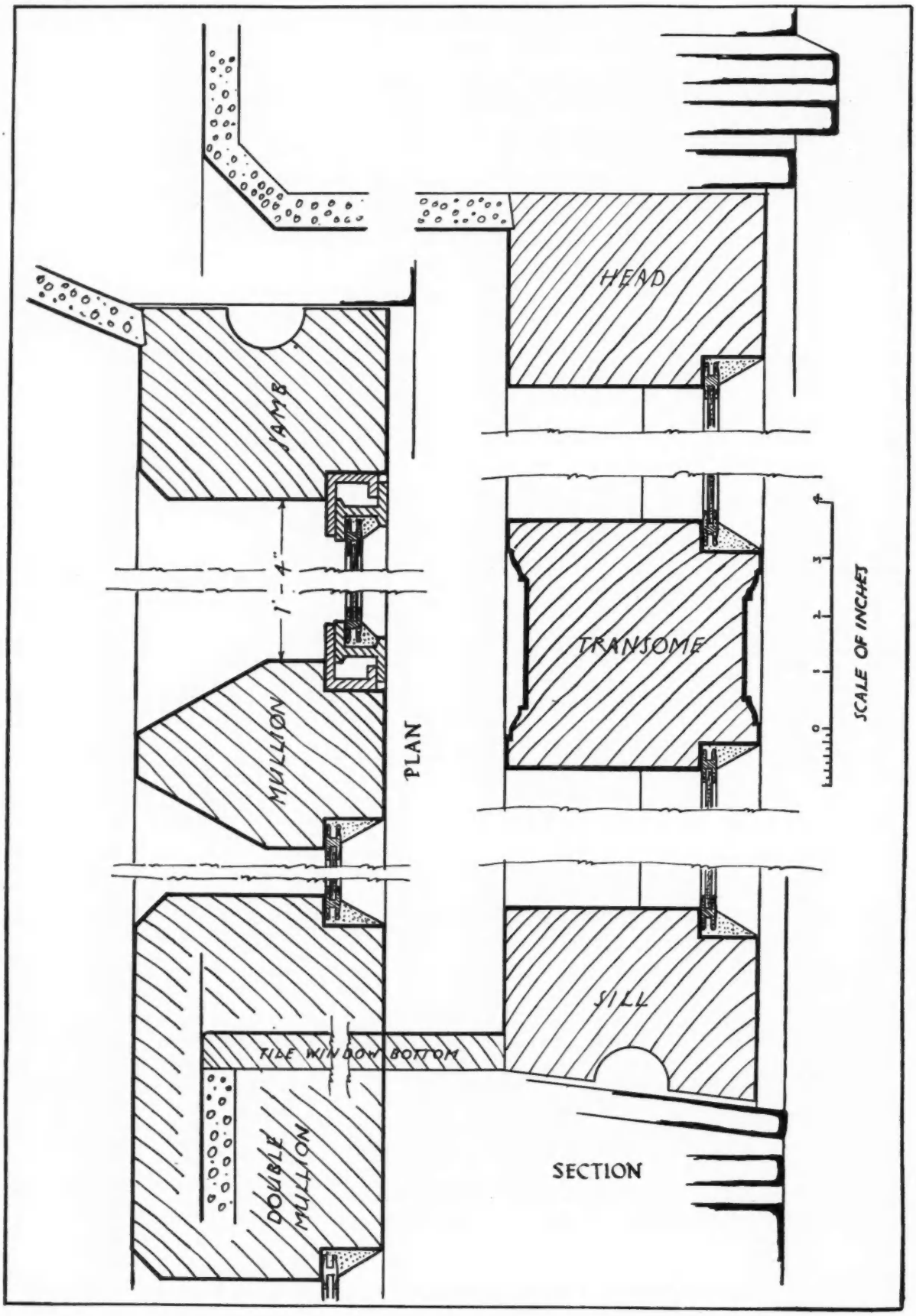


PLAN



FOUR LIGHT WINDOW WITH TRANSOME AND DOUBLE MULLION

PLATE 5

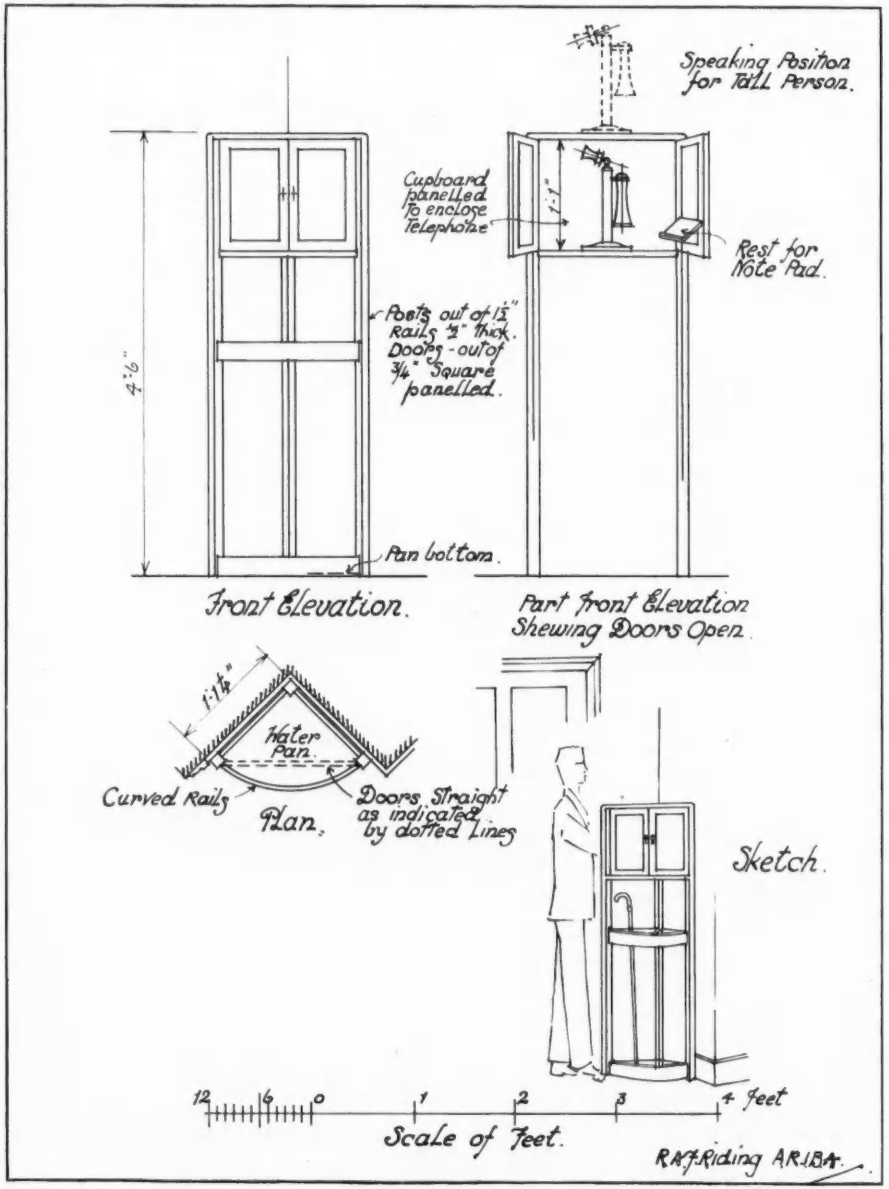

HEAD
JAMB
1'-4"
TRANSOME
MULLION
PLAN
SCALE OF INCHES
0 1 2 3
SILL
TILE WINDOW BOTTOM
DOUBLE MULLION
SECTION



TELEPHONE AND

DESIGNED BY

The illustrations on this page show a telephone cupboard and umbrella stand combined. The material used is waxed oak. It has been designed for the use of a short rather than a tall person, although in the latter contingency the top of the panelled cupboard can





UMBRELLA STAND

R. A. F. RIDING

be a flat surface suitable to rest the telephone on. Umbrellas and sticks may be deposited in the stand without in any way impeding the user of the telephone. The doors of the cupboard are panelled. On the inside of the door on the right is a rest for a note-pad.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

THE R.I.B.A. PRIZES

At the last general meeting of the R.I.B.A., Mr. Oswald P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A., delivered a criticism of the work submitted for the 1929 prizes and studentships. He said that the level reached in the competitions was very high—probably higher than at any time since the war. The Tite prize competition for junior students was designed to bring out the powers of imagination and architectural conception of the competitors without being trammelled by considerations of cost. The subject was a private yacht club on the Mediterranean in the Italian style, and the general standard was very good.

In the Victory Scholarship for more advanced students the subject was a faculty of arts for a university. Thirteen sets were sent in, and the silver medal was won by Miss Betty Scott. Mr. Milne said that women had entered the lists in all professions, and in architecture they had shown that they possessed certain gifts of architectural imagination. They would look forward to seeing how they succeeded in the more exacting world of practice. Miss Scott's exhibit made very good use of the site, though the arrangement of the buildings was not very happy.

In the Pugin Studentship for a study of medieval architecture in the British Isles, ten sets were submitted, most of which reached a high standard. Mr. R. H. Matthew, of the Edinburgh College of Art, took the medal with a beautifully drawn set. Nowadays the study of the Gothic was not very popular, but if it were studied with insight it provided the key to the essence of all good architecture. In the Alfred Bossom Travelling Studentship, in which the subject was a block of city flats, all the candidates under-estimated the cost of their designs (a common fault with architects), and none showed a real grasp of flat-planning.

The prizes and medals were presented by the president, Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A.

R.I.B.A. COUNCIL MEETING

Following are notes from the minutes of the last Council meeting of the R.I.B.A.:

It was decided, on the recommendation of the Board, to ask the Allied Societies' Conference to consider how they could best assist the Board in furthering the general appreciation of architecture.

The President reported that, at the request of Lord Londonderry, he had nominated, on behalf of the R.I.B.A., Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., to act as an honorary assessor to judge the models of the statue of Lord Haig, which are to be made by three sculptors in a limited competition. Sir Herbert Baker will act in conjunction with other assessors nominated by the Royal Academy and the Royal Society of Sculptors.

On the recommendation of the Allied Societies' Conference, the date of the British Architects' Conference, 1929, at York, was fixed for June 12 to 15.

The Council agreed to co-operate with the London Society in connection with the conference which the latter propose to hold in London early this year to carry on the propaganda with regard to litter, obnoxious advertisements, etc., which was recently inaugurated at the Leicester Conference.

It was agreed to make arrangements for holding an exhibition at the R.I.B.A. of the work of the late Mr. Bertram Goodhue.

The R.I.B.A. silver medal for schools of architecture recognized for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Final Examination was awarded to D. B. Solomon, Liverpool University School of Architecture.

The R.I.B.A. bronze medal and £5 in books for schools of architecture recognized for exemption from the R.I.B A. Intermediate Examination was awarded to H. Jackson, Birmingham School of Architecture.

The Board reported that they were making the arrangements necessary for holding the annual exhibition of architects' working drawings from March 11 to 21.

Libraries of Schools of Architecture. The Board reported that the Visiting Board had allotted the grant of £50, which the Council had made for the libraries of schools of architecture for 1928, as follows: R.W.A. School of Architecture, Bristol, £25; School of Architecture, Leicester, £10; Department of Architecture, Surveying, and Building, the Northern Polytechnic, £15.

The Board reported the award of R.I.B.A. prizes and studentships as follows:

The R.I.B.A. (Henry Jarvis) Studentship at the School of Architecture, the Architectural Association. H. M. Peskett.

The R.I.B.A. (Howard Colls) Travelling Studentship at the School of Architecture, Architectural Association. E. W. N. Mallows.

The R.I.B.A. (Donaldson) Medal at the Bartlett School of Architecture. University of London. W. G. D. Anderson.

The R.I.B.A. (Anderson and Webb) Scholarship at the Cambridge University School of Architecture J. R. Smith, of Northampton.

The R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scholarships. The Board reported that the following had been granted renewals of their R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scholarships for the year 1928-29: B. I. Day (R.W.A. School of Architecture, Bristol); A. K. Brown (School of Architecture, Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne); Herbert Jackson (Birmingham School of Architecture); E. J. White (Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London); E. L. W. Davies (Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London); J. F. D. Wylson (School of Architecture, Architectural Association [A.G.B.I. Maintenance Scholarship]); C. J. Bartlett (Welsh School of Architecture, Cardiff [R.I.B.A. fourth- and fifth-year Maintenance Scholarship]).

The R.I.B.A. (Archibald Dawnay) Scholarships. The Board reported that the following awards had been made: *a*: An R.I.B.A. (Archibald Dawnay) Scholarship of £75 for the year 1928-29 to L. A. Chackett, Birmingham School of Architecture; *b*: An R.I.B.A. (Archibald Dawnay) Scholarship of £50 for the year 1928-29 to J. Hughes, Liverpool University School of Architecture; *c*: a second-year R.I.B.A. (Archibald Dawnay) Scholarship of £50 for the year 1928-29 to W. G. Plant, Liverpool University School of Architecture.

On the recommendation of the Board, the following were appointed corresponding members of the Board of Architectural Education and of the Schools Committee: Professor G. E. Pearse (School of Architecture, University of Witwatersrand); Professor C. H. C. Wright (Department of Architecture, University of Toronto); Professor E. R. Arthur (Department of Architecture, University of Toronto).

A grant of £150 was made to the Architects' Benevolent Society for the year 1928.

THE CLASSIC MANSIONS OF SCOTLAND

Under the auspices of the Edinburgh Architectural Association, a lecture entitled "Scottish Domestic Architecture: from the Castellated Tower to the Classic Mansion," was delivered by Mr. Henry F. Kerr, A.R.I.B.A. Mr. John Begg, F.R.I.B.A., presided. The lecturer indicated the importance of the sixteenth century in history, and said that when, at the Reformation, the revenues of Church lands went into private pockets, great houses were built in England, such as Haddon Hall, Montacute, and Rushton. In Scotland, however, the Reformation was less hasty. Nevertheless, there was some

work done at the Royal palaces of Stirling and Falkland, which contained the earliest efforts at Renaissance in Scotland, the second attempt of James V at Falkland being of considerable excellence. In 1563 Crathes Castle was started, with its beautiful, fanciful corbelling, its quaint gallery, and interesting painted ceilings. It showed the gradual transition through which the Scottish style was passing. In the first years of the seventeenth century was commenced Culross Abbey House, which had many interesting features. The next great movement came from the family of Seton.

Mr. Kerr selected Winton House as a specimen, and explained its characteristics. This phase of design, he said, was further shown in Craigievar Castle, an almost untouched example of a seventeenth-century house of a Scottish nobleman. After the Revolution and the Restoration, Sir William Bruce was the noted designer. The great house of Leslie (destroyed by fire), Holyroodhouse, Kinross, Drumlanrig, Hopetoun, and Mertoun were reviewed by the lecturer in some detail. Bruce's worth, he said, was indicated by an ever-present desire to give convenience and comfort in plan, simple dignity in elevation, and quiet effectiveness in detail. His subtlety in design and originality were always held in artistic restraint. Mr. Kerr referred to the work of Bruce's successors, and commented on the now-destroyed Hamilton Palace, by James Smith, a son-in-law of one of the Mylne master masons, and the subsequent work of William Adam there.

William Adam was, Mr. Kerr continued, a pupil of Sir William Bruce, but did not follow his master's lead. He was caught by the revival of the Italian style, which, with its "refinements" and its pretentiousness, had become the desire of his patrons. The brothers Robert and James Adam, sons of William Adam, became the fashionable architects in London. Robert Adam's fame would greatly rest upon his work in Edinburgh—the Register House, the University, and Charlotte Square; wherein he showed masterly skill in stone design. Probably his last design, Balbardie House, Bathgate, the exterior design of which contained some marvellously beautiful features, was too little known. Unfortunately, like Hamilton Palace, that mansion seemed doomed by underground workings.

MR. J. C. SQUIRE ON MODERN ARCHITECTURE

Mr. J. C. Squire, lecturing at Morley College, Lambeth, last Thursday, on "Modern English Architecture," said that during the years 1830-1890 there was not a building erected in this country that was not ugly. He showed many interesting lantern slides, during which he referred to the beauty of the New County Hall, but stated that Adelaide House should not have been erected on a site near London Bridge. Most of the bad buildings erected today were the work of speculative builders who never consulted an architect; nevertheless, the blame was never attributed to the right person. Speaking of the time Liverpool Cathedral would take to complete, he remarked that "until you have been dead in this country you are not much good!"

THE ARCHITECTURE OF CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

A lecture on "The Architecture of Central and South America" was delivered at the Bedford College for Women, Regent's Park, London, by Mr. T. A. Joyce, O.B.E., M.A. (deputy keeper, Department of Ethnography, British Museum), under the chairmanship of Sir Wilmot Herringham, K.C.M.G.

Mr. Joyce said he was not an architect, but an archæologist; yet he could tell them something about the ruined Mayan cities of Central and South America, notably those of Copan, Palenque, Chichen Itza, Tikal, and Quirigia. Central American architecture was characterized by a fine feeling of construction, and the execution was at once bold and æsthetically effective. Amongst the various ruins some represented the remains of entire cities. One feature was the number of pyramids built of brick, but most usually of hewn stone with a covering of finely-carved slabs. The buildings of Central America were, with but a few exceptions, built on pyramids. They were built of earth and rubble, covered with a layer of bricks or hewn stone slabs of various sizes, the whole then being plastered over with stucco. Staircases led up to the tops of those pyramids on one or more sides of the temples, which usually surmounted them.

A remarkable feature of the ruins of the temples was the frequency of the truncated compartments built of hewn stone. The lecturer said although the ruins were not early in time, they were early in culture. The early inhabitants—the Mayans—knew absolutely nothing about metal tools, only those made of stone. The Mayans who inhabited Central America today were undoubtedly the descendants of the building Mayans. The whole basis of the civilization was Mayan, beginning as far as can be ascertained as early as 200 B.C., but even at that period they were in an advanced state of artistic culture which went to prove that the Mayan civilization went much farther back. One point that made this American architecture so interesting was that the people were apparently ignorant of metal tools, although they knew something of copper, because the tools they used were all made of stone. That could be termed the Stone Age, but it was a Stone Age so glorified by their skill that it would put to shame many modern nations armed with tools of precision. A second point was that they were entirely ignorant of the "true arch." The Mayan arch in the true sense of the word was not an arch at all. It never reached the stage of being curved, but was a series of inverted steps rising to the roof and crowned with a heavy slab. Sometimes the steps were hewn off so as to give an even surface on which plaster was smeared. A great feature about the ruins of Copan was the number of monolithic stelæ and altars that were found in a perfect state of preservation. The sides of the stelæ from base to summit were usually covered with fine sculptured human figures in bas-relief or bold alto-relief.

In the case of the altars, usually a few feet away from the stelæ, the same characteristic and elaborate carving was to be found. A monolithic stela found at Quirigia was an enormous boulder of stone elaborately carved standing at least 25 ft. above the ground. This went to show that at least 10 ft. of it was situated below the ground. The quarrying of such an enormous mass of stone must have been a very laborious process with the stone tools, in addition to which the stone had to be transported under great difficulty from the quarry through the dense jungle to the site on which it now stands. In the majority of the buildings in those ancient cities, excluding Palenque, there was a tremendous amount of carving on the exterior walls, door jambs, and pillars of the buildings. In Palenque the builders used plaster to obtain a smooth surface. There was, however, a vast amount of carving on the interior walls. Modelling in stucco was also extensively used, and painted and coloured washes were liberally used to cover those plastered surfaces and other ornamentations. Paint seems also to have been used to bind plastered surfaces.

SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON ON COMMERCIAL ARCHITECTURE

Some frank views on present-day commercial architecture were expressed by Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., at a luncheon of the Romford Rotary Club. Taking as his subject "The Commercial Value of Good Architecture," Sir Charles commenced by pointing out that at first sight they might be inclined to doubt that there was any commercial value in good architecture.

A showy shop-front might possibly attract customers in a way that a less showy one would not, and a showy public-house would, no doubt, do a roaring trade in gin and bitters, but showy architecture was not necessarily good architecture. Yet, in another sense, good architecture might be very well worth having from the economic point of view ; that was to say, if they understood what really constituted good architecture. He thought the real secret was that goodness in architecture depended almost entirely on its fitness for its purpose, and that it was not really the flashy ornament of the vulgar shop-front or public-house which attracted custom so much as the obvious suggestion that the business carried on there must be prosperous and go-ahead.

He had suggested that fitness was the keynote of architectural excellence, and fitness existed in various aspects. First of all the planning must be convenient, the lighting good, and, in the case of a shop, there must be good facilities for displaying goods. The good architect would mould the building he designed into an agreeable object, each part nicely proportioned and pleasant to look at.

The architect who was an artist could do this without using inappropriate or unmeaning ornament. The duffer would pile on what he called architecture by the pailful, to the detriment of his client's bank balance and of the amenities of his client's property. The pity of it was that his client being usually innocent and lamb-like, encouraged his architect in artistic licentiousness.

A few years ago an American shopkeeper built a large draper's shop in a well-known London street. The building might very likely have merits, but the exterior seemed to him an excellent example of what to avoid in a building of this class. The design consisted of an endless succession of big pillars standing on the heads of little pillars, the intervening spaces being filled up with shop windows. He had no quarrel with the shop windows because they were useful, but he had a very serious quarrel with the pillars: 1: Because pillars are meant to carry weights, and are, therefore, unsuitable to be used as frames for iron windows; 2: big pillars ought not to stand on top of little ones, if anything, they ought to carry them; 3: these vast pillars make the street in which they stand look narrow; and 4: none of the pillars, each of which must have cost several hundreds of pounds, added a scrap of convenience to the shop, nor a scrap of comfort to those who worked in it, nor extracted an extra sixpence from any customer, nor served any useful purpose at all. Indeed, he doubted if they even strengthened the building, and were not mere useless lumps of stone strung on to iron stanchions. Moreover, the building was an ugly square block with no grace or elegance.

Unfortunately, the building in question had found several imitators, and they were threatened with a city full of big pillars standing on the tops of little ones, sometimes ending in a steep roof with two or more storeys of attic windows, a device by which the London building regulations could be circumvented as regards their intention of, though without, breaking the letter of the law.

On the other hand, Sir Charles went on to point out, there were many good modern commercial buildings. One of these was Peter Robinson's shop in Oxford Street, another was the new portion of the Quadrant at the bottom of Regent Street.

THE R.I.B.A. EXAMINATIONS

The questions set at the Intermediate Final, and Special Examinations, held in November and December, 1928, have been published, and are on sale at the Royal Institute, price 1s. (exclusive of postage).

LAW REPORTS

QUESTION OF QUIET ENJOYMENT

McGregor v. *F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd. King's Bench Divisional Court. Before Justices Shearman and Acton*

This was an appeal by the defendants, Woolworth & Co., Ltd., from a judgment of Judge Leigh, sitting at the Manchester County Court, in favour of the plaintiff, Mr. McGregor, a chartered accountant, who occupied an office upon the second floor in the Central Arcade at Deansgate, Manchester.

Mr. O'Sullivan, counsel for the appellants, in detailing the outline of the case, said the appellants occupied a substantial part of the building, and they opened a restaurant in the basement. Thereupon the plaintiff asked to be released from his tenancy, complaining of the odour and heat from the kitchen. Appellants could not agree to this, but took steps to ensure better ventilation by effecting certain alterations. The plaintiff, however, vacated his office at the end of May, but retained the key. He then brought an action in the County Court for the recision of the contract and claiming damages for breach of contract for quiet enjoyment. The appellants counterclaimed for rent which they alleged was payable in advance. The County Court Judge came to the conclusion that the plaintiff's offices had become unfit for the purposes of the plaintiff's profession, holding that the appellants had broken an implied covenant for quiet enjoyment, and he awarded the plaintiff £30. Of this amount only £9 was included in the original claim. As to the tenancy agreement, the County Court Judge refused the appellants a declaration that it was still in force and said that defendants were not entitled to recover rent beyond the date when the restaurant was opened, and gave them £5. Counsel's submission was that as plaintiff held the key of his offices till the trial, he could not say that he was under no obligation to pay the rent.

Mr. Justice Acton said no doubt the County Court Judge had said that plaintiff was liable for the rent, but that, on the other hand, as long as such breach of covenant continued rendering the premises unfit for plaintiff's use, he could claim damages, which could be set off against plaintiff's rent claim.

Mr. O'Sullivan said he had no chance of meeting that, as the case was not put in that way.

Mr. Justice Acton pointed out that the case proceeded on the basis that there was to be implied a covenant for quiet enjoyment. The County Court Judge held that in the circumstances there was nothing for the plaintiff to do but to go elsewhere.

Mr. O'Sullivan submitted that the County Court Judge was wrong in the decision he gave that the appellants were not entitled to their rent.

The court dismissed the appeal, holding that they were not satisfied that the damages were wrongly claimed for breach of covenant for quiet enjoyment, and that the County Court Judge took a common-sense view of the case and came to a perfectly correct conclusion.

IN PARLIAMENT

BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

Parliament met again on January 22, after the Christmas Recess.

Mr. R. Morrison asked the Minister of Transport if he would make a statement as to the present position of the Charing Cross Bridge scheme ?

Colonel W. Ashley replied that negotiations were actively proceeding between the London County Council, the Southern Railway, and his department, and various proposals had been examined. The magnitude of the scheme and the very important interests affected made prolonged investigations and negotiations inevitable. He regretted that he was unable to make any statement at the present time, and he was satisfied that it was

undesirable that he should do so. The negotiations were being pressed forward by all parties as rapidly as possible.

Mr. W. Thorne asked the Minister of Transport if he could state whether tenders had been invited for the new Lambeth Bridge; if so, would he state the name of the firm who had received the contract and the amount of the tender submitted; and if he was in a position to state when the work was likely to commence?

Colonel Ashley said that the construction of the new Lambeth Bridge was a matter for the London County Council. They had accepted a tender of Messrs. Dorman Long & Company of £555,029 6s. 4d. for this work which would be begun in the course of the next few weeks.

Mr. Chamberlain, the Minister of Health, informed Sir J. Power that the numbers of houses completed under the Housing Acts, 1923 and 1924, during the last three months of 1928 and 1927 were 26,858 and 24,300 respectively.

Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy asked how many houses had been demolished under slum-clearance schemes in the last four years; and how many persons formerly living under slum conditions had been rehoused under those schemes?

Sir K. Wood said that the information required was only available from April 1, 1925. Between that date and December 31, 1928, the latest date for which particulars had been furnished, 8,540 buildings had been acquired for demolition, 6,002 buildings had been demolished, and 6,949 new dwellings had been erected in connection with slum-clearance schemes. It was estimated that approximately 31,000 persons had been rehoused in those new dwellings.

COMPETITION CALENDAR

The conditions of the following competitions have been received by the R.I.B.A.:

February 13. Art Gallery to be erected in Christchurch, New Zealand, under the R. E. McDougall gift. Amount to be expended, £25,000. Competition in two stages. 1st stage: Pencil sketches from which will be selected by the assessor three designs, each of the authors to receive £100 honorarium. 2nd stage: The authors of the three selected designs to compete and the one adjudged the winner by the Jury of Award will be employed as architect. Open to all architects on the Register of the R.I.B.A. and all affiliated Institutions. Assessor: Mr. S. Hurst Seager, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A. Jury of Award: the Donor; the Rev. J. K. Archer (who is at present the Mayor of Christchurch); Mr. R. Wallwork, Director of the Canterbury College School of Art, Christchurch (and at present the President of the Canterbury Society of Arts); and the Assessor. Particulars from the Office of the High Commissioner for New Zealand, the Strand, London, or from Mr. J. S. Neville, Town Clerk, Christchurch, New Zealand.

March 31. Erection of a monument to the Liberator Bolivar in the City of Quito. The Ecuadorean Minister in Paris and two members of the Sociedad Bolivariana of Quito, residing in Paris, will form a committee to organize and carry out the competition. A jury of four members, composed of experts, artists, and art critics, will judge the works presented. The designs, "Esbozos" (drawings or sketches), "maquettes," etc., which it is desired to present must be forwarded to the Legation of Ecuador, 91 Avenue Wagram, Paris, not later than March 31. The sum of 2,000,000 French francs is available for the erection of the monument. This sum includes the fees of the artist who will carry out the work, either by himself or with others acting under his direction. Honourable mention will be awarded to the authors of the designs adjudged second and third. The decision of the jury will be submitted to the Sociedad Bolivariana of Quito for ratification, prior to the contract with the author of the selected design being signed.

COMPETITION NEWS

NEW HOSPITAL CENTRE AT EDGBASTON

It is proposed to invite a number of architects to compete for the design for the new hospital centre at Edgbaston. The executive board of the centre propose to ask the following architects to submit plans. As soon as the necessary terms of competition and schedules have been approved by the board, these architects will be in a position to consider the preparation of their designs:

Buckland and Haywood, Birmingham.
Cooke, S. N., Birmingham.
Elcock and Sutcliffe, London.
Gibson and Gordon, London.
Lanchester and Lodge, London.
Marchment, Wallace, Westminster.
Martin and Martin and W. H. Ward, Birmingham.
Milburn, William and T. R., Sunderland.
Miller, James, Glasgow.
Pite, Son and Fairweather, Westminster.
Saxon Snell and Philips, London.
Webb, Sir Aston and Son, Westminster.

TRADE NOTES

In blocks of modern flats just completed in St. John's Wood and Westminster each flat has been equipped with a Frigidaire cabinet.

Mr. E. J. Kirkland has been appointed sales representative of the Ioco Rubber and Waterproofing Co., Ltd., for the whole of Yorkshire, with headquarters at Leeds. Mr. J. Curran has been appointed sales representative of the company for Liverpool and North Wales territory, with headquarters at Liverpool.

The annual staff dinner of Messrs. Francis Polden & Co., Ltd., electric contractors, of 56 Cannon Street, E.C.4, was held this year at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street. An enjoyable evening was spent, upwards of 100 being present. Mr. Francis C. Polden said that the company had had a very good year, and thanked the staff for all the work they put in. After dinner the guests were entertained by the "Merrie Villagers" Concert Party.

FLATS IN TILNEY STREET

Following are the names of the general contractors and sub-contractors for Fitzherbert House illustrated on pages 202 to 204. General contractors: Holland and Hannen and Cubitts, Ltd. Sub-contractors: Scaffolding (Great Britain), Ltd., suspended scaffolding; Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., constructional steelwork; Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., reinforced concrete floors; Richard Crittall & Co., Ltd., hot water and heating; Stitson, White & Co., Ltd., plumbing and sanitary work; Waygood-Otis, Ltd., electric and hand lifts; Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., asphalt; Stuart's Granolithic Co., Ltd., concrete stairs and granolithic paving; Hollis Bros. & Co., Ltd., wood floors; Van Straaten & Co., tile floors; Plastering, Ltd., plastering; J. Whitehead and Sons, Ltd., marble work; Frigidaire, Ltd., refrigerators; Stirling and Johnson, Ltd., slating; Alfred Goslett & Co., Ltd., glazing; Gladwell and Kell, Ltd., fire escape stairs, balconettes, etc.; Garton and Thorne, area railings; Girling's Ferro-Concrete Co., Ltd., artificial stonework. The furnished and decorated flat illustrated on page 204 is by Waring and Gillow.

NEW INVENTIONS

[The following particulars of new inventions are specially compiled for THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office. All inquiries concerning inventions, patents, and specifications will be answered by our own expert, and should be addressed to the Editor, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. For copies of the full published specifications here enumerated readers should apply to the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.2. The price is 1s. each.]

LATEST PATENT APPLICATIONS

862. Child, J. P. Drawing-board. January 9.
755. Clark, F. H. Manufacture and installation of structural metal work. January 9.
611. Enoch, R. Window, &c., ventilators. January 7.
646. Gaze, E. W. Imitation leaded lights. January 8.
627. Nothaft, A. Apparatus for ventilation of rooms. January 7.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED

303533. Meier, A. J. Building structure formed of gypsum units.
303436. Awbrey, S. C. Joist-rests or shoes for concrete floors.
303601. Duncan, R. A. Gates.
303639. Knibbs, N. V. S. Production of hydraulic cement.
303640. Eriksson, K. G. Hinge for doors.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

Plans passed by the MANCHESTER Corporation: Warehouse, Broughton Lane, Cheetham; workshop, South Street, Openshaw; alterations to hotel and offices, Belle Vue Gardens, Hyde Road, Gorton; sixteen houses, Scotland Hall Road, Newton Heath; sports pavilion, St. Werburgh's Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy; cinema and two shops, Kingsway and Green End Road, Burnage; pavilion, Victoria Avenue, Moston; cinema and shops, Rochdale Road, Blackley; two houses, Finchley Street, Moston; four shops and houses, Burnage Lane, Burnage; temporary Sunday school, rear of St. Margaret's Church, Burnage; additions to works, Great Western Street, Rusholme; alterations to chapel, Boston Street and Dorset Street, Hulme; additions to pavilion, Brantingham Road, Alexandra Park; sixty houses, Cavendish Road, Tunstead Avenue and Bradwell Avenue, West Didsbury; maternity home, Beech Mount, Roachdale Road, Harpurhey; eight houses, Coldstream Avenue, Blackley; eight houses, Blue Bell Avenue, Moston; two houses, School Lane and Arthog Road, Didsbury.

*

The REDDITCH U.D.C. is considering the purchase of a site in Birmingham Road for the erection of cottages.

*

Plans have been prepared by Messrs. T. and G. Spragg for the development of the property known as Bryn Newydd, Sketty, SWANSEA.

*

The MANCHESTER Corporation has obtained sanction for a loan of £15,000 for the erection of a disinfecting station and garages at the Monsall Hospital.

*

The MANCHESTER Corporation has passed plans for the conversion of a dance hall into a cinema in Rochdale Road and Oak Bank, Harpurhey.

*

Plans submitted to the EASTBOURNE Corporation: Playroom and conservatory, 16 Fitzmaurice Avenue, for Mr. A. J. Fellows (architect); alterations, etc., to Guardians' Institution, for Mr. H. G. Hewitt (architect); alterations, etc., 13 New Upperton Road, for Messrs. P. D. Stonham and Son (architects); additions, Station Street, for Mr. A. Ford (architect).

*

The MANCHESTER Education Committee has received sanction to borrow £12,600 for the purchase of a site for a secondary school at Kirkmanshulme Lane for the Gorton and Openshaw High School for Boys.

*

Land has been obtained by Mr. A. Frampton on the Downham estate, in Bromley Road, LEWISHAM, for the erection of shops.

The MANCHESTER Education Committee has purchased a site in Mauldeth Road for the erection of an elementary school.

*

The OTLEY U.D.C. has decided in favour of a scheme for the erection of forty houses on the Westbourne estate.

*

The West Riding Education Committee has obtained a site for the erection, at an estimated cost of £10,000, of an hostel for the SETTLE Girls' High School.

*

The West Riding Education Committee is to erect a new school at ECCLESFIELD for senior mixed scholars with middle school classes, to accommodate 300 children, at an estimated cost of £11,000, and a woodwork, metalwork, and science-room at the High Green Council School, at an estimated cost of £2,900.

*

The West Riding Education Committee is to erect a new school at BARWICK-IN-ELMET, to accommodate 200 children.

*

The West Riding Education Committee has decided to provide a new middle school at SKELMANTHORPE to accommodate 470 children, at an estimated cost of £17,000.

*

Plans passed by the CHESTERFIELD Corporation: House, Hasland Road, for Mr. J. H. Footit; shop and house, Highfield estate, for Mr. J. Glithro; alterations to central shop, West Bars, for the Chesterfield and District Co-operative Society, Ltd.; alterations, Phœnix Inn, St. Mary's Gate, for Messrs. Wm. Stone, Ltd.; shop, St. Augustine's Road, for Mr. S. Brailsford; house, Hasland Road, for Mr. Footit.

*

Plans passed by the BARNSLEY Corporation: Alterations, Bailey Street, for the Northern Butchers Hide and Skin Co., Ltd.; school and chapel, Priory Road, Monk Bretton, for the trustees of Wesleyan Methodist Chapel; extension to Priory Hotel, Cundy Cross; rebuilding Three Cranes Hotel, Queen Street and Aldon Street; and rebuilding Royal Oak Hotel, Queen Street, for the Barnsley Brewery Co., Ltd.

*

The BLYTH Corporation has decided to erect eighty-six houses at a cost of £30,000 by direct labour, at Second and Eighth Avenues.

*

Plans passed by the STOKE NEWINGTON B.C.: Buildings on site in Woodberry Down, for Mr. S. Hunt, on behalf of Rock Estates, Ltd.

*

At a cost of £20,000, Mr. Isaac Wilson is about to build thirty-six cottage homes at MITCHAM.

At the last meeting of the BARNSLEY Corporation, the Town Clerk reported the receipt of sanction to borrow £45,371 for the erection of 150 additional houses, including forty-eight by direct labour, on the Burton Grange estate. The committee recommends, in the case of the fifty-two three-bedroom houses, that fresh tenders be obtained for their erection.

*

Plans passed by the SWANSEA Corporation: Alterations and additions, 7 Glanmor Crescent, for Barclays Bank, Ltd.; rebuilding, 264 Oxford Street, for Messrs. Wilsons, Ltd.; alterations and additions, 25 Oxford Street, for Mr. R. C. Atherton; British Legion Memorial Institute, Mansel Street, for the British Legion; two houses, Neath Road, Peniel Green, for Mr. Thos. Rees; four houses, Cae Bank, Sketty, for Messrs. Williams and Bennett; two houses, Mayals, for Mr. E. W. Saunders; two houses, Townhill Road, for Messrs. Rogers and Davies; two houses, Gorse Road, for Mr. Syd. Davies; house and shop, Pentregethin Road, for Mr. E. Evans; layout, Derwen Fawr Road, for Mr. W. G. Christians; two houses, Derwen Fawr Road, for Mr. W. G. Christians; two houses, Waun Road, for Messrs. Thomas and Jones; institute, Walter Street, Manselton, for Great Western Railway Garden Village Society; stores, Grenfell Park, for Mr. W. E. H. Palmer.

*

Plans have been completed for the creation of a miniature holiday resort on land to be reclaimed from the Mersey at OTTERSPOOL. The cost of the scheme is estimated at £194,000.

*

Approval has been given by the L.C.C. for the construction of a hall at the DULWICH Church of England infant school.

*

Plans passed by the HERNE BAY U.D.C.: Alterations, 114 Mortimer Street, for Mr. V. H. Offredi; conversion of swimming baths into garages, St. George's Parade, for Mr. N. C. Holness; extension, Gospel Reading Room, Canterbury Road, for Mr. E. C. Speedy; additions, "Glenmoriston," Bullers Avenue, for Mr. W. S. N. Grant; alterations and additions, "Rosemary Home," Selsea Avenue, for Oxfordshire Boy Scouts' Association; house, Beacon Hill, for Mr. S. G. Brealy; additions, "Garage Cottage," King's Road, for Mr. A. W. Curling.

*

The BRIGHTON Central Electricity Board has approved the site of the proposed transformer house to be erected by the Corporation at Southwick.

*

The L.C.C. is to clear and reconstruct the Teale Street area, SHOREDITCH. The area is about 4 acres.

At a meeting of the BRIGHTON Corporation, the borough surveyor submitted a plan for the erection of ninety-six houses on Tarner's allotment land, and reported that the estimated cost of carrying out the work, including £600 for contingencies and supervision, was £43,800. The plan was approved.

*

Plans passed by the BRIGHTON Corporation: Alterations, 62 London Road, for the Home and Colonial Stores, Ltd.; two houses Hangleton Road, for Mr. E. G. Parker; alterations, 38-39 St. James's Street, for Mr. Calderwood; two houses, Carden Avenue, for Mr. H. W. Adams; alterations, 154-155 Edward Street, for Messrs. G. Virgo and Sons; rebuilding, "The Lathcleavers' Arms," Regent Row, for Messrs. Smithers and Sons, Ltd.; alterations, "Bedford Shades," Little Preston Street, for the Bedford Hotel Co., Ltd.; alterations, London Road, for the Brighton and Preston Constitutional Club, Ltd.; extension of tun-room and new office, Phœnix Brewery, Phœnix Place, for Messrs. Tamplin and Sons Brewery, Ltd.; store, 28-31 Artillery Street, for Messrs. Tamplin and Sons Brewery, Ltd.; eleven houses, Hollingbury Place, Dudley Road, for Messrs. C. Newman and Son; alterations, 52 Lewes Road, for Pearks Dairies, Ltd.; alterations, 21 Richmond Place, for Conservative Institutes, Ltd.; shop front, 59 North Street, for Messrs. Brian Walsh, Ltd.; alterations, 79-80 North Street, for Mr. F. Goddard; four houses, Osborne Road, for Mr. C. Slaughter; five houses, Princes Terrace, for Mr. J. W. Holloway; alteration, "Mitre Tavern," Baker Street, for Kemp Town Brewery; alterations and additions, 85 London Road, for Brighton Equitable Co-operative Society, Ltd.; twenty-two garages, Montpelier House, High Street, Rottingdean, for Mr. Thos. Hazeldine.

*

Plans passed by the RUGBY R.D.C.: Pair houses, Mr. W. H. Adams, at St. Mark's Avenue, Bilton; offices, Shawell Sand and Gravel Co., at Watling Street, Newton; bungalow, Mr. H. Thompstone, Lawford Road (Lower Townsend Lane); pair houses, Mr. R. Gardner, 89 and 90 Stanley Road, Hillmorton; four houses, Mr. W. H. Taplin, Rugby Road, Hillmorton; bungalow, Mr. W. West, Crick Road, Hillmorton; pair houses, Mr. T. W. Cobley, Cawston; (re-submitted plan) house, Mr. H. Adderley, 180 Warren Road, Hillmorton; bungalow, Mr. F. P. Hazell, 282 Percival Road, Hillmorton.

*

In connection with the erection of the new LAMBETH bridge and the accepted tender of Messrs. Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., the L.C.C. reports that the price is £555,029.

*

The TORQUAY Corporation has purchased a site for the pump-house and tank in connection with the sewerage of Shiphay and Edginswell. The scheme is estimated to cost £21,000.

The L.C.C. has passed plans for the erection of a Roman Catholic School in Moorside Road, LEWISHAM.

*

Work has commenced in DERBY on the building of the new Exeter Bridge over the River Derwent. The cost will be about £23,000, and it is estimated the job will take over twelve months to complete.

*

A further recommendation from the Housing Committee of the RUGBY R.D.C. that the Council should agree to the erection of fifty additional houses in the district has been adopted.

*

Plans have been passed by the L.C.C. for the erection of the Bayswater Jewish School, on a site in Lancaster Road, PADDINGTON.

*

The Surrey Education Committee intends to proceed with the erection in MITCHAM of a central school and an elementary school, each to accommodate 350 children, in Rowan Road; an elementary school for 300 in Commonside, and the enlargement of the Lonesome school.

*

The Kent Education Committee is to proceed with the erection of two new schools, each for about 350 children, in Wickham Street and Woolwich Road, BEXLEY.

*

Plans passed by the MARYLEBONE B.C.: Houses, Maida Vale, for Mr. D. W. Beck; buildings, Hanover Lodge, Park Road, for Messrs. Bostels, Ltd.; buildings, Hereford Gardens, for Messrs. S. H. White and Son; construction of new road, Marylebone Road to Glentworth Street, for Mr. W. E. Masters; rebuilding of 15 Langham Place, for Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd.

*

The BRIGHTON Corporation is to approach the Air Ministry to ascertain whether land at Mile Oak can be regarded as suitable for the provision of a municipal aerodrome.

*

The BRIGHTON Education Committee has passed plans for the erection of an elementary school for 600 at Hodsgrive Meadow at an estimated cost of £30,000.

*

The ST. PANCRAS B.C. has adopted an amended scheme for the erection of twenty-five flats on the Camden Road site.

*

In connection with the acquisition of central sites for the erection of tenements in LONDON, the L.C.C. Housing Committee estimated that the cost of the buildings will be £850,000.

*

The Metropolitan Water Board has voted £47,500 for the laying of mains, provision of pumping machinery, alterations to existing buildings, and incidental works for the improvement of the supply to BECKENHAM and Penge.

The LEEDS Corporation Improvements Committee has decided to recommend the erection of 100, 32, and 76 more flats on the York Road, Hawksworth, and Middleton housing estates respectively.

*

The Doncaster Rural Council are to borrow £32,000 for the building of fifty-eight houses at ROSSINGTON mining village.

*

At a meeting of the MELTON MOWBRAY Urban District Council a recommendation by the General Purposes Committee to erect twenty-five new houses of the three-bedrooms type at a cost of £339 5s. per house was adopted. It was also decided to erect eleven houses on the Nottingham Road estate, and application is to be made to the Ministry for sanction to a loan for both schemes.

*

Plans have been approved for a bridge connecting CANVEY ISLAND with the Essex mainland. The cost will be £15,000.

*

If the scheme for the erection of a new college at OXFORD, under the title of "St. Peter's," is sanctioned by Convocation. £60,000 will be spent in the erection of the building.

*

The GLASGOW Corporation Housing Committee has approved of the acceptance of offers for the various works in the construction of ninety houses at Allan Street, Dalmarnock, and also ninety houses at Braidfauld Street, Tollcross, the aggregate cost in each case being about £30,000.

*

The BARNSLEY Town Council has fifty houses in course of erection, and the Ministry of Health has sanctioned the borrowing of £45,371 for the erection of another 150 on the Burton Grange estate.

*

The HINCKLEY Rural Council has decided to embark on a big scheme for the building of additional Council houses.

*

The NEWPORT (Mon.) Corporation has decided to erect at Maesglas about 200 houses of the non-parlour type.

*

Plans passed by the FULHAM B.C.: Building, 7 Church Row, for Mr. J. G. Gray; offices, etc., 59 Field Road, for Mr. J. S. Boutal.

*

The BRIGHTON Corporation is erecting 208 houses on the Whitehawk Valley estate at a cost of £77,000.

*

Plans passed by the NORTHFLEET U.D.C.: Two houses, Coulton Avenue, for Mr. C. Dyke; house, Springhead Road, for Miss K. Tolhurst; house, East Kent Avenue, for Mr. S. Harris; extensions, Crete Hall Road, for Messrs. W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd.; eight garages, Pier Road, for Mr. A. J. Hall.

RATES OF WAGES

The initial letter opposite each entry indicates the grade under the Ministry of Labour schedule. The district is that to which the borough is assigned in the same schedule. Column I gives the rates for craftsmen; Column II for labourers; the rate for craftsmen working at trades in which a separate rate maintains is given in a footnote. The table is a selection only. Particulars for lesser localities not included may be obtained upon application in writing.

			I	II
			s. d.	s. d.
A_1	ABERDARE	S Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_1	Abergavenny	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B	Abingdon ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Accrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Addlestone	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Adlington ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Airdrie ..	Scotland	•1 7½	1 2½
C	Aldeburgh	E. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Altrincham	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Appleby ..	N.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Atherstone	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_3	Aylesbury ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B.	BANBURY ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B	Bangor ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	BarnardCastle	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barnsley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Barnstaple	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Barrow ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barry ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Basingstoke	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
B	Bath ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Batley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Bedford ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Berwick-on-Tweed	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Bewdley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_3	Bicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Birkenhead	N.W. Counties	•110	1 4½
A	Birmingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bishop Auckland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackburn	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackpool	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blyth ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Bognor ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Bolton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Boston ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Bournemouth	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_3	Bovey Tracey	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Bradford ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Brentwood	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Bridgend ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Bridgwater	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_1	Bridlington	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Brighouse ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Brighton ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Bristol ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Brixham ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Bromsgrove	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
C	Bromyard ..	Mid. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Burnley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burslem ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burton-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bury ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Buxton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	CAMBRIDGE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_3	Canterbury	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Cardiff ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Carlisle ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Carmarthen	S. Wales & M.	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Carnarvon	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Carnforth ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Castleford	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Chatham ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Chelmsford	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_3	Cheltenham	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Chester ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Chesterfield	Mid. Counties	•1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Chichester	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Chorley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Cirencester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Clitheroe ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Clydebank	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Coalville ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Colchester ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Colne ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Colwyn Bay	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Consett ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Conway ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Coventry ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Crewe ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Cumberland	.....	1 6	1 1½
A	DARLINGTON	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Darwen ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Deal ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_3	Denbigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Derby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Dewsbury	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Didcot ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Doncaster	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Dorchester	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_3	Driffield ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Droitwich	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Dudley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Dundee ..	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Durham ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	EASTBOURNE	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Ebbw Vale	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Edinburgh	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	E. Glamorganshire & Monmouthshire	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Exeter ..	S.W. Counties	•1 6½	1 2
B_3	Exmouth ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	FELIXSTOWE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_3	Filey ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A	Fleetwood ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Folkestone ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Frodsham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Frome ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	GATESHEAD	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Gillingham	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_3	Gloucester	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Goole ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
B	Gosport ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_3	Grantham	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Gravesend	S. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Greenock ..	Scotland	•1 7½	1 2½
A	Grimsby ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Guildford ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	HALIFAX ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hanley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Harrogate	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hartlepools	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Harwich ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Hastings ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_3	Hatfield ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Hereford ..	S. W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Hertford ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Heysham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Howden ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Huddersfield	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hull ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	ILKLEY ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Immingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Ipswich ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
C	Isle of Wight	S. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	JARROW ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	KEIGHLEY	Yorkshire	1~7½	1 2½
B_1	Kendal ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Keswick ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_3	Kettering ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	King's Lynn	E. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	LANCASTER	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Leamington	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Leeds ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leek ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Lewes ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_3	Lichfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lincoln ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Liverpool ..	N.W. Counties	•1 10	1 4½
A_3	Llandudno	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Llanelly ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	London (12 miles radius)		1 9	1 4
	Do. (12-15 miles radius)		1 8½	1 3½
A	Long Eaton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Loughborough	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Luton ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Lytham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	MACCLESFIELD	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Maidstone	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_3	Malvern ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Manchester	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Mansfield	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Margate ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_3	Matlock ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Merthyr ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Middlesbrough	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Middlewich	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Minehead ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Monmouth	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	S. and E. Glamorganshire			
A	Morecambe	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	NANTWICH	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Neath ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nelson ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newcastle ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newport ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Normanton	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Northampton	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	North Staffs.	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	North Shields	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Norwich ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Nottingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nuneaton ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	OAKHAM ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Oldham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Oswestry ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Oxford ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	PAISLEY ..	Scotland	•1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Pembroke	S. Wales & M.	1 4	1 0
A	Perth ..	Scotland	•1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Peterborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Plymouth	S.W. Counties	•1 7½	1 2½
A	Pontefract	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Pontypridd	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B	Portsmouth	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Preston ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	QUEENSFERRY	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	READING	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Reigate ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_3	Retford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Rhondda Valley	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_3	Ripon ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A	Rochdale ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Rochester ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Ruabon ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Rugby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_3	Rugeley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Runcorn ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	ST. ALBANS	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	St. Helens ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Salisbury ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_1	Scarborough	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Scunthorpe	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Sheffield ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Shipley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Shrewsbury	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Skipton ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_3	Slough ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Solihull ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_3	South'pton	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Southend-on-Sea	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Southport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	S. Shields ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Stafford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Stockport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stockton-on-Tees	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stoke-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Stroud ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Sunderland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swadlincote	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swansea ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B	Swindon ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	TAMWORTH	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Taunton ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Teeside Dist.	N.E. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Teignmouth	S.W. Coast	1 5½	1 1½
A	Todmorden	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Torquay ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
C	Truro ..	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
B_1	Tunbridge Wells	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Tunstall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Tyne District	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	WAKEFIELD	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Walsall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Warrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Warwick ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Wellingborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Weston-s-Mare	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Whitby ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Widnes ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Wigan ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Winchester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_3	Windsor ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Wolverhampton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Worcester	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_3	Worksop ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Wrexham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Wycombe	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	YARMOUTH	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Yeovil ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	York ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2

* In these areas the rates of wages for certain trades (usually painters and plasterers) vary slightly from those given.

The rates for each trade in any given area will be sent on request.

PRICES CURRENT

The wages are the Union rates current in London at the time of publication. The prices are for good quality material, and are intended to cover delivery at works, wharf, station, or yard as customary, but will vary according to quality and quantity. The measured prices are based upon the foregoing, and include usual builders' profits. Though every care has been taken in its compilation it is impossible to guarantee the accuracy of the list, and readers are advised to have the figures confirmed by trade inquiry.

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

EXCAVATOR, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* NAVVY, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* TIMBERMAN, 1s. 5½d. *per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour;* WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. *per shift.*

Broken brick or stone, 2 in.. per yd.	£0	11	6
Thames ballast, per yd.	0	10	0
Pit gravel, per yd.	0	15	0
Pit sand, per yd.	0	12	6
Washed sand, per yd.	0	15	0
Screened ballast or gravel, add 10 per cent. per yd.			
Clinker, breeze, etc., prices according to locality.			
Portland cement, per ton	£2	8	0
Lias lime, per ton	2	0	0
Sacks charged extra at 1s. 9d. each and credited when returned at 1s. 6d.			
Transport hire per day:			
Cart and horse £1 3 0 *Trailer*	£0	15	0
3-ton motor lorry 3 15 0 *Steam roller*	4	5	0
Steam lorry, 5-ton 4 0 0 *Water cart*	1	5	0

EXCAVATING and throwing out in ordinary earth not exceeding 6 ft. deep, basis price, per yd. cube . 0 3 0

Exceeding 6 ft., but under 12 ft., add 30 per cent.

In stiff clay, add 30 per cent.

In underpinning, add 100 per cent.

In rock, including blasting, add 225 per cent.

If basketed out, add 80 per cent. to 150 per cent.

Headings, including timbering, add 400 per cent.

RETURN, fill, and ram, ordinary earth, per yd.	£0	1	6
SPREAD and level, including wheeling, per yd.	0	1	6
FILLING into carts and carting away to a shoot or deposit, per yd. cube	0	10	6
TRIMMING earth to slopes, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
HACKING up old grano. or similar paving, per yd. sup.	0	1	3
PLANKING to excavations, per ft. sup..	0	0	5

DO. over 10 ft. deep, add for each 5 ft. in depth, 30 per cent.

IF left in, add to above prices, per ft. cube 0 2 0

HARDCORE, 2 in. ring, filled and rammed, 4 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	2	1
DO. 6 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	2	10
PUDDLING, per yd. cube	1	10	0
CEMENT CONCRETE, 4-2-1, per yd. cube	2	3	0
DO. 6-2-1, per yd. cube	1	18	0

DO. in upper floors, add 15 per cent.

DO. in reinforced-concrete work, add 20 per cent.

DO. in underpinning, add 60 per cent.

LIAS-LIME CONCRETE, per yd. cube	£1	16	0
BREEZE CONCRETE, per yd. cube	1	7	0
DO. in lintels, etc., per ft. cube	0	1	6
CEMENT concrete 4-2-1 in lintels packed around reinforcement, per ft. cube	0	3	9
FINE concrete benching to bottom of manholes, per ft. cube	0	3	0
FINISHING surface of concrete spade face, per yd. sup.	0	0	9

DRAINER

LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* TIMBERMAN, 1s. 5½d. *per hour;* BRICKLAYER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* PLUMBER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. *per shift.*

Stoneware pipes, tested quality, 4 in., per ft.	£0	0	10
DO. *6 in., per ft.*	0	1	3
DO. *9 in., per ft.*	0	2	3
Cast-iron pipes, coated, 9 ft. lengths, 4 in., per yd.	0	5	6
DO. *6 in., per yd.*	0	8	0
Portland cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.			
Leadwool, per cwt.	£2	0	0
Gaskin, per lb.	0	0	4½

STONEWARE DRAINS, jointed in cement, tested pipes, 4 in., per ft.	0	4	3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0	5	0
DO. 9 in., per ft.	0	7	9
CAST-IRON DRAINS, jointed in lead, 4 in., per ft.	0	8	3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0	10	3

Note.—These prices include digging concrete bed and filling for normal depths, and are average prices.

Fittings in Stoneware and Iron according to type. *See* Trade Lists.

BRICKLAYER

BRICKLAYER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour.*

London stocks, per M.	£4	5	0
Flettons, per M.	3	0	0
White facing bricks, per M.	5	0	0
Multi-coloured facings, per M.	7	7	9
Best red facings, per M.	7	7	9
Rubbers, 9¼ in., per M.	12	0	6
Staffordshire blue, per M.	9	10	0
Firebricks, 2½ in., per M.	9	0	0
Glazed salt, white, and ivory stretchers, per M.	22	10	0
DO. *headers, per M.*	21	0	0
Colours, extra, per M.	5	10	0
Seconds, less, per M.	1	0	0
Cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.			
Lime, grey stone, per ton	£2	15	0
Mixed lime mortar, per yd.	1	6	0
Dampcourse, in rolls of 4½ in., per roll	0	2	6
DO. *9 in. per roll*	0	4	9
DO. *14 in. per roll*	0	7	6
DO. *18 in. per roll*	0	9	6
BRICKWORK in stone lime mortar, Flettons or equal, per rod	32	0	0
DO. in cement do., per rod	35	0	0

DO. in stocks, add 25 per cent. per rod.

DO. in blues, add 100 per cent. per rod.

DO. circular on plan, add 12½ per cent. per rod.

DO. in backing to masonry, add 12½ per cent. per rod.

DO. in raising on old walls, etc., add 12½ per cent. per rod.

DO. in underpinning, add 20 per cent. per rod.

HALF-BRICK walls in stocks in cement mortar (1-3), per ft. sup.	£0	1	0
BEDDING plates in cement mortar, per ft. run	0	0	3
BEDDING window or door frames, per ft. run	0	0	3
LEAVING chases 2½ in. deep for edges of concrete floors not exceeding 6 in. thick, per ft. run	0	0	2
CUTTING do. in old walls in cement, per ft. run	0	0	4
CUTTING, toothing and bonding new work to old (labour and materials), per ft. sup.	0	0	7
TERRA-COTTA flue pipes 9 in. diameter, jointed in fireclay, including all cuttings, per ft. run	0	3	6
DO. 14 ft. by 9 in. do., per ft. run	0	6	0
FLAUNCHING chimney pots, each	0	2	0
CUTTING and pinning ends of timbers, etc., in cement	0	1	0
FACINGS fair, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	3
DO. picked stocks, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	7
DO. red rubbers gauged and set in putty, per ft. sup. extra	0	4	9
DO. in salt white or ivory glazed, per ft. sup. extra	0	5	6
TUCK pointing, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	10
WEATHER pointing, do. do.	0	0	3
TILE creasing with cement fillet each side per ft. run	0	0	6
GRANOLITHIC PAVING, 1 in., per yd. sup.	0	5	0
DO. 1½ in., per yd. sup.	0	6	0
DO. 2 in. per yd. sup.	0	7	0
If coloured with red oxide, per yd. sup.	0	1	0
If finished with carborundum, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
If in small quantities in finishing to steps, etc., per ft. sup.	0	1	4
Jointing new grano. paving to old, per ft. run	0	0	4
Extra for dishing grano. or cement paving around gullies, each	0	1	6
BITUMINOUS DAMP COURSE, ex rolls, per ft. sup.	0	0	7
ASPHALT (MASTIC) DAMP COURSE, ½ in., per yd. sup	0	8	0
DO. vertical, per yd. sup.	0	11	0
SLATE DAMP COURSE, per ft. sup.	0	0	10
ASPHALT ROOFING (MASTIC) in two thicknesses, ¾ in., per yd.	0	8	6
DO. SKIRTING, 6 in.	0	0	11
BREEZE PARTITION BLOCKS, set in cement, 1½ in. per yd. sup	0	5	3
DO. DO. 3 in.	0	6	6
BREEZE fixing bricks, extra for each	0	0	3

MASON

MASON, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* DO. *fixer,* 1s. 10d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. per hour; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour.*

Portland Stone:			
Whitbed, per ft. cube	£0	4	6
Basebed, per ft. cube	0	4	9
Bath stone, per ft. cube	0	3	0
Usual trade extras for large blocks.			
York paving, av. 2½ in., per yd. super.	0	10	0
York templates sawn, per ft. cube	0	7	6
Slate shelves, rubbed, 1 in., per ft. sup.	0	2	6
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.			

HOISTING and setting stone, per ft. cube	£0	2	2

DO. for every 10 ft. above 30 ft. add 15 per cent.

PLAIN face Portland basis, per ft. sup.	£0	2	8
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	0
SUNK FACE, per ft. sup.	0	3	9
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	10
JOINTS, arch, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. sunk, per ft. sup.	0	2	7
DO. DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
CIRCULAR-CIRCULAR work, per ft. sup.	1	2	0
PLAIN MOULDING, straight, per inch of girth, per ft. run	0	1	1
DO. circular, do., per ft. run	0	1	4
HALF SAWING, per ft. sup.	0	1	0

Add to the foregoing prices, if in York stone, 35 per cent.

DO. Mansfield, 12½ per cent.

Deduct for Bath, 33⅓ per cent.

DO. for Chilmark, 5 per cent.

SETTING 1 in. slate shelving in cement, per ft. sup.	£0	0	6
RUBBED round nosing to do., per ft. lin.	£0	0	6
YORK STEPS, rubbed T. & R., ft. cub. fixed	1	9	0
YORK SILLS, W. & T., ft. cub. fixed	1	13	0
ARTIFICIAL stone paving, 2 in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO. 2½ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	1	3

SLATER AND TILER

SLATER, 1s. 9d *per hour;* TILER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour.*

N.B.—Tiling is often executed as piecework.

Slates, 1st quality, per 1,200:			
Portmadoc Ladies	£13	0	0
Countess	25	0	0
Duchess	32	0	0
Old Delabole Med. Grey.	*Med. Green*		
24 in. × 12 in. £42 11 3	£45	1	0
20 in. × 10 in. 31 4 3	33	0	6
16 in. × 10 in. 20 18 0	22	4	9
14 in. × 8 in. 12 1 0	12	16	3
Green Randoms, per ton	8	3	9
Grey-green do., per ton	7	3	9
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long, per ton	5	13	9
In 4-ton truck loads, delivered Nine Elms station.			
Clips, lead per lb.	£0	0	6
Clips, copper, per lb.	0	2	0
Nails, compo, per cwt.	1	6	0
Nails, copper, per lb.	0	1	10
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above			
Hand-made tiles, per M	£5	18	0
Machine-made tiles, per M.	5	8	0
Westmorland slates, large, per ton	9	0	0
DO. *Peggies, per ton*	7	5	0

SLATING, 3 in. lap, compo nails, Portmadoc or equal:			
Ladies, per square	£4	0	0
Countess, per square	4	5	0
Duchess, per square	4	10	0
WESTMORLAND, in diminishing courses, per square	6	5	0
CORNISH DO., per square	6	3	0
Add, if vertical, per square approx.	0	13	0
Add, if with copper nails, per square approx.	0	2	6
Double course at eaves, per ft. approx.	0	1	0

SLATING with Old Delabole slates to a 3 in. lap with copper nails, at per square.

	Med. Grey.	Med. Green
24 in. × 12 in.	£5 0 0	£5 2 0
20 in. × 10 in.	5 5 0	5 10 0
16 in. × 10 in.	4 15 0	5 1 0
14 in. × 8 in.	4 10 0	4 15 0
Green randoms	6 7 0	
Grey-green do.	5 9 0	
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long	4 13 6	

TILING, 4 in. gauge, every 4th course nailed, in hand-made tiles, average per square	4	0	0
DO., machine-made do., per square	3	10	0
Vertical Tiling, including pointing, add per square.	18s. 0d.		
FIXING lead soakers, per dozen	£0	0	10
STRIPPING old slates and stacking for re-use, and clearing away surplus and rubbish, per square	0	10	0
LABOUR only in laying slates, but including nails, per square	1	0	0

See "Sundries for Asbestos Tiling."

CARPENTER AND JOINER

CARPENTER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* JOINER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour.*

Timber, average prices at Docks, London Standard, Scandinavian, etc. (equal to 2nds):			
7 × 3, per std.	£23	0	0
11 × 4, per std.	30	0	0
Memel or Equal. Slightly less than foregoing.			
Flooring, P.E., 1 in., per sq.	£1	5	0
DO. *T. and G., 1 in., per sq.*	1	5	0
Planed boards, 1 in. × 11 in., per std.	30	0	0
Wainscot oak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	4
Mahogany, Honduras, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	4
DO. *Cuba, per ft. sup. of 1 in.*	0	2	6
DO., *African, per ft. sup.*	0	1	3
Teak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	3
DO., *ft. cube*	0	14	0

FIR fixed in wall plates, lintels, sleepers, etc., per ft. cube	0	5	0
DO. framed in floors, roofs, etc., per ft. cube	0	6	0
DO. framed in trusses, etc., including ironwork, per ft. cube	0	8	6
PITCH PINE, add 33⅓ per cent.			
FIXING only boarding in floors, roofs, etc., per sq.	0	13	6
SARKING FELT laid, 1-ply, per yd.	0	1	6
DO. 3-ply per yd.	0	1	9
CENTERING for concrete, etc., including horsing and striking, per sq.	2	10	0
TURNING pieces to flat or segmental soffits, 4½ in. wide, per ft. run	0	0	4½
DO. 9 in. wide and over per ft. sup.	0	1	2

continued overleaf

CARPENTER AND JOINER: *continued.*

SHUTTERING to face of concrete, per square	£1	10	0
DO. in narrow widths to beams, etc., per ft. sup.	0	0	6
USE and waste of timbers, allow 25 per cent. of above prices.			
SLATE BATTENING, per sq.	£0	12	6
DEAL boarding to flats, 1 in. thick and firrings to falls, per square	2	10	0
STOUT feather-edged tilting fillet to eaves, per ft. run	0	0	6
FEATHER-edged springer to trimmer arches, per ft. run	0	0	4
STOUT herringbone strutting (joists measured in), per ft. run	0	0	6
SOUND boarding, ⅞ in. thick and fillets nailed to sides of joists (joists measured over), per square	2	0	0
RUBEROID or similar quality roofing, one ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., two-ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	6
DO., three-ply, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
TONGUED and grooved flooring, 1¼ in. thick, laid complete with splayed headings, per square	2	5	0
DEAL skirting torus, moulded 1¼ in. thick, including grounds and backings, per ft. sup.	0	1	0
TONGUED and mitred angles to do.	0	0	6
WOOD block flooring standard blocks laid herringbone in mastic:			
Deal 1 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	10	0
DO. 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	12	0
Maple 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	15	0
DEAL moulded sashes, 1¾ in. with moulded bars in small squares, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. 2 in. do., per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DEAL cased frames, oak sills and 2 in. moulded sashes, brass-faced pulleys and iron weights, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
MOULDED horns, extra each	0	0	3
DOORS, 4-panel square both sides, 1¼ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. moulded both sides per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. 2 in. thick, square both sides, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0	3	0
DO. in 3 panels, moulded both sides, upper panel with diminished stiles with moulded bars for glass, per ft. sup.	0	3	6
If in oak, mahogany or teak, multiply 3 times.			
DEAL frames, 4 in. × 3 in., rebated and beaded, per ft. cube	£0	15	0
Add for extra labours, per ft. run	0	0	1
STAIRCASE work:			
DEAL treads 1¼ in. and risers 1 in., tongued and grooved including fir carriages, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DEAL wall strings, 1¼ in. thick, moulded, per ft. run	0	2	6
If ramped, per ft. run	0	5	0
SHORT ramps, extra each	0	7	6
ENDS of treads and risers housed to strings, each	0	1	0
2 in. deal mopstick handrail fixed to brackets, per ft. run	0	1	6
4½ in. × 3 in. oak fully moulded handrail, per ft. run	0	5	6
1½ in. square deal bar balusters, framed in, per ft. run	0	0	6
FITTINGS:			
SHELVES and bearers, 1 in., cross-tongued, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
1¼ in. beaded cupboard fronts, moulded and square, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
TEAK grooved draining boards, 1¼ in. thick and bedding per ft. sup.	0	4	6
IRONMONGERY:			
Fixing only (including providing screws):			
TO DEAL—			
Hinges to sashes, per pair	0	1	2
Do. to doors, per pair	0	1	7
Barrel bolts, 9 in., iron, each	0	1	0
Sash fasteners, each	0	1	0
Rim locks, each	0	1	9
Mortice locks, each	0	4	0

SMITH

SMITH, *weekly rate equals* 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* MATE, *do.* 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* ERECTOR, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* FITTER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Mild Steel in British standard sections, per ton	£12	10	0
Sheet Steel:			
Flat sheets, black, per ton	17	0	0
DO., *galvd., per ton*	19	0	0
Corrugated sheets, galvd., per ton	18	10	0
Driving screws, galvd., per grs.	0	1	10
Washers, galvd., per grs.	0	1	1
Bolts and nuts per cwt. and up	1	18	0
MILD STEEL in trusses, etc., erected, per ton	25	0	0
DO., in small sections as reinforcement, per ton	16	0	0
DO., in compounds, per ton	17	0	0
DO., in bar or rod reinforcement, per ton	22	10	0
WROT-IRON in chimney bars, etc., including building in, per cwt.	2	0	0
DO., in light railings and balusters, per cwt.	2	5	0
FIXING only corrugated sheeting, including washers and driving screws, per yd.	0	2	0

PLUMBER

PLUMBER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* MATE OR LABOURER, 1*s.* 4½*d. per hour.*

Lead, milled sheet, per cwt.	£1	10	0
DO. *drawn pipes, per cwt.*	1	10	6
DO. *soil pipe, per cwt.*	1	13	6
DO. *scrap, per cwt.*	1	0	0
Copper, sheet, per lb.	0	1	0
Solder, plumber's, per lb.	0	1	0
DO. *fine, per lb.*	0	1	6
Cast-iron pipes, etc.:			
L.C.C. soil, 3 in., per yd.	0	3	0
DO. 4 *in. per yd.*	0	3	8
R.W.P., 2½ in. per yd.	0	1	6
DO. 3 *in., per yd.*	0	1	9
DO. 4 *in., per yd.*	0	2	6
Gutter, 4 in. H.R., per yd.	0	1	0
DO. 4 *in. O.G., per yd.*	0	1	4
MILLED LEAD and labour in gutters, flashings, etc. per cwt.	3	0	0
LEAD PIPE, fixed, including running joints, bends, and tacks, ½ in., per ft.	0	2	0
DO. ⅔ in., per ft.	0	2	3
DO. 1 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 1¼ in., per ft.	0	4	0
LEAD WASTE or soil, fixed as above, complete, 2½ in., per ft.	0	6	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	7	0
DO. 4 in., per ft.	0	9	9
WIPED soldered joint, ½ in., each	0	2	6
DO. ⅔ in., each	0	3	2
DO. 1 in., each	0	3	8
BRASS screw-down stop cock and two soldered joints, ½ in., each	0	11	0
DO. ⅔ in., each	0	13	6
CAST-IRON rainwater pipe, jointed in red lead, 2½ in., per ft. run	0	1	4
DO. 3 in., per ft. run	0	1	8
DO. 4 in., per ft. run	0	2	0
CAST-IRON H.R. GUTTER, fixed, with all clips, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	6
DO. O.G., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	9
CAST-IRON SOIL PIPE, fixed with caulked joints and all ears, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	2	0
Fixing only:			
W.C. PANS and all joints, P. or S., and including joints to water waste preventers, each	2	5	0
BATHS, with all joints	1	3	6
LAVATORY BASINS only, with all joints, on brackets, each	1	10	0

PLASTERER

PLASTERER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour (plus allowances in London only);* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Chalk lime, per ton	£2	17	0
Hair, per cwt.	2	5	0
Sand and cement see "Excavator," etc., above.			
Lime putty, per cwt.	£0	2	9
Hair mortar, per yd.	1	7	0
Fine stuff, per yd.	1	14	0
Sawn laths, per bdl.	0	2	5
Keene's cement, per ton	5	15	0
Sirapite, per ton	3	10	0
DO. *fine, per ton*	3	18	0
Plaster, per ton	3	0	0
DO. *white, per ton*	3	12	6
DO. *fine, per ton*	5	12	0
Lath nails, per lb.	0	0	4
Ferrocrete, per ton	2	15	6
LATHING with sawn laths, per yd.	0	1	7
METAL LATHING, per yd.	0	2	6
FLOATING in Cement and Sand, 1 to 3, for tiling or woodblock, ¾ in. per yd.	0	2	4
DO. vertical, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER, on brickwork, 1 to 3, per yd.	0	2	0
RENDER in Portland and set in fine stuff, per yd.	0	3	3
RENDER, float, and set, trowelled, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER and set in Sirapite, per yd.	0	2	5
DO. in Thistle plaster, per yd.	0	2	5
EXTRA, if on but not including lathing, any of foregoing, per yd.	0	0	5
EXTRA, if on ceilings, per yd.	0	0	5
ANGLES, rounded Keene's or Portland, per ft. lin.	0	0	6
PLAIN CORNICES, in plaster, per inch girth, including dubbing out, etc., per ft. lin.	0	0	2
WHITE glazed tiling set in Portland and jointed in Parian, per yd., from	1	11	6
FIBROUS PLASTER SLABS, per yd.	0	1	10

GLAZIER

GLAZIER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

Glass: 4ths in crates:			
Clear, 21 oz.	£0	0	4½
DO. 26 oz.	0	0	5
Cathedral white, per ft.	0	0	7½
Polished plate, British ¼ in., up to 2 ft. sup. per ft.	0	1	2
DO. 4 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	2	3
DO. 6 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	2	6
DO. 20 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	1
DO. 45 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	3
DO. 65 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	5
DO. 100 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	10
Rough plate, ⅜ in., per ft.	0	0	6½
DO. ½ *in., per ft.*	0	0	6¾
Linseed oil putty, per cwt.	0	15	0
GLAZING in putty, clear sheet, 21 oz.	0	0	11
DO. 26 oz.	0	1	0
GLAZING in beads, 21 oz., per ft.	£0	1	1
DO. 26 ozs., per ft.	0	1	4

Small sizes slightly less (under 3 ft. sup.).
Patent glazing in rough plate, normal span, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per ft.
LEAD LIGHTS, plain, med. sqs. 21 oz., usual domestic sizes, fixed, per ft. sup. and up | £0 | 3 | 0
Glazing only, polished plate, 6½d. to 8d. per ft. according to size.

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER

PAINTER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* FRENCH POLISHER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* PAPERHANGER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

Genuine white lead, per cwt.	£2	12	0
Linseed oil, raw, per gall.	0	3	3
DO., *boiled, per gall.*	0	3	6
Turpentine, per gall	0	4	6
Liquid driers, per gall.	0	15	0
Knotting, per gall.	1	4	0
Distemper, washable, in ordinary colours, per cwt., and up	2	5	0
Double size, per firkin	0	3	6
Pumice stone, per lb.	0	0	4½
Single gold leaf (transferable), per book	0	2	0
Varnish, copal, per gall, and up	0	17	6
DO., *flat, per gall.*	1	5	0
DO., *paper, per gall.*	1	5	0
French polish, per gall.	0	16	0
Ready mixed paints, per cwt. and up	3	10	6
LIME WHITING, per yd. sup.	0	0	3
WASH, stop, and whiten, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
DO., and 2 coats distemper with proprietary distemper, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
KNOT, stop, and prime, per yd. sup.	0	0	7
PLAIN PAINTING, including mouldings, and on plaster or joinery, 1st coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	10
DO., subsequent coats, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
DO., enamel coat, per yd. sup.	0	1	2½
BRUSH-GRAIN, and 2 coats varnish, per yd. sup.	0	3	8
FIGURED DO., DO., per yd. sup.	0	5	6
FRENCH POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	1	2
WAX POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	0	6
STRIPPING old paper and preparing per piece	0	1	7
HANGING PAPER, ordinary, per piece	0	1	10
DO., fine, per piece, and upwards	0	2	4
VARNISHING PAPER, 1 coat, per piece	0	9	0
CANVAS, strained and fixed, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
VARNISHING, hard oak, 1st coat, yd. sup.	0	1	2
DO., each subsequent coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	11

SUNDRIES

Fibre or wood pulp boardings, according to quality and quantity.
The measured work price is on the same basis . . . per ft. sup. | £0 | 0 | 2½
FIBRE BOARDINGS, including cutting and waste, fixed on, but not including studs or grounds, per ft. sup. . . . . from 3d. to | 0 | 0 | 6
Plaster-board, per yd. sup. . from | 0 | 1 | 7
PLASTER-BOARD, fixed as last, per yd. sup. . . . . from | 0 | 2 | 8
Asbestos sheeting, ⅝ in., grey flat, per yd. sup. | 0 | 2 | 3
DO., *corrugated, per yd. sup.* | 0 | 3 | 3
ASBESTOS SHEETING, fixed as last, flat, per yd. sup | 0 | 4 | 0
DO., corrugated, per yd. sup. | 0 | 5 | 0
ASBESTOS slating or tiling on, but not including battens, or boards, plain "diamond" per square, grey | 2 | 15 | 0
DO., red | 3 | 0 | 0
Asbestos cement slates or tiles, ⅝ in. punched per M. grey | 16 | 0 | 0
DO., *red* | 18 | 0 | 0
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION FLOORING: Laid in two coats, average ¾ in. thick, in plain colour, per yd. sup. | 0 | 7 | 0
DO., ½ in. thick, suitable for domestic work, unpolished, per yd. | 0 | 6 | 6
Metal casements for wood frames, domestic sizes, per ft. sup. | 0 | 1 | 6
DO., *in metal frames, per ft. sup.* | 0 | 1 | 9
HANGING only metal casement in, but not including wood frames, each | 0 | 2 | 10
BUILDING in metal casement frames, per ft. sup. | 0 | 0 | 7

Waterproofing compounds for cement.
Add about 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. to the cost of cement used.

PLYWOOD, per ft. sup.

Thickness	⅜ in.			½ in.			⅝ in.			¾ in.		
Qualities ..	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	5½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7	6
Gaboon												
Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	—	1 0½	10	—
Figured Oak												
1 side	8½	7	—	10	8	—	11½	—	—	1 8	—	—
Plain Oak												
1 side	6½	6	—	7½	7	—	9½	—	—	1 0	—	—
Oregon Pine	5	4	—	5½	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Exhibition of the works of Alfred C. Conrade. Open daily until Saturday, February 16. Meeting of the Art Standing Committee. **3.30 p.m.**

R.I.B.A. Exhibition of Aerodrome Competition Drawings. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. (5 p.m. on Saturdays) until Saturday, February 16. **10 a.m.**

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1. Exhibition. "Bridges, Old and New." Open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. until Saturday, February 16. **10 a.m.**

WALKER ART GALLERY, Liverpool. Exhibition of photographs arranged by the Countryside and Footpaths Preservation Conference. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. until Saturday, February 16. **10 a.m.**

KING'S COLLEGE, Strand, W.C.2. "English Weavings and Embroideries." By A. F. Kendrick, late Keeper of Textiles, Victoria and Albert Museum. **5.30 p.m.**

ROYAL ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, 18 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. "A Bronze Age Tumulus near Dunstable." By R. E. M. Wheeler, M.C., D.LITT., F.S.A. **5 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "The Vibrations of Railway Bridges." By Sir J. Alfred Ewing, K.C.B., M.A. **8 p.m.**

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Council Room of the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland, 15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh. "New Delhi." By Professor C. H. Reilly. **8 p.m.**

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Dutch Silver." By Miss C. J. Hudig, of Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam. **5.30 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. Visit to Messrs. Belling & Co., Enfield. 2.30 p.m. Annual Dinner at the Hotel Cecil, Strand. 7 for 7.30 p.m. **7 p.m.**

CARPENTERS' HALL, Throgmorton Avenue, London Wall, E.C. "Durham Castle." By the Rt. Rev. H. Hensley Henson, D.D. **8 p.m.**

NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC, Holloway, N.7. Department of Architecture. "Research in Limes and Plasters." By A. D. Cowper, B.SC., M.SC. **7 p.m.**

BELFAST SCHOOL OF ART, Municipal College of Technology. Annual Exhibition of Students' Work. To be opened by Walter Tapper, A.R.A.

WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, 39 Micklegate, York. General Meeting. "Town Planning." By H. V. Lanchester, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I. **7 p.m.**

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8

TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE, Caxton Hall, Westminster. "The Economic Aspects of Delay and Congestion on Roads." By Col. C. H. Brassey, C.B.E., F.S.I. **6 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTISTS GALLERY, New Street, Birmingham. "Compensation for Infringement of Light." By John Swarbrick, F.R.I.B.A. **6.30 p.m.**

FORESTERS' HALL, Margate. "The Design of Buildings." By R. Goulburn Lovell, A.R.I.B.A. **7.30 p.m.**

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9

Sunrise 7.26. Sunset, 5.3.

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL RURAL INDUSTRIES SUB-COMMITTEE, Goodrich House, Hatfield. "The Principles of Design as Applied to Ironwork." By A. E. Elwood, M.I.S.I. **4.30 p.m.**

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1. Illustrated Lecture. "Good and Bad Architecture." By the Hon. H. A. Pakington, A.R.I.B.A. **3 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Italian Renaissance Furniture." "Paintings (Barbizon)." **7 p.m.**

CENTRAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL, Byton Street, Liverpool. Annual Meeting "Some Country Disfigurements and How to Avoid Them." By Professor P. Abercrombie, M.A. **8 p.m.**

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11

BARTLETT SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, London University, Gower Street, W.C.1. "Archæological Research in China." By Professor J. G. Andersson, of the University of Stockholm. 5.30 p.m. "The Fundamental Details of Construction for Steel-framed Buildings." By F. E. Drury, M.SC., M.I.STRUCT.E. **6.30 p.m.**

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Royal Technical College, Glasgow. "Overhead Electric Lines." By W. B. Woodhouse. Illustrated by Cinematograph film. **7.30 p.m.**

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, S.W.1. (The Great Hall.) "The Beginning of London." By Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, M.C., D.LITT., F.S.A. On behalf of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London. **5.30 p.m.**

BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY. "The Importance of Environment." By Sir John Robertson, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.D., B.SC. **6 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Meeting of Examinations Committee. **5 p.m.**

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY, Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane, Liverpool. "Honan Night."

MANCHESTER SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, 64a Bridge Street, Manchester. "Everyday Houses, English and Foreign." By Oswald P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. "Merits of Alternative Methods of Driving Auxiliaries in Modern Power Stations." By H. P. Gaze, M.INST.C.E. **6 p.m.**

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Meetings: Schools Committee, 3 p.m.; Science Standing Committee, 4.30 p.m.; Prizes and Scholarship Committee. **5 p.m.**

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Regent's Park, N.W.1. "Egyptian Architecture." Lecturer to be arranged. **5.15 p.m.**

SHEFFIELD UNIVERSITY, General Lecture Room. "Electric Service in the Home." By E. S. Evans. **6.15 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, S. Kensington, S.W.7. "Delft Pottery." By Professor Hudig (Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam). 5.30 p.m. "French Renaissance Furniture." "Chippendale." **7 p.m.**

CARPENTERS' HALL, Throgmorton Avenue, London Wall, E.C. "Ancient Castles and Abbeys." By Sir Frank Baines, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, University College, Dublin. "Overhead Electric Lines." By W. B. Woodhouse. **7.30 p.m.**

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, Shoreditch, E.2. Lectures on Furniture: I. "Tudor Houses." By Arthur Stratton, F.R.I.B.A. **7.30 p.m.**

SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS. "The Preservation of the Countryside" (The Dragon *or* The Octopus). By Major Clough Williams-Ellis, J.P., M.C. **7 p.m.**

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14—*continued.*

CHATHAM HOUSE, Ramsgate (The Library). "The Design of Buildings." By R. Goulburn Lovell, A.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15

BIRMINGHAM ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 11 Waterloo Street, Birmingham. Annual Dinner.

ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY, 32 Victoria Street, S.W.1. Annual Dinner.

ROYAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Glasgow. "Granite and its Uses." By Robt. Taylor. **7.45 p.m.**

FORESTERS' HALL, Margate. "The Improvement of Town and Countryside." By R. Goulburn Lovell, A.R.I.B.A. **7.30 p.m.**

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16

Sunrise, 7.13. Sunset, 5.16.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "French Eighteenth-century Furniture." "Rodin." **7 p.m.**

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Meeting of Executive Committee, 4.30 p.m. "Modern Banks, with special reference to the new Midland Bank Head offices." By J. Alfred Gotch, PP.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

BARTLETT SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, London University, Gower Street, W.C. "Approximate Calculations for Checking Steelwork Designs." By F. E. Drury, M.SC., M.I.STRUCT.E. **6.30 p.m.**

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR. The White City, Shepherds Bush, S.W., and Castle Bromwich, Birmingham. Open daily till March 1.

ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY, 32 Victoria Street, S.W.1. General Discussion. "Problems in Illuminating Engineering." **6.15 p.m.**

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Debate between W. H. M. Smeaton (Worshipful Company of Plumbers) and T. P. Bennett, F.R.I.B.A. "Plumbing: Reasonable Modern Practice and the Improvement of By laws to Permit of it." **5.30 p.m.**

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, S.W.1 (the Great Hall). "The Story of Westminster." I: "Its Churches." By Dr. Jocelyn Perkins, D.C.L., F.S.A., F.R.HIST. SOC. **5.30 p.m.**

BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY. "The Scope and Effect of the Town Planning Acts." By Francis C. Minshull, LL.M., L.M.T.P.I. **6.0 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Ordinary Meeting. **6 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20

READING UNIVERSITY (the Hall). "Everyday Houses—British and Foreign." By Oswald P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY. (In the Arts Building, Lime Grove.) "Modernity or Tradition in Design." By R. M. Y. Gleadowe, M.A. **8 p.m.**

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Rome Scholarship. Final *en loge* Competition.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Some Designs for Ballet." By James Laver. 5.30 p.m. "Early English Furniture." 5.30 p.m. "Dutch Art." **7 p.m.**

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, Shoreditch, E.2. "English Decorative Plasterwork." By Laurence A. Turner, F.S.A. **7.30 p.m.**

CHATHAM HOUSE, Ramsgate (The Library). "The Improvement of Town and Countryside." By R. Goulburn Lovell, A.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA, Montreal, Quebec. General Annual Meeting.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Rome Scholarship. Final *en loge* Competition. Finance and House Committee Meeting. **4.30 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTISTS GALLERIES, New Street, Birmingham. Students' Evening and Exhibition to be followed by Members' Meeting. **6.30 p.m.**

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA, Toronto, Ontario. General Annual Meeting.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23

Sunrise, 6.59. Sunset, 5.29.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1. "The Architecture of the Future." By H. M. Robertson, F.R.I.B.A. **3 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "English Seventeenth-century Furniture." "Water Colours." **7 p.m.**

GOODRICH HOUSE, HATFIELD. "The Principles of Design as Applied to Ironwork Balconies." By A. W. Elwood, M.I.S.I. **4.30 p.m.**

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA, Toronto, Ontario. General Annual Meeting.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Closing date for forms of application for preliminary competitions for the Tite Prize and the Soane Medallion. Opening of Exhibition arranged by the C.P.R.E. (Open daily until Saturday, March 9.) **4.30 p.m.**

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1. "Architectural Etchings." By Campbell Dodgson, C.B.E., M.A. **8 p.m.**

BARTLETT SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, London University, Gower Street, W.C. "Fundamental Details of Construction for Reinforced Concrete Buildings." By F. E. Drury, M.SC., M.I.STRUCT.E. **6.30 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C. Visit to the Sloane Automatic Telephone Exchange.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26

BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY, Edmund Street. "Town Planning Schemes—their Preparation, Adoption, Approval, Variation, and Revocation." By Francis C. Munshill, LL.M., L.M.T.P.I. **6 p.m.**

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, in the Large Hall. "The Story of Westminster." II: "Its Schools." By Lawrence E. Tanner, F.S.A. **5.30 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Architecture" (1). **3 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27

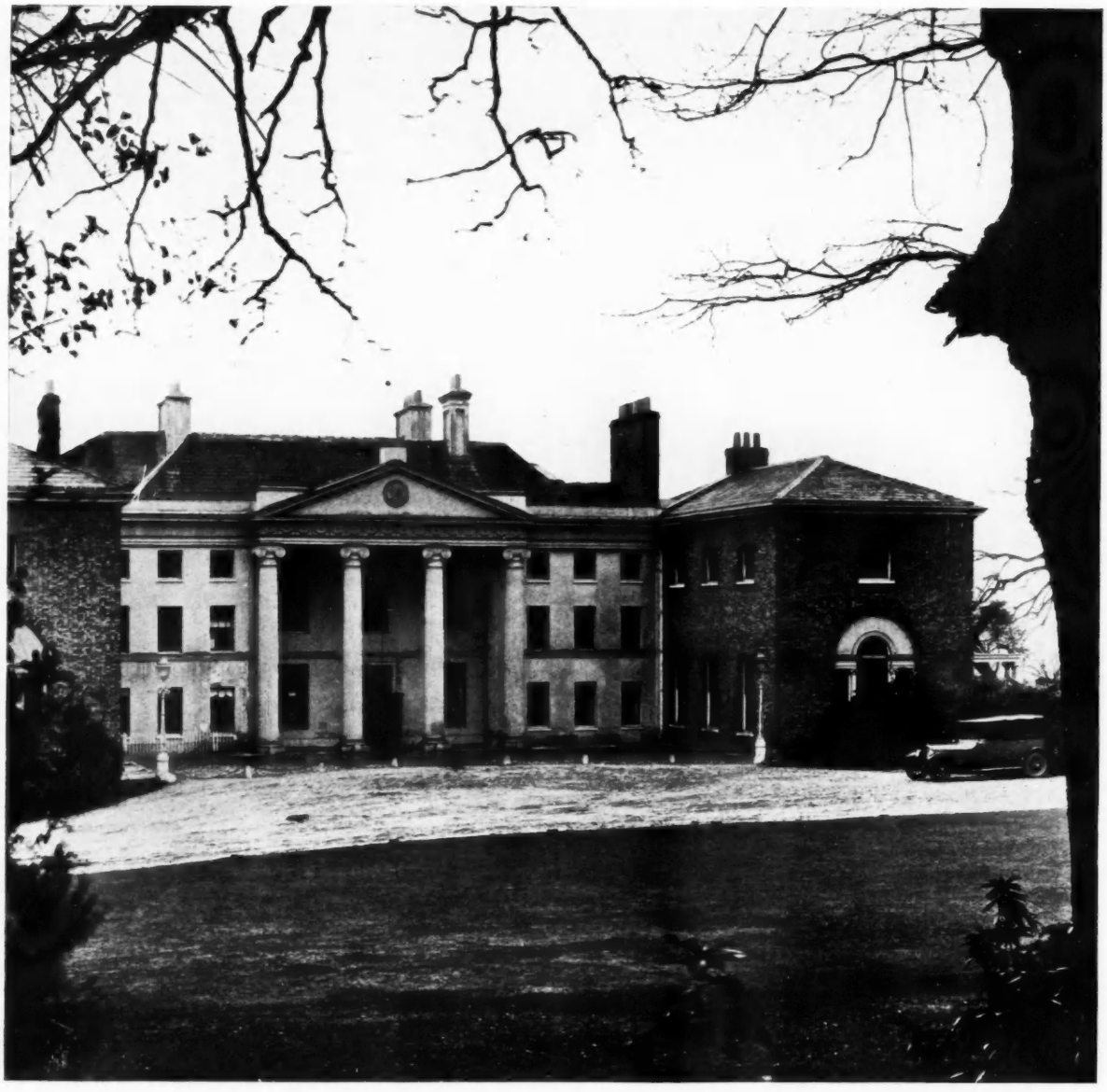
INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. At the University, Edmund Street, Birmingham. Joint Meeting with the Midland Centres of the Institutions of Civil and Mechanical Engineers. **7 p.m.**

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY, Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane, Liverpool. "An Ideal Industrial Town." By A. Trystan Edwards, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Gt. George Street, S.W.1. Students' Meeting. **6.30 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Architecture" (2). **3 p.m.**

**** *Notices of arrangements for inclusion in this diary should be addressed to the Editor.*

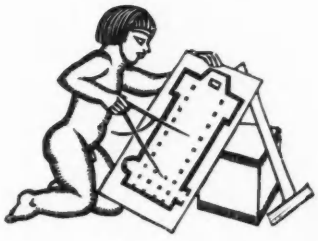


KEN WOOD HOUSE, HAMPSTEAD, DESIGNED BY ROBERT ADAM.

Bequeathed to the nation by the late Lord Iveagh, by a conveyance dated January 1925. The interest on the endowment fund of £50,000 was intended to be applied for the upkeep of the house and its maintenance as an art gallery for the public.

[*See this week's leading article on the facing page*]

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1929

DEATH DUTIES AND NATIONAL BEQUESTS:

A Clear Case for Remission

Of all these bounds, even from this line to this,
With shadowy forests and with champains riched,
With plenteous rivers, and wide-skirted meads,
We make thee lady: . . . . . .
Be this perpetual . . . . . .

—*King Lear.*

IT is one of the gratifying signs of the times that the movement to preserve the beauty of the English countryside has found generous supporters among those whose wealth enables them to bequeath to the nation rich gifts of land and property.

At a time when taxation takes a large part of every rich man's income, and death duties diminish his estate by a very considerable fraction, it seems anomalous that even his gifts to the nation, bequeathed under the terms of a will to the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or National Beauty, should be subject to death duties. Yet such is the case, and the fact that these very heavy duties have to be paid out of the testator's estate, or by the National Trust, which has no surplus funds, constitutes a severe, perhaps often a fatal, check upon the patriotism and generosity of those who desire to leave such properties to the Trust.

With every year, as the urbanization of the countryside spreads farther afield, comes a greater need to add to what has been preserved for public enjoyment; and as we value what is given to us, it is surely a mistake to penalize the donors and to make giving even more expensive. For many years past exemption from duties has been granted to works of art certified to be of national importance, and the country has undoubtedly been the gainer by this. But the gifts which are administered by the National Trust touch more nearly the daily life of the people and constitute more closely the core of what we really wish to preserve alive than any number of art treasures. It is England itself that is disappearing beneath the flood of indiscriminate spoliation, and to check the generous impulses of men who hold it worth while to part with property for the common good is, in truth, robbing Peter and neglecting to pay Paul.

The National Trust has been formally recognized by the Government in an Act of 1907. Can we not therefore hope that the new Parliament will legalize the whole question of bequests and at the same time abolish all taxes upon property left to the nation?

Giving should be made easy, instead of nearly crippling to overburdened estates, and the legal position should be clear, so that the complicated documents which have for a moment thrown into doubt the legality of the public possession of a portion of the late Lord Iveagh's estate at Ken Wood should have no possible chance of recurrence. In this case the generosity of the Hon. Edward Guinness, to whom some part of the property is declared by law to pass, saves the day and leaves the collection intact; but for one horrid moment it seemed that a wonderfully complete bequest might be broken up by reason of an ill-defined legal possession. Ken Wood and every other lovely wood that is to escape the snare of the "fouler" must be secured to the public with bonds of steel before the gates are opened for everyone to enter.

The National Trust is an institution of which we may well be proud. The ever-growing number of properties of which it is the guardian represent the very "Englishness" of England, endeared to us by history, literature, and by sheer natural beauty. How rapidly their loveliness can be destroyed we all know by bitter experience. It is no great feat of the imagination to picture the mansion of Ken Wood surrounded, choked, and finally extinguished by a wave of little houses. It happens every day in one place or another, and only too seldom the tide is stemmed by some wealthy man of public spirit or by generous response to a public call for help.

The law as it exists is a hindrance to the cheerful giver. Let the law, therefore, be altered with all speed.

NEWS AND TOPICS

THE C.P.R.E. EXHIBITION

DR. Vaughan Cornish, the geographer, who lectured throughout the whole of the war to officers in the Grand Fleet or on the Western Front, is, I hear, preparing a most interesting lecture for delivery at the exhibition now being organized by the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, to be opened on February 25. Dr. Cornish's subject is the enjoyment and preservation of the countryside. A number of members of the R.I.B.A. are being invited to attend this lecture, and also to be present at an evening reception on February 27 in order to meet Mrs. Neville Chamberlain. This Council knows no party, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has promised to be the principal speaker at the opening ceremony, while it is probable that a member of another party will speak at the annual meeting early in March. The exhibition is not to be a Chamber of Horrors, as has been suggested in the lay Press, but the photographs will illustrate a constructive policy of rural preservation.

*

TOWN-PLANNING NEWS

The International Housing and Town Planning Congress, for which Dr. Raymond Unwin has this year commenced his duties as consultant to the Greater London Town Planning Committee, is to be held next September at Rome. An extremely interesting programme is being arranged. There will be a preliminary meeting in Milan, followed by study tours of the city and surrounding districts. Rome is not only interesting as an example of the development of an historical city, but its recent town planning is well worth studying from the modern point of view. The ancient glories of the city are being restored, and at the same time facilities are being provided for modern traffic needs, and housing estates have been erected on the outskirts to provide for the industrial population.

*

I am sorry to hear that little progress is being made in carrying out the comprehensive town-planning scheme for the Doncaster region that was prepared soon after the war by Professor Abercrombie. It will be remembered that his scheme included a ring road of a minimum width of 60 ft., with branch roads running into the town. It is said that, although the Doncaster Council are inclined to proceed, the surrounding local authorities cannot agree on the estimated expenditure. Even within the town, difficulties are occurring in the widening of the main streets that was so strongly recommended, owing to the impossibility of gaining possession of houses which have been converted into shops, except at very heavy costs for compensation. Actual experience of such a town-planning scheme must make every far-sighted local authority regret that it was not possible to adopt schemes twenty years ago.

*

THE CENTRAL ENTRANCE OF SELFRIDGE'S

The central part of Selfridge's building has been up for some time now, but the big entrance has yet to be finished. The final forms of some of the details are, indeed, still undesigned. What is already done, however, is very interesting. A marquise, 68 ft. long—the biggest in London, I suppose—of decorative metal, and engraved and moulded glass, is not likely to escape the notice of anyone walking under it either by night or day. However dull the day, the light transfused gladdens the spirit and fills one with such a sense of well-being as to induce one to linger a little longer beneath its protective brightness. At night the flood-lighting gives an altogether fairylike picture that remains longer in the memory than many monuments.



Selfridge's central entrance: a corner of the new marquise seen looking up from the street.

*

A WANDERER

Architects are rarely wanderers. Their calling perhaps is not conducive to their being such. For we cannot call in on a town clerk here, build him a town hall; journey on and call in on a bishop there and build him a cathedral; again journey, and meet a man on the road and build him a house. "Where an architect starts, there must he stay" seems to be a law of fate. There must be exceptions, of course, but only now have I heard of one.

*

The exception, reader, is Mr. Harold Crone, an English architect whose design for the proposed £150,000 cathedral at Canberra has brought him fame in a day. But who and where is Mr. Crone? Neither Fleet Street nor I (both of us usually very good at such business) have succeeded in tracing him; and apart from the fact that he was an Associate of the R.I.B.A. several years ago, with an address at a West End hotel, so far as I can see the question will go down to history unanswered, with the riddle the Sphinx propounded, and the question of what name Achilles assumed when he hid among the women.

The first news of Mr. Crone's success was in a paragraph written by the Archbishop of Brisbane in *The Brisbane Church Chronicle*. It read:

A large number of designs have been sent in to the Canberra Committee for the proposed cathedral at Canberra. The adjudicators, who are three of the leading architects of Australia, selected a very beautiful design by an English architect named Crone, who happened to be visiting Australia for a few weeks, and entered for the competition.

"Mr. Crone was first elected an Associate member of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1914, and continued his membership on and off until 1924," said the secretary of the Institute to an interrogator. "We have no record of any address for some time before 1924, and since then we had heard nothing of him until he won this competition."

*

Mr. Crone is a man after my own heart. When he does come to town I hope I shall be the first to take him by the hand. An architect who can enter for a big competition and move on without caring to hear the result is kin of Pilate himself, who asked: "What is Truth?" and passed on without awaiting the answer.

*

BUILDINGS THAT SHOULD OWN THEMSELVES

In *Death Comes to the Archbishop* (one of the best books published last year), Willa Cather writes of the Indians: "When they left the rock or tree or sand dune that had sheltered them for the night, the Navajo was careful to obliterate every trace of their temporary occupation. He buried the embers of the fire and the remnants of food, unpiled any stones he had piled together, filled up the holes he had scooped in the sand. Just as it was the white man's way to assert himself in any landscape, to change it, make it over a little (at least to leave some mark or memorial of his sojourn), it was the Indian's way to pass through a country without disturbing anything; to pass and leave no trace, like fish through the water, or birds through the air." They ravaged neither the rivers nor the forest, and, as from an inherited caution and respect, the land and all that it bore they treated with consideration. Not attempting to improve it, they never desecrated it.

*

That came into my mind in reading of a deed filed in the Georgia (U.S.A.) courthouse more than a hundred years ago. The deed, filed by William H. Jackson, read: "For and in consideration of the great desire I have for its protection for all time, I convey to it entire possession of itself and all land within eight feet of the tree on all sides." A tree, you will observe, had been allowed to own itself. And the thoughtfulness there is a very fine thing. I wish some great buildings could be made to own themselves. Once built, why should they not, after a certain number of years in bondage, be free of their builders, and become masters of their own fate?

*

"ALL ILL COMES FROM MAN"

"The problem of architecture as I see it," said the young architect in Mr. Evelyn Waugh's recent novelette, *Decline and Fall* (Chapman and Hall), "is the problem of all art—the elimination of the human element from the consideration of form. The only perfect building must be the factory, because that is built to house machines, not men. I do not think it is possible for domestic architecture to be beautiful, but I am doing my best. . . . All ill comes from man. . . . Man is never beautiful; he is never happy except when he becomes the channel for the distribution of mechanical forces." And upon this philosophy the architect builds his house. There are vulcanite tables, aluminium blinds, and the great joss CONCRETE is supreme. Among all the modern notions, I do not remember *man* having before been selected as the wrong note. But it is very possible indeed. The author's line drawings (one of which I give) are delightful.

*

ARCHITECTURAL REVIVAL IN SWEDEN

The architectural revival in Sweden has a quality of urbanity and good sense which causes the interest taken in it by English architects to grow rather than abate. This appears all the more remarkable when we remember how short-lived was the vogue of the German and the Dutch and of some of the more extreme manifestations in France. Wherever I go I hear architects talking about Tengbom's new Match Trust offices, which were illustrated in the New Year issue of this JOURNAL, and of Asplund's City Library at Stockholm, of which postcard views have found their way into this country, though the building still lacks one or two important details. I prophesy a more numerous pilgrimage to Sweden than ever this spring and summer; and as for 1930, the great housing and building exhibition will doubtless make it a record year.

*

I am often asked which is the best way to get to Sweden, and, except to those people whose liability to seasickness is so abnormal as to make life unendurable on the water, my answer is invariably the same. The Swedish Lloyd runs a steamship service from Tilbury to Gothenburg which is equalled by very few modes of conveyance known to me. Last week they launched the first of a new pair of 4,300-ton



"I do not think it is possible for domestic architecture to be beautiful, but I am doing my best."
[*From Evelyn Waugh's* Decline and Fall.]

steamers which are to put to sea in May. The second is to be launched on February 25. Being over a third larger than the boat which carried me on my last visit, they ought to be very comfortable indeed. They will be a trifle steadier, no doubt; the food (which is superb) could not be bettered; nor could the agreeable atmosphere created by stewards and passengers alike. The latter, more particularly, are a surprise in store for those whose experience of fellow-passengers is derived from crossings to France, Belgium, and Holland.

*

RODIN'S GRAPHIC MEMORANDA

It is too absurd of Judith Cladel to claim, in the introduction to the catalogue of the Rodin drawings exhibited at the St. George's Gallery, that the maker of modern sculpture was a great master of graphic. The basis of structure is absent from Rodin's drawings, and the very fact that they were never intended as designs, but merely as memoranda, shows that the master himself did not place a high value on them. It is the dealers who have done that. Those I have seen at the Hôtel Biron are mostly in penpoint or pencil, but these now shown are of the pale pink wash variety with sometimes a touch of blue. They are very graceless, often very ugly; but, as studies of action derived direct from the model, very interesting, sometimes indicating in the same record two and even three aspects of movement. A good deal is heard of the particularity of sculptors' drawings, and it is always good to come across plastic feeling translated into graphic. Unfortunately, the flat colour washes in these containing lines disperse all plastic feeling, which, however, is finely rendered in a back view of a bending figure, in pencil and slight tinting.



Interior of a Church. Oil painting by Johannes Bosboom, in the Exhibition at Barbizon House.

THE HAGUE SCHOOL

There is a delicious supplementary show of modern Dutch art at the Barbizon Galleries. Some of the pictures there certainly ought to be at Burlington House. They can be better studied at Barbizon House, however, where they are only second in the affections of Mr. Croal Thomson to the Barbizon School. There are nearly fifty works, the majority of which are due to the Maris brothers, but Mauve and Israëls are well represented. Among those by Matthew Maris is one of particular interest—a very early pencil drawing of a convent, full of architectural exactitudes—that is as pleasing to see as it is unexpected. James Maris, too, contributes a watercolour drawing, very charming, of "Old Houses at Amsterdam." But architecture is even more generously treated: there are no fewer than nine drawings and paintings of church interiors by Johannes Bosboom, who is represented at the Dutch Exhibition by eight paintings. He died in 1891. The small paintings at the Barbizon Gallery are gems of architectural representation, and the larger colour-wash drawings are no less interesting.

*

AN ADVERTISEMENT PROSECUTION

The Justices of the Peace at Moretonhampstead dismissed a case they had before them in which a boarding-house keeper was summoned for causing an advertisement to be exhibited "so as to disfigure or injuriously affect the view of the rural scenery, contrary to the new Devon by-law." The deputy chief constable himself stated the case against the defendant, and a policeman described the view that would be affected if the notice-board remained. The latter's sense of the rural scene was remarkable, and I give his description word for word:

*

"The little-old bridge over the road, then the lovely green slope of the Sentry field, with the church tower in the background, and slightly to the left the upper portions of the villas just beyond Dillons Cross; to the right are the ornamental trees and bushes of the rectory grounds, while right in the front is this advertisement board." Even the defendant's solicitor complimented the policeman on his description, and, indeed, it is as simple and purely English as the countryside itself.

*

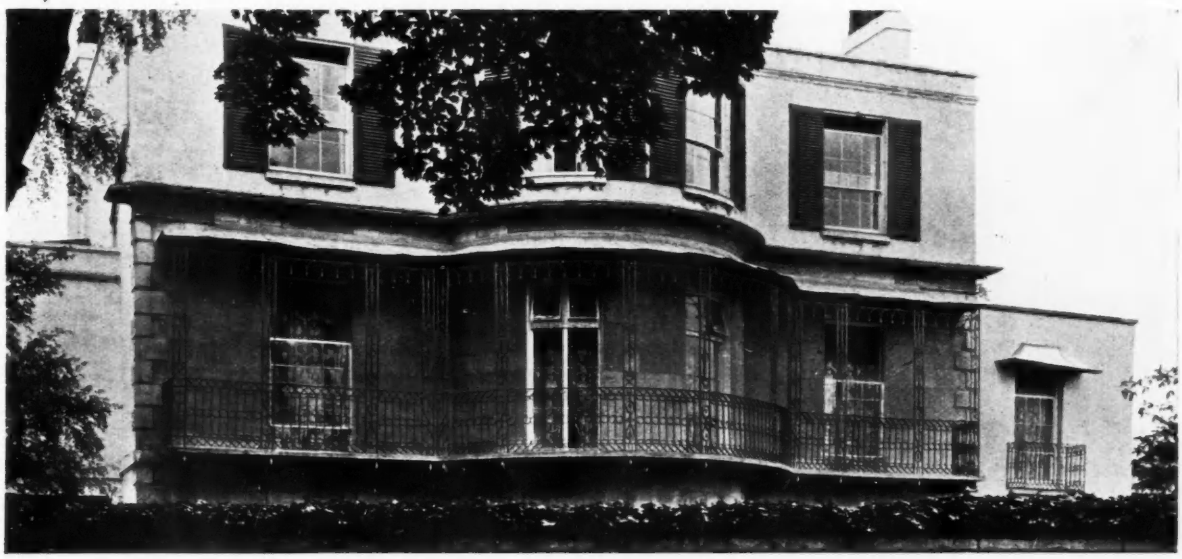
But the defendant's side contended that this "little board" did not affect the view in any way, and maintained that it brought visitors to the town and enabled defendant to pay the high rates on his hotel. "He ought to be encouraged, not discouraged," said one. And the Bench, oh, my masters! dismissed the case. The little board will be allowed to stand. The view may not be altogether obscured, but it will be as if someone had cheekily stuck a piece of stamp-paper in the centre of a Constable masterpiece.

*

SHEFFIELD SHUNNED!

I was talking to a partner of a well-known firm of Sheffield architects last week, and he told me of the difficulty—the very great difficulty—of getting assistants there. In response to an advertisement they got only one reply—and that was owing to a mistake. Upon his application being taken up, the assistant wired back to say he did not want the job. "Had he known it was in Sheffield he would never have applied."

ASTRAGAL



Balcony and balconette at Claremont Lodge, Montpelier Spa Road, Cheltenham.

THE BALCONY AND THE VERANDA

Studies in Metal Craftsmanship: i

BY MARGARET JOURDAIN

The author traces the arrival in this country from Italy, early in the seventeenth century, of the balcony, at first executed in wrought iron, but modified by the subsequent availability of cast lead and cast iron. The cult quickly spread from London to the haunts of fashion on the sea coast and inland. One of these, Cheltenham, is rich in specimens attractive to the serious student. Further studies in metal craftsmanship are in preparation.

THE balcony of wrought or cast iron follows the structure of stone in England and did not become a general exterior feature of the house until the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, when it is defined in *The Builders' Magazine* as "a kind of open gallery for people to stand on to behold any public show, as pageants, cavalcades, public entries of ambassadors, etc., in cities, or for taking the air."

IMPORTED FROM ITALY

The word at first appears in its foreign form *balcone*, or *balcon*, and the use of wrought-iron rails forming a balcony appears at the close of the first quarter of the seventeenth century, as an accompaniment of the direct Italian influence of the travelled virtuosi and architects. In the Smithson collection of drawings at Brookhill Hall is a sketch of a balcony of this type with scroll-iron bracket supports for "the front of Bathe House, Sir Foulke Greville's in Houlbourne" (dated 1619), and there exists a window-balcony at Kirby Hall dating from about 1636, supported on stone corbels, the rail itself being perfectly plain. George Herbert speaks of balconies in the Temple as if they were an innovation of "Pleasure," "who, liking not the fashion, began to make Balconies, Terraces"; and in Richard Brome's *Covent Garden Weeded*, a character appears upon a balcony, whereupon this feature is pointed out by a bystander below, who says, "That's the Bellconey she stands on; that which juts out so on the forefront of the house; every house here has one of them."

Pepys, as was natural to him, was often on the vantage ground of the "balcone" when a show was toward. In 1661 he "got into a balcone over against the Exchange, and there saw the hangman burn two old acts," and in 1665 again he tells us that he "stood in the balcon." After the Great Fire it was specified that houses in the high and principal streets should have the platform of the balcony of a definite size, railed with iron; with this increased demand for ironwork the rail develops decorative panels between vertical bars in the late seventeenth century, as in Cupola House, Bury St. Edmunds.

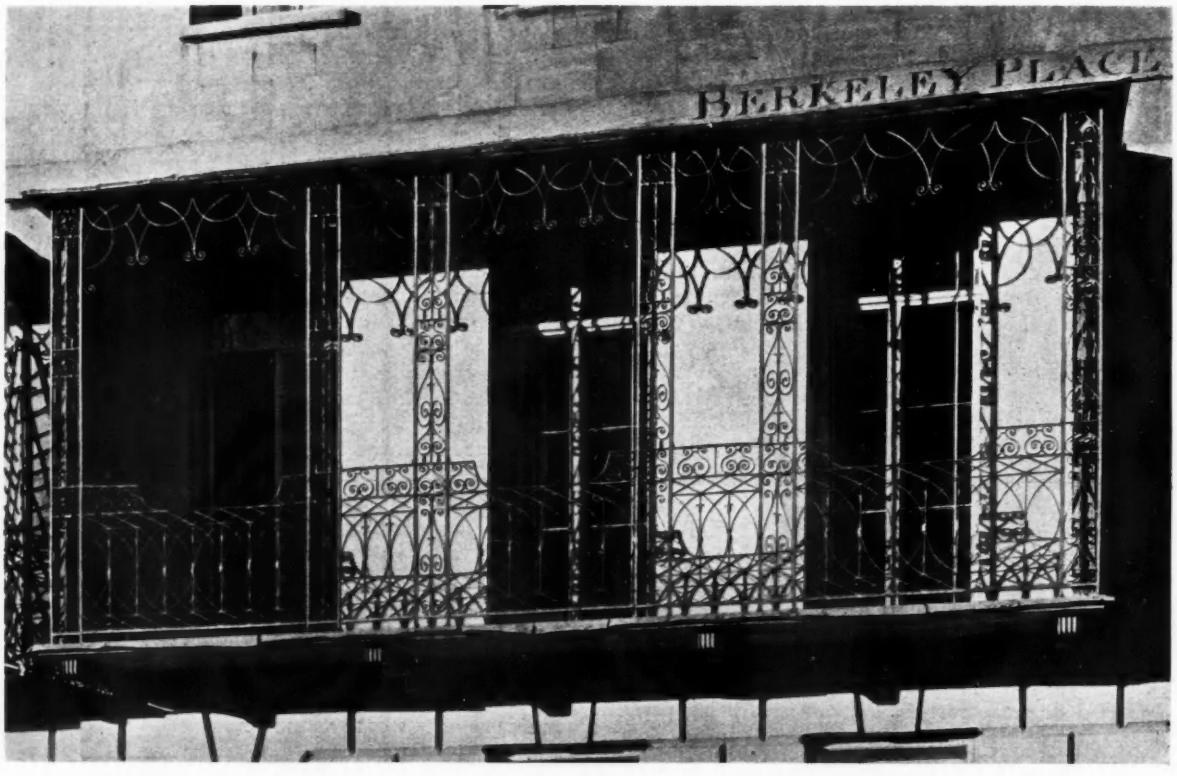
Balconies were painted with gilt enrichments, as was other exterior ironwork; and a house in Hatton Street in 1673 is distinguished as the "Blue and Gilt Balcony," which served as a sign or a distinctive feature.

DELICATE OPENWORK AS RELIEF

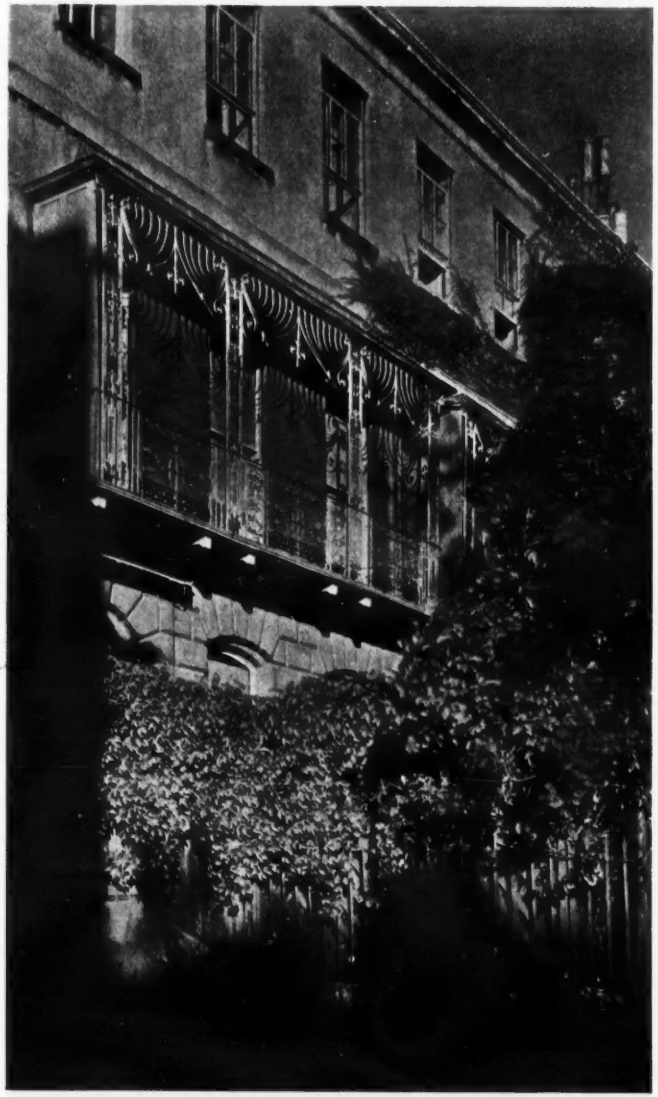
In the later years of the eighteenth century the delicate openwork design and colour of exterior ironwork served



Effects of great delicacy and elegance were often produced with comparatively simple motifs, as in the case of this balcony in Montpelier Terrace, Cheltenham.



An elaborate example of the beautiful craft of the smith, one of many to be found at Cheltenham. The cult of the balcony flourished at fashionable resorts as well as in London.



In Priory Parade, Cheltenham. The form is capable of a certain massiveness of effect as well as of a filigree style of ornamentation.



In Oxford Street, Cheltenham. The hooded doorway and hooded and balconied window form a fine feature in an otherwise plain façade.



A house at Marlborough. Here the work of the smith, though balconies, lamp, and railings are probably of different dates, is of value in relieving a sedate exterior.

as relief; in many houses in Bath each window is fitted with its small balcony, often in the form of semicircular or semi-elliptical grilles or "guard-irons" projecting from the sill, or the first-floor windows have a continuous balustrade.

Later, the production of cast iron—a material much less affected by the London atmosphere than wrought iron—popularized and cheapened the balcony and the veranda. The design was skilfully adapted to the medium, emphasizing the characteristic bluntness of cast work, and avoiding projecting members, as we see in the many surviving cast-iron balconies and verandas with reeded posts and simple, wiry lattice panels in the Paddington, Bloomsbury, and Marble Arch districts, dating from the last years of the eighteenth and the early nineteenth century.

ADAM BALCONETTES

A number of balconies and balconettes of the period of Robert Adam have disappeared. From Malton's *View of the Adelphi*, in 1795, balconettes were a feature of the York Terrace, the "balconies of a handsome architectural character."

The smaller ornamental parts were, according to John Papworth, of lead, either cast or cut out of sheet lead, the introduction of a second substance being unnoticeable as the whole was painted dark blue, green, or black. Bronze colour was considered more proper by Papworth, "as it assumes a substantial, though light, appearance; white and every other colour bespeaks it of wooden construction and is offensive to the eye of taste."

It is curious that while the introduction of cast-lead detail is a familiar feature of late eighteenth-century metalwork, the introduction of this detail in balconies is ascribed to a Mr. Collinges (whose manufactory was situated in Lambeth Road), to whom "artists (in 1822) were indebted for his ingenuous mode of introducing lead as a material for ornamental decorations in lieu of the expensive and decaying woodwork that has universally been adopted."

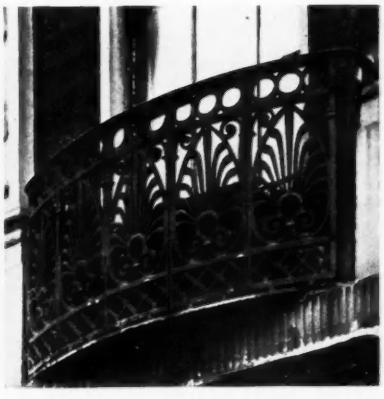
Sheraton writes of balconies as customary in London and some other cities in modern buildings, adding that on



Adam balcony or "guard-iron" still in existence at No. 12 John Street, Adelphi.



Iron balcony to central window of Stafford House, Lower Kennington Lane.



Another Adam variant of the leaf-and-anthemium design, to be seen today at No. 7 Adam Street, Adelphi.

frontage, and there are still segmental balconettes guarding the first-floor windows of Alliance House at the head of John Street, Adelphi, formed of panels filled with a leaf-shape enclosing an anthemium. In such cases the window is cut down to the floor level. Balconies are figured on several of Adam's elevations of town buildings, as in those of Fitzroy Square, London, and for Mrs. Fitzherbert's house on the Steyne at Brighton. In the Adelphi two houses, No. 7 Adam Street and No. 12 John Street, still retain their "guard-irons" to the windows of Adam's design.

THE ADVENT OF THE VERANDA

The veranda balcony which came into fashion in the first years of the nineteenth century is slender in structure and delicate in detail, the balustrade as illustrated in Skidmore's *Designs of Stoves, Ranges, Virandas, Railings, Belconets*, following the Roman metal lattice-work, and being formed of slender vertical bars connected by a round arch, and having a centre link of some simple repeating form. "Trivial thread-like balconies" they are termed by Elmes, who, in his *Metropolitan Improvements*, preferred, in Nash's account of their lightness, "they have a pleasing effect on the front of a neat house"; and J. B. Papworth is even more insistent upon their value against the dull sameness of modern structures in the metropolis.

A FEATURE OF SEASIDE TOWNS

Apart from their use in London, the balcony and the veranda became a feature of the seaside towns on the South and East Coast, naturally expressive of the pleasure-seeking aspect of the town and its visitors, who often, like Mrs. Fitzherbert, spent the entire day in the veranda.

In the very full pattern book of metalwork designs by Collingham (1823), the smiths' and founders' director, a number of patterns for window guards and balcony railings are stated by him to have been "executed in London," and survivals from the simple diamond lattice to more complex designs are frequently to be met with in the later Regency buildings of London.

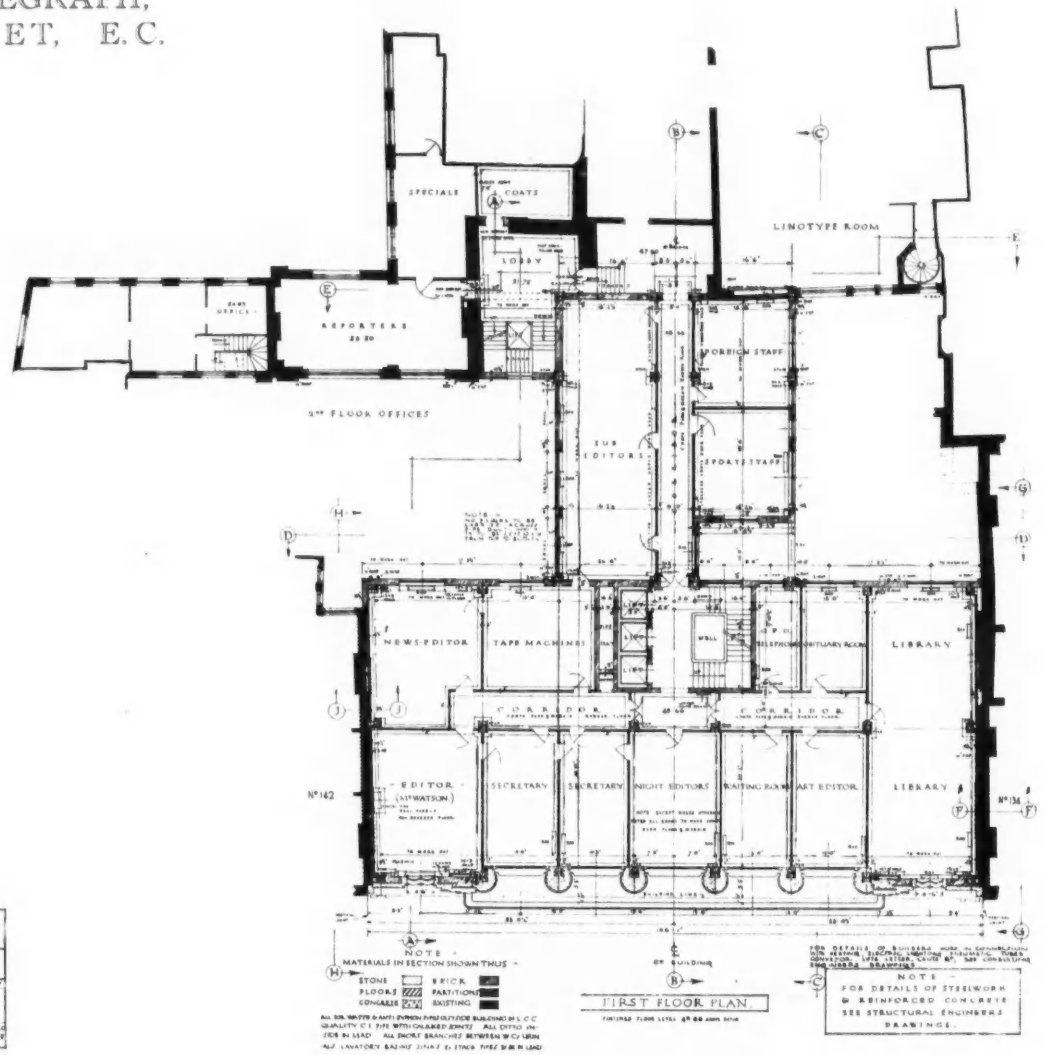
The cast-iron detail of the second quarter of the nineteenth century is broader in treatment, consisting, as in Henry Shaw's designs for a balcony railing in Upper Woburn Place, of close-set Greek detail.

NEW OFFICES FOR "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH"

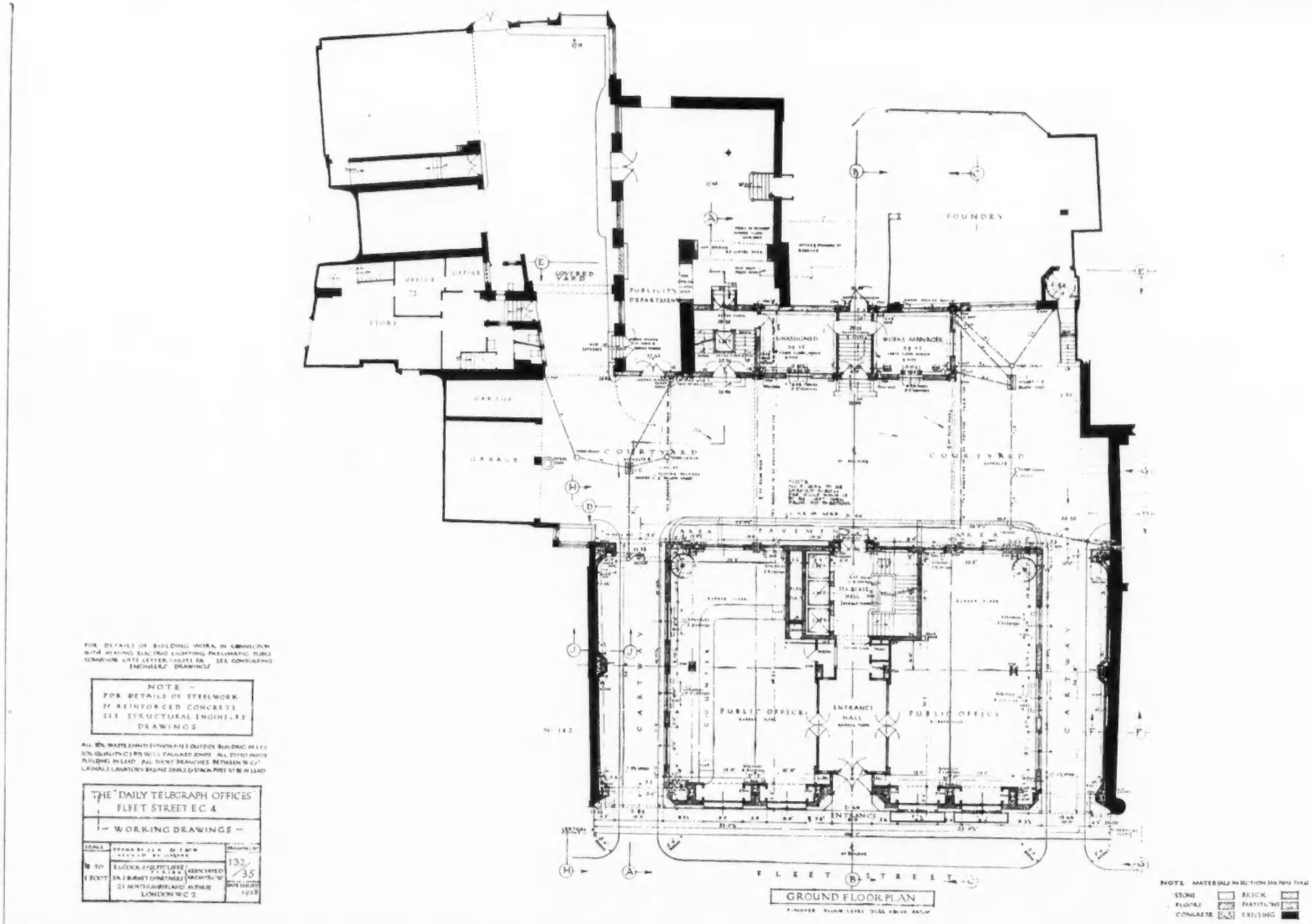


On this and the following pages are reproduced drawings of the new offices which are to be erected for The Daily Telegraph *on the site of the present building in Fleet Street, E.C. The associate architects are Messrs. Elcock and Sutcliffe and Sir J. Burnet and Partners. The front elevation preserves the famous clock.*

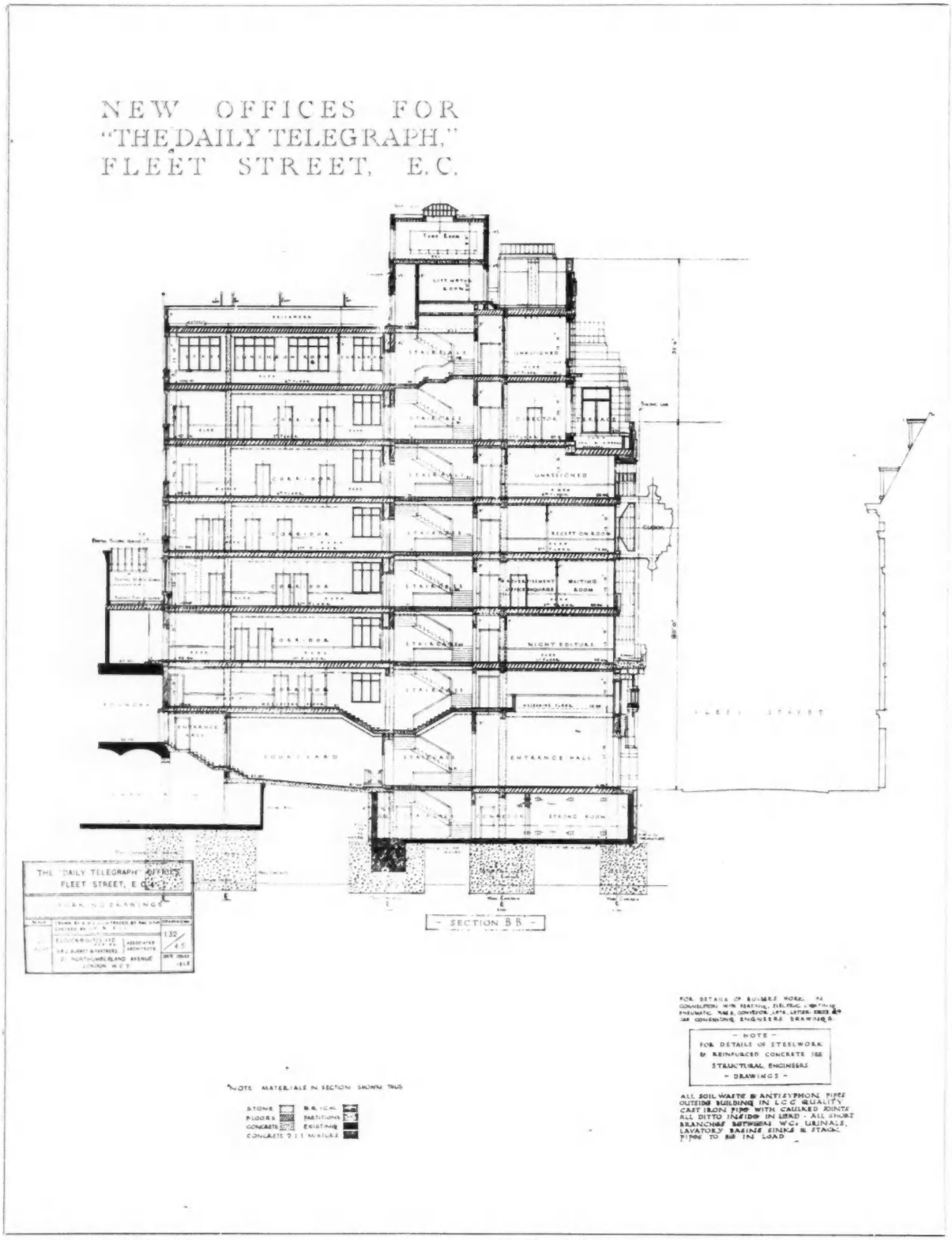
NEW OFFICES FOR "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH," FLEET STREET, E.C.



"THE DAILY TELEGRAPH OFFICES" FLEET STREET E.C. 4		
– WORKING DRAWINGS –		
SCALE	DRAWN BY	DRAWING No
⅛ TO 1 FOOT	ELCOCK & SUTCLIFFE / SAMUEL & HENRY J. BURNET & PARTNERS / ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS	132/37
	31 NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE LONDON W.C. 2	DATE ISSUED 1928



Plans of the ground and first floors. The building will comprise seven floors, with a mezzanine floor intermediate between ground and first, and a basement. Features of the building will include on the fifth floor a smoke-room, a dining-room, and a terrace overlooking Fleet Street. There is also to be ample courtyard space, together with garage accommodation, on street level.



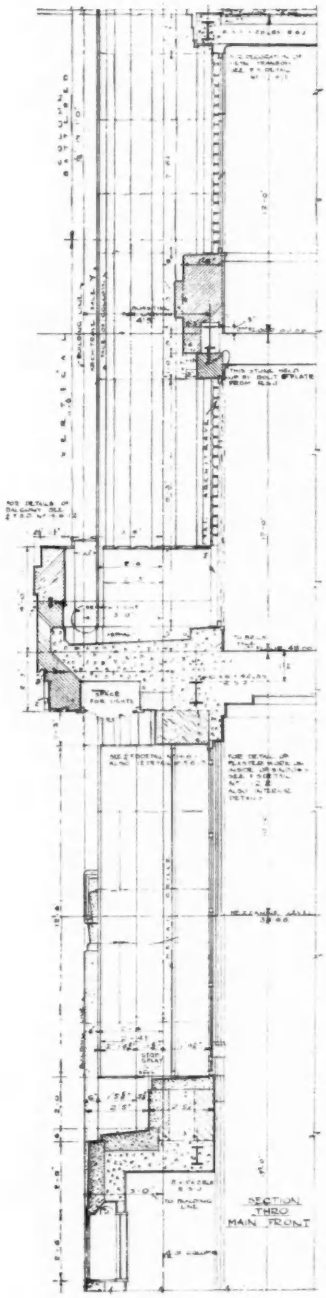
"Daily Telegraph" Offices.] [*By Elcock & Sutcliffe, in association with Sir John Burnet & Partners.*

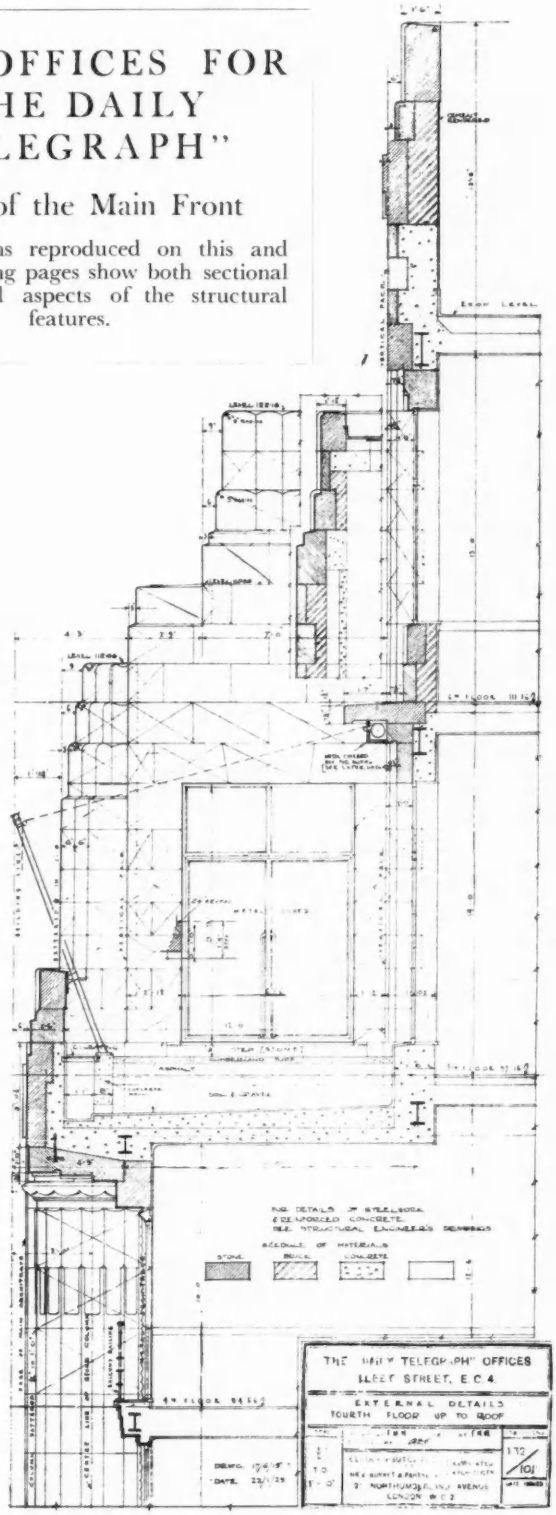
This sectional drawing shows much of the more important accommodation to be provided in the new building. It is interesting to compare the height of the new offices with that of the buildings on the opposite side of Fleet Street.

NEW OFFICES FOR "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH"

Details of the Main Front

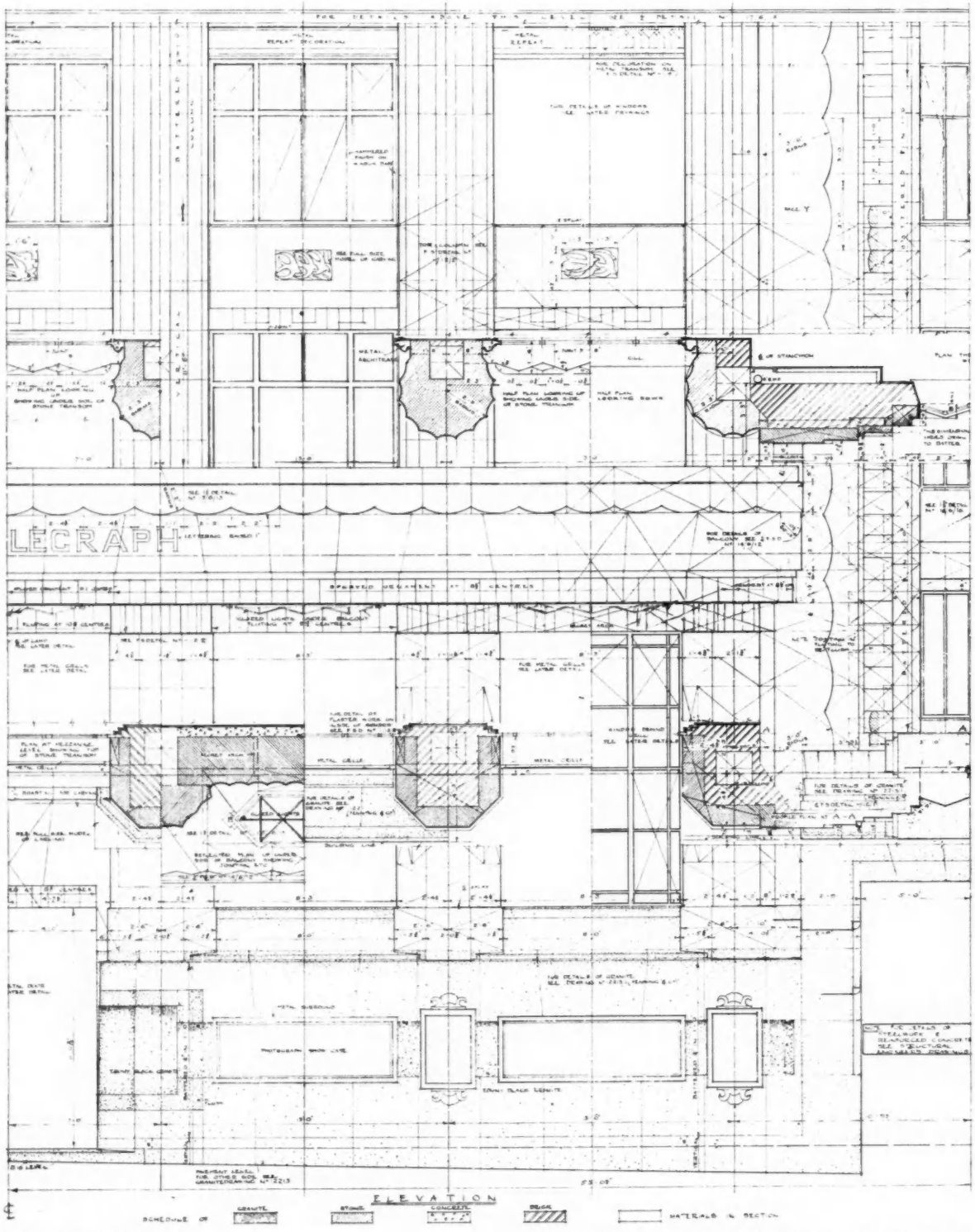
The illustrations reproduced on this and the two following pages show both sectional and elevational aspects of the structural features.





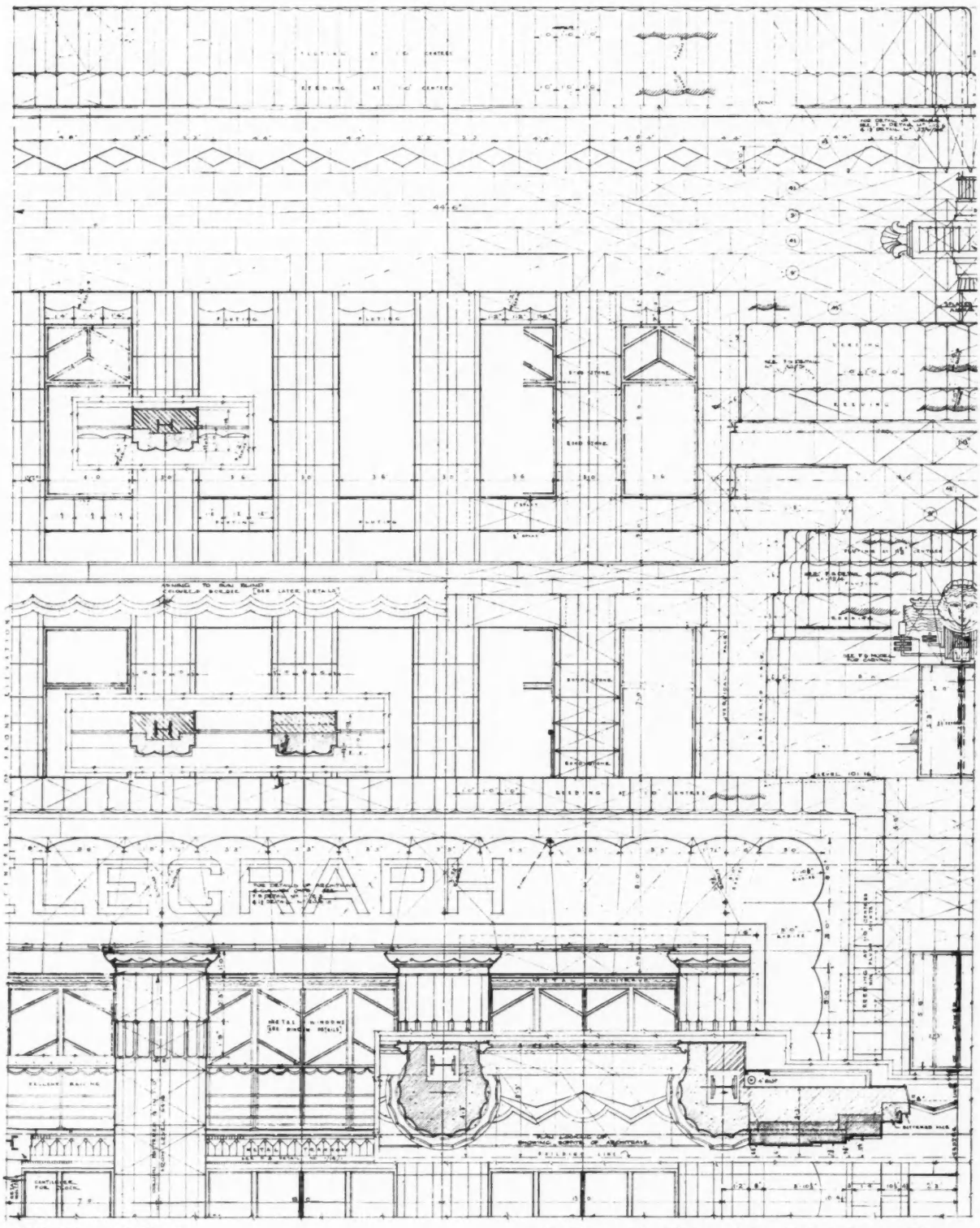
"Daily Telegraph" Offices.] *[By Elcock & Sutcliffe in association with Sir John Burnet & Partners.*

The cross-section shown on the left is of the main front from ground-floor to third-floor level. That on the right is of the main front from fourth-floor level to roof. Elevational details will be found on pages 244-245.



"Daily Telegraph" Offices.] [*By Elcock and Sutcliffe in association with Sir J. Burnet and Partners.*

The external details of the main front from the ground- to the third-floor level. *For cross-section, see p. 243.*



"Daily Telegraph" Offices.] [*By Elcock and Sutcliffe in association with Sir J. Burnet and Partners.*

The external details of the main front from fourth-floor level up to roof. *For cross-section, see p. 243.*

CORRESPONDENCE

RAILWAY ARCHITECTURE

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—Apropos your leading article on Railway Architecture* I feel it might interest your readers if two particularly instructive examples of work of this type were pointed out.

At Welwyn Garden City Station the entrance-hall (separated from the platforms by a long corridor) is a distinguished addition to the amenities of the district, designed, I believe, by a well-known architect. Unfortunately, however, all that the passenger can see from his carriage window, when the glass is clear enough, are the railway offices on the platforms, and they, patently, are in a very different category. I suspect that the railway company, having satisfied the demands of decency in their entrance-hall, left the rest to the engineers' department.

Recently the same railway company have rebuilt the station at Berwick-upon-Tweed. Now, even in these sophisticated days, most of us who travel frequently to Scotland experience a strange and pleasing excitement on arriving at Berwick. In crossing the Tweed on that grand viaduct we feel that something momentous has at last occurred in what has probably been a tedious day. Have the railway company produced something monumental for this veritable gateway to the North? Not they. We might have arrived at Balham. Passengers with discrimination might pull down their blinds in protest.

PHILIP HURD

THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—I have to inform you that the Council on January 22, 1929, passed the following resolution :—

That the Council, in pursuance of the powers vested in it by the First Schedule (Part III) to the London Building Acts (Amendment) Act, 1905, do approve as fire-resisting, floors and roofs constructed of solid reinforced concrete, without voids, subject to the following conditions :—

i: that all materials used, the basis of design and the execution of all work shall be in accordance with the standards provided in the London County Council Reinforced Concrete Regulations to the satisfaction of the district surveyor;

ii: that the thickness of the floor or roof shall be not less than 3 inches in any part and such thickness shall not include any plaster or cement screeding or paving;

iii: that any reinforcing steel in slabs or supporting beams or ribs shall be protected from the action of fire by at least ¾ inch of concrete, exclusive of plaster;

iv: that no wood fillets or any other combustible material shall be bedded in the thickness of concrete required to comply with any of these conditions; and v: that the clear unsupported span of slabs shall not exceed 18 inches.

Provided that this approval shall not in any way derogate from any of the powers of the Council, and shall not in any way affect the requirements of 1: the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, with regard to cubical extent of buildings, 2: the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1909, with regard to the enclosure and encasing of steelwork, and 3: the regulations made under section 23 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1909, with regard to the construction of buildings wholly or partly of reinforced concrete.

G. TOPHAM FORREST
Superintending Architect of the London County Council.

*Issue of January 23, 1929.

LAW REPORT

ALLEGED NUISANCE BY NOISE

Cherry v. *London Electric Rly. Co. Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Eve*

This matter came before the court on a motion.

Mr. G. B. Hurst, K.C., for the plaintiff, Mr. Harry Cherry, a costumier, of 180 High Street, Camden Town, a shop with residential accommodation over it, moved for an injunction against the defendant company to restrain them and their contractors from continuing the construction of an escalator at the High Street Station, Camden Town, so as to cause a nuisance by noise and vibration at night.

The plaintiff, in an affidavit, stated that the work was proceeding on property adjoining his premises (of which the defendants had sought the reversion). The work went on without ceasing except between noon on Saturday and 10 p.m. on Sunday. He complained of noise and vibration during the night, caused by (1) an air compressor worked by electric motor in the basement of No. 176, which, he said, made a noise like a pneumatic drill used for breaking up the streets; (2) a hoist worked by electric motor every quarter of an hour; (3) a light railway running in a tube emerging into the cellar of one of the adjoining houses; and (4) traffic in wagons bringing bags of cement, ballast, iron tubes, and other materials, which were unloaded both day and night. There was also a complaint about the noise of men talking in the next house during an interval for refreshments. The plaintiff said that he would not have complained of the noise by day, but it went on all night after the traffic in the street had ceased.

Mr. Gavin Simonds, K.C., for the defendants, read an affidavit by Mr. H. Dalrymple Hay, who stated that the usual engineering methods were adopted. No complaints had been made of similar work at Oxford Circus and Piccadilly Circus. The air compressor was not now worked between 11 p.m. and 8 a.m., and yet plaintiff alleged that there was no difference since December 18, when that work had been stopped at night. It was impracticable to confine the tunnelling work to the day only, and in the interests of safety special precautions had to be taken at each week-end intermission to timber up the work and prevent the ground from "drawing." He had never known any tunnel work to be carried on by day only. A test made in an adjoining house showed that there was no appreciable noise heard or vibration felt even when all the machines were running. There were between 19 ft. and 29 ft. of soil between the street level and the tunnel. No clay or soil was ever removed at night. The plaintiff refused to allow any representatives of the defendant company to visit his house to make observations after 11 p.m.

His Lordship said in his opinion this was not a case in which it would be right to make any interlocutory order. He was not at all satisfied on the evidence that any real nuisance existed. Plaintiff had prevented the defendants from testing the matter in his own house. The main ground on which he must refuse the motion was on the question whether the defendants' statutory powers were being exercised reasonably having regard to the rights of adjoining owners and to the necessity for night work. Here the evidence was all one way and showed that it was impracticable to carry out the work if it had to be broken off each night and begun again the next morning. The week-end cessation was justified by the necessity for giving the workmen a rest, and when that took place it was necessary to close and shore up the work with timber and lattice work backed by concrete, all which took two hours to place in position and another two hours to remove. It would not be reasonable or business-like to ask the defendants to waste four hours of every working day. The continuation of the work during the night was, therefore, necessary. He was satisfied that every care was taken to reduce noise and he could not say that due regard had not been paid to the rights of the occupants of the houses. The motion was accordingly refused, with costs.



ENGLISH PRECEDENT No. 50

BRACKLEY TOWN HALL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Brackley is a small, but ancient, market town and municipal borough. It consists of little more than one long wide street with grass margins between the carriageway and the houses or shops. In the widest portion of the street stands the town hall, an unpretending but attractive building, with a clock-tower and belfry, erected in 1706 at a cost of no more than £2,000 by Scroop Egerton, first Duke of Bridgewater, who was the principal landowner. The space beneath the hall is fitted up as a corn exchange.—

[J. A. GOTCH.]

LITERATURE

EDWARDIAN LONDON

While the recent publication in *The Times* of photographs of Victorian London revealed to the general reader the extent to which London has changed since the turn of the century, this book of drawings and etchings by Joseph Pennell, under the title of *A London Reverie*, introduced by J. C. Squire, conveys to us the vast difference between the London of "before-the-war" and today—an instructive contrast in that it substantiates Mr. Squire's remark that the twentieth century only really began in 1914.

So that we may have an adequate background of knowledge wherewith to appreciate to the full all that we see in Pennell's pictures, Mr. Squire reminds us of pre-war London in his pleasantly discursive introductory essay. He cannot tell us the exact date of the drawings, he says, because of his inability to recall the precise date and sequence of women's sleeves and hats, but he does most effectively describe the London of their time with its "Man about Town, silk-hatted, full-moustached, gardenia'd," its horse-buses (the "Monster," the "Royal Blue," the "Fulham White"), and its political figures and events.

Of all the good things in the essay, perhaps, that which is most telling on account of its poignant clarity is the description of Rupert Brooke in London, which comes as the climax of his picture of pre-war society. "Rupert Brooke," he says, "sits in a window-seat above a crowd of gabbling people who smoke and drink coffee and beer, and talk about Keir Hardie, the Dolomites, and Strauss. He enters a crowded room in Lincoln's Inn, fair-haired, sunburnt, serene, straight-eyed; his collar is soft-blue, his suit fits loosely, but perfectly; everybody is hushed by his appearance. . . . Then, later, when youth had gone, he came to say good-bye; sorry for the death of Flecker, not thinking of his own death, his fame, and his legend. In his brief life he travelled much; he always returned to London; he had many lives elsewhere, but in London some of us can best recover him."

Mr. Squire zones the metropolis. Each type, he says, has its own particular London—the unthinking rich, the colonial, the stupid and the intelligent American, the Chelseaite, the Bloomsburyite, and lastly, the Jacobs, Tomlinsons, and Conrads who frequent marine London, perhaps of all parts the least known to the ordinary citizen. Mr. Pennell's drawings cover the haunts of all these people, but with the added flavour that they were viewed probably twenty years ago, and to see them face to face once more in this book gives one rather the same feeling as when on meeting one's nurse after several years at school one is painfully struck by her apparently diminished stature.

Pennell had a great fondness for London at its wettest. Always are the streets shining with rain—London at night streaming with the endless reflections of street lamps, London on a stormy and uninviting afternoon—always is it wet—always, that is, with one or two bright exceptions, notably the drawing of Woburn Square, which, as the caption says, has a "Gallic touch" and conveys the summer afternoon quiet of London with uncommon vividness, giving me, at any rate,



The Nelson Column

"Sailing the sky With one arm and one eye' was the note on Nelson in one of the many fine poems which the Poet Laureate, Mr. Robert Bridges, published during the war—and the same aspect of this sky-borne, weather-daring statue in Trafalgar Square has been seized by Joseph Pennell." [*From* A London Reverie.]



Queen Anne's Mansions

"A fine, bold drawing of one of the most inexcusable buildings in modern London. When this place was built the problem of attempting to 'do something' architecturally with huge blocks of flats had not been faced at all. Massiveness of size has seldom been so successfully combined with meanness of effect." [*From* A London Reverie.]

more pleasure than any of the others. Many of the drawings portray London as we all know it, murky and wet; and they are only mildly interesting, except where by following Whistler he has obtained dramatic effect, or where by happy choice of stance he catches sight of the huge dome of St. Paul's round the corner of a block of offices, or where the buildings that he draws are quite different today, as in the Regent Street Quadrant, where we taste anew the faint flavour of poverty that seemed to be inherent in all this part of Nash's work, for all its grandeur.

To sum up: this book has bottled the authentic atmosphere of Edwardian London, and is to be treasured quite as much for the introduction as for Joseph Pennell's drawings.

P. H.

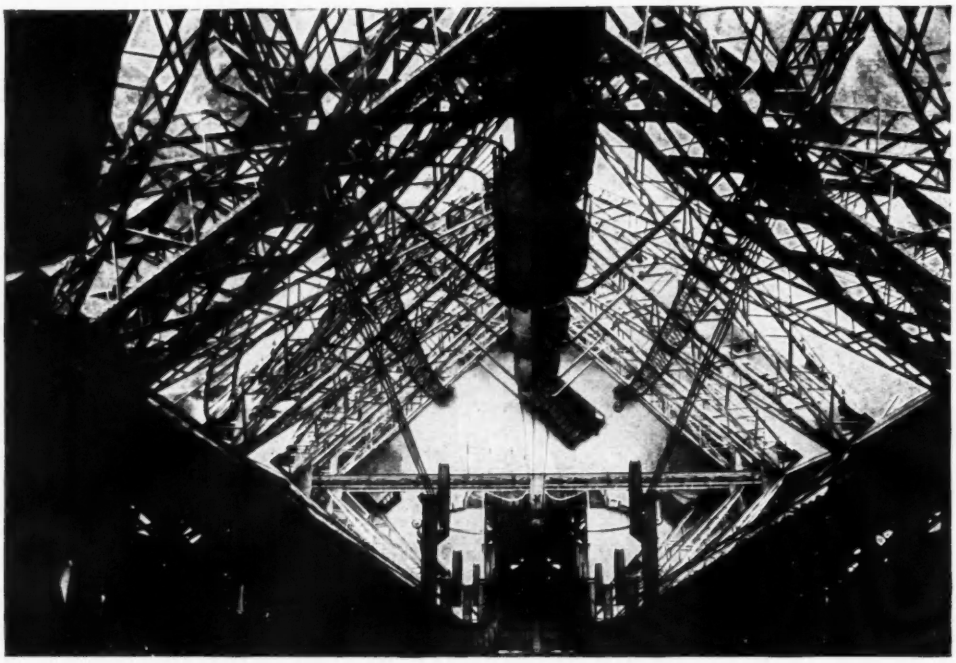
A London Reverie. Fifty-six drawings by Joseph Pennell, with introductory essay and notes by J. C. Squire. Macmillan. 25s.

"FRAMEWORK" ARCHITECTURE

This is a well-illustrated and well-annotated record of the development of an architectural style from almost universal ridicule to almost universal approbation. It was natural, that as soon as the development of the iron and steel industries permitted the making of iron girders of great length and structural strength, architects should make use of the possibilities of construction in iron, steel, and glass, and to that extent we may reckon the work of Eiffel, Fontaine, Labrouste, and their contemporaries as pioneer work. It was unfortunate, however, that, having the initiative and the far-sightedness to make use of new architectural material, they did not also attempt to create a new style of building in harmony with the qualities of those materials. Instead they attempted the translation of current architectural ideas into iron and glass.

Without looking up the critical files of the Early Victorian period one cannot recollect in what terms of praise such master-works as the Eiffel Tower, the Paris Exhibitions of 1867 and 1878, the Grands Magazins du Louvre et du Printemps, and, in England, the Crystal Palace, were received. But it is certain that, since their erection, the mass of vituperative criticism constantly levelled at them by distinguished critics has only been surpassed by the gallons of paint and acres of glass constantly added to them to keep them in repair. This violence of criticism had one effect. It drove the framework architects to look for contracts in the realm of mere usefulness, and the illustrations show markets, railway stations, transporter bridges, and harbour works built on steel framework. It was not until the use of the reinforced concrete system of building became general practice that the steel framework building came into its own, rather later in France than elsewhere.

Here, again, the first tendency of architects was to copy in reinforced concrete the ideas of stone, but from quite an early date French and German architects realized the possibilities of the new construction and resolved not to copy once more the error of Eiffel and his followers in simply translating their ideas from one medium to another. Consequently, a definite school of architects grew up, obviously strongly influenced by modernist painting, who designed villas, restaurants, and theatres in the new materials and, basing their designs on the structural strength of their material, sought as far as possible to do away with the tradition forced upon them by the inheritance of bricks and stone. This school has never found its feet in England, and the Rue Mallet-Stevens or the work of Le Corbusier, Lurçat, and Perret is still regarded as *outré* and not in the best of taste.



The Eiffel Tower, Paris: an unusual view of the second platform looking upwards from the first. (*From* Bauen in Eisen, etc.)

This book is designed, perhaps unconsciously, to correct this impression. The photographs and comments are arranged so that opposite pages and alternate sections of the book throw into strong contrast the methods of 1878 and 1927. For example, a street frontage by Staal, and a section on the Eiffel Tower is closely followed by a section on the transitional work of Perret, one of the pioneers of reinforced-concrete work in France.

A word should be added on the number, excellence, and ingenuity of the photographs. Several of the views of the Eiffel Tower in particular are highly entertaining in themselves.

L. F. E.

Bauen in Frankreich; Bauen in Eisen; Bauen in Eisenbeton. By Siegfried Giedion. Klinkhardt and Biermann, Berlin and Leipzig.



The south-west (garden) elevation is of brick with bands of stucco. The site is a sloping one.

A HOUSE AT CROWBOROUGH

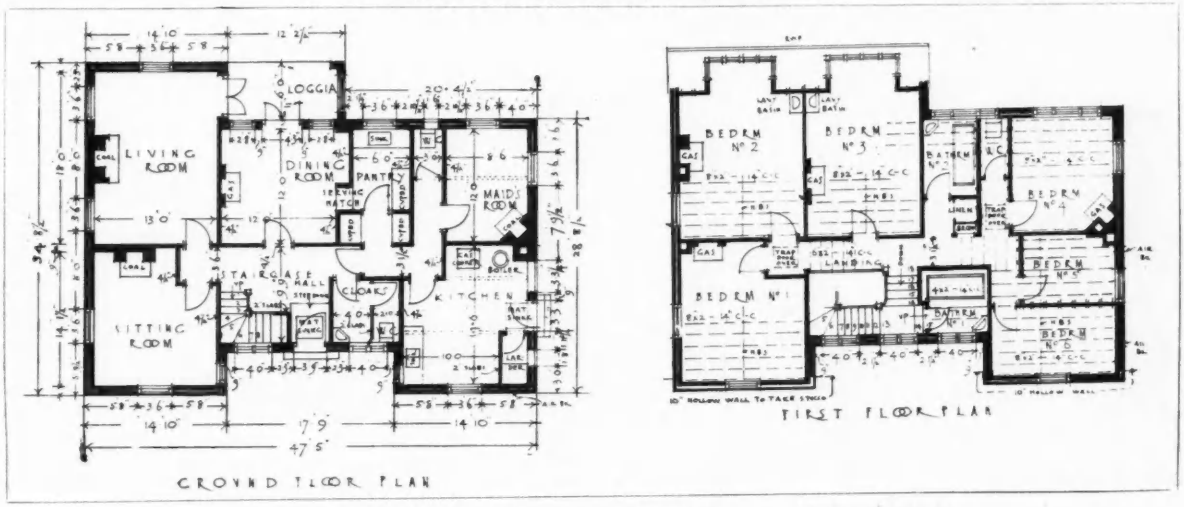
FROM DESIGNS BY

BRADDELL AND DEANE



The front elevation (north-east), seen from the east.

DESIGNED for a sloping site at Crowborough, Sussex, the planning of this house presented considerable difficulties owing to the accommodation specified for two floors. No fewer than six bedrooms, with two bathrooms, were required; two of the bedrooms are fitted with lavatory basins. On the ground floor are three living-rooms and a room for maids, in addition to ample kitchen, pantry, and cupboard accommodation. Advantage is taken of the space occupied by the loggia on the ground floor in laying out the first floor plans. The elevations are finished in local Crowborough facing bricks, with bands of stucco, and tiled roofs. The woodwork throughout is deal. Most of the windows are of the sliding-sash type, but the two best bedrooms have casements with leaded lights, while the main ground floor windows are fitted with shutters.



The planning provides three living-rooms and six bedrooms, with two bathrooms.



Sanna Bheag, showing the view westward to the sea, the Small Isles, and Skye.

A HIGHLAND HOME

In Crofter's Cottage Style

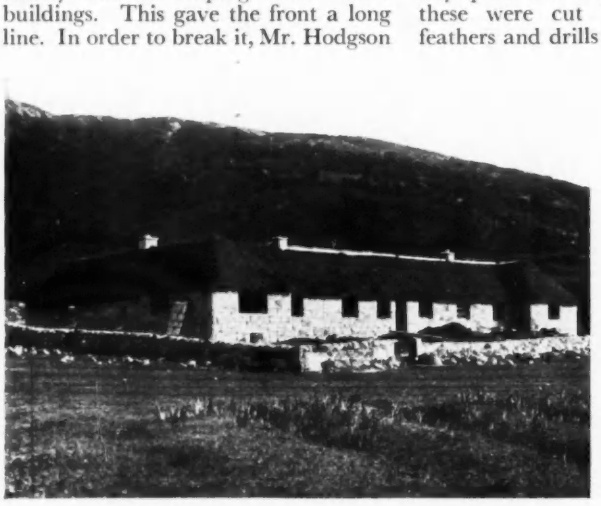
BY M. E. M. DONALDSON

Throughout the Highlands, native buildings are being steadily replaced by others, alien in material and style. Miss M. E. M. Donaldson describes, from the owner's standpoint, an experiment in building a dwelling-house at Sanna Bheag, Argyllshire, having "every modern convenience," but conforming to native traditions and utilizing local labour and materials, from designs by the late Victor T. Hodgson.

I SECURED a site on the north shore of the peninsula of Ardnamurchan, Argyll, and found in the late Victor T. Hodgson, L.R.I.B.A., an architect completely in sympathy with my ideas, to whom the entirely ideal planning of the house at Sanna Bheag is due. He had two initial difficulties to contend with. Whereas a crofter's cottage consists merely of two rooms, "but and ben," I required fourteen, including garage and hall, and in order to keep true to one-story type a small single span was essential, necessitating a spread-out plan, since either a compacted square or a rectangle would have meant a big roof utterly out of keeping with native buildings. This gave the front a long line. In order to break it, Mr. Hodgson not only introduced two buttresses (of uneven heights as found locally) but projected the wings at both ends. The unusual aspect of the house was dictated by my desire to face the wonderful view out to sea of the Small Isles and Skye.

The hillside behind the site provided the quarry for the building stone, the finest blue granite, unsurpassed by any in the kingdom. It was blasted by charges of gelignite inserted in holes bored by a cold chisel hammered as it was turned by hand. The blocks thus obtained were brought down the hillside either by hand-barrows, or on a sledge, horse-drawn. When stones of any particular shape were required, these were cut by the insertion of feathers and drills in the required line. Such other shaping as was necessary was done by the mason's hammer, but as the outer walls were dry-stone built, with lime mortar on the inner face, very little shaping required to be done. As the walls were only 8 ft. high (with the exception of the outer wall of the corridor, 2 ft. lower) no scaffolding was required, merely staging for the upper courses. From this staging, too, sloping boards were run when it came to building the chimneystacks. The inner walls, separated from the outer by an air-space, were of breeze slabs set on edge, and on these the plaster, sand finished, was laid direct and colour washed.

As regards the roofing, the spirit rather than the letter of old methods had to be followed.

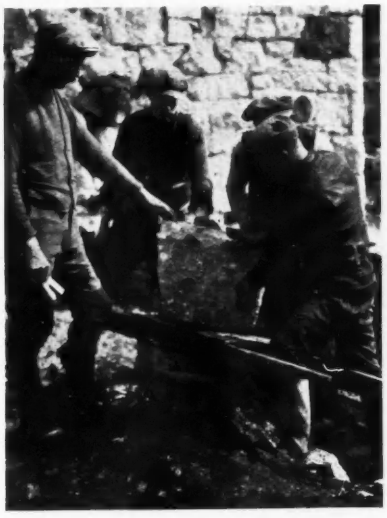




Two views of the front of the house, showing the unequal buttresses and projecting wings which break its long line



In the quarry : hand-drilling and cutting stone for building.



On the site : masons receiving the stone from a hand-barrow.

order, fashioned whatever was wanted in the way of ironwork, from pot-hangers, hinges, and fastenings for the gates, to the dining-room firegrate. The other fireplaces are open hearths.

All the windows are sliding casements. Their advantage is that in opening they neither catch the wind—which can be very violent here—nor interfere with anything on the inside windowsill. The woodwork is on the simplest lines, the doors being of four deal planks fastened together with battens top and bottom, with long black hinges and wooden latches.

Water is obtained from two hill burns diverted into a common pool and thence into a large covered tank. Electricity for lighting is generated by water-power from a loch 300 ft. above the house. To reproduce a local feature, the short clay chimneypots were crowned with old zinc pails with the bottoms knocked out.



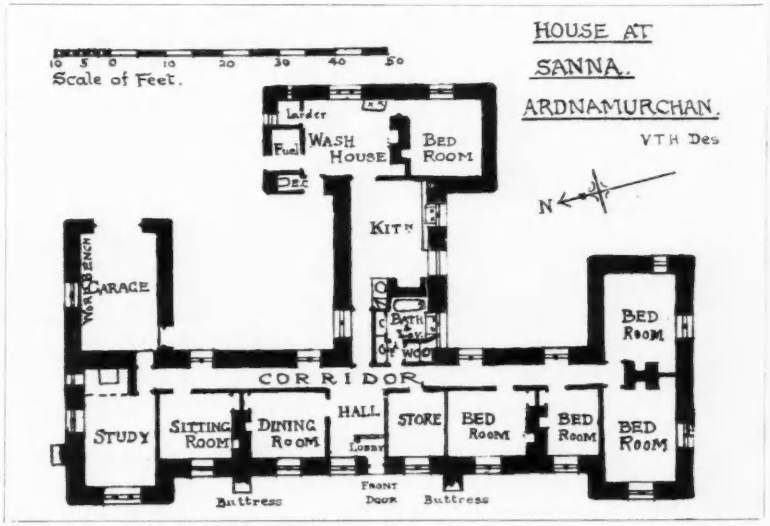
Roofing : showing the main timbers in process of erection. Scaffolding was unnecessary, as the walls are only 8 ft. high.



Thatching : the heather was secured in overlapping layers by lines of copper wire, and the whole covered with weighted wire-netting.

We decided to have a wooden sarking covered with felt, and as obviously this could not have been satisfactorily nailed down on to the whole undressed tree trunks of tradition these were cut transversely. Thus, by nailing the sarking down on to their flat sides, and having the rounded surfaces showing inside, an essential character of the interior of a Highland cottage was preserved. Heather suitable for thatching was very difficult to procure, as it must be fine in quality, and straight and long in growth. It was fastened on the roof in overlapping layers by lines of copper wire secured at short intervals by large staples of galvanized wire made by the smith on the spot. When the thatching was finished it was covered with wire netting, and weighted down by stones after the old custom.

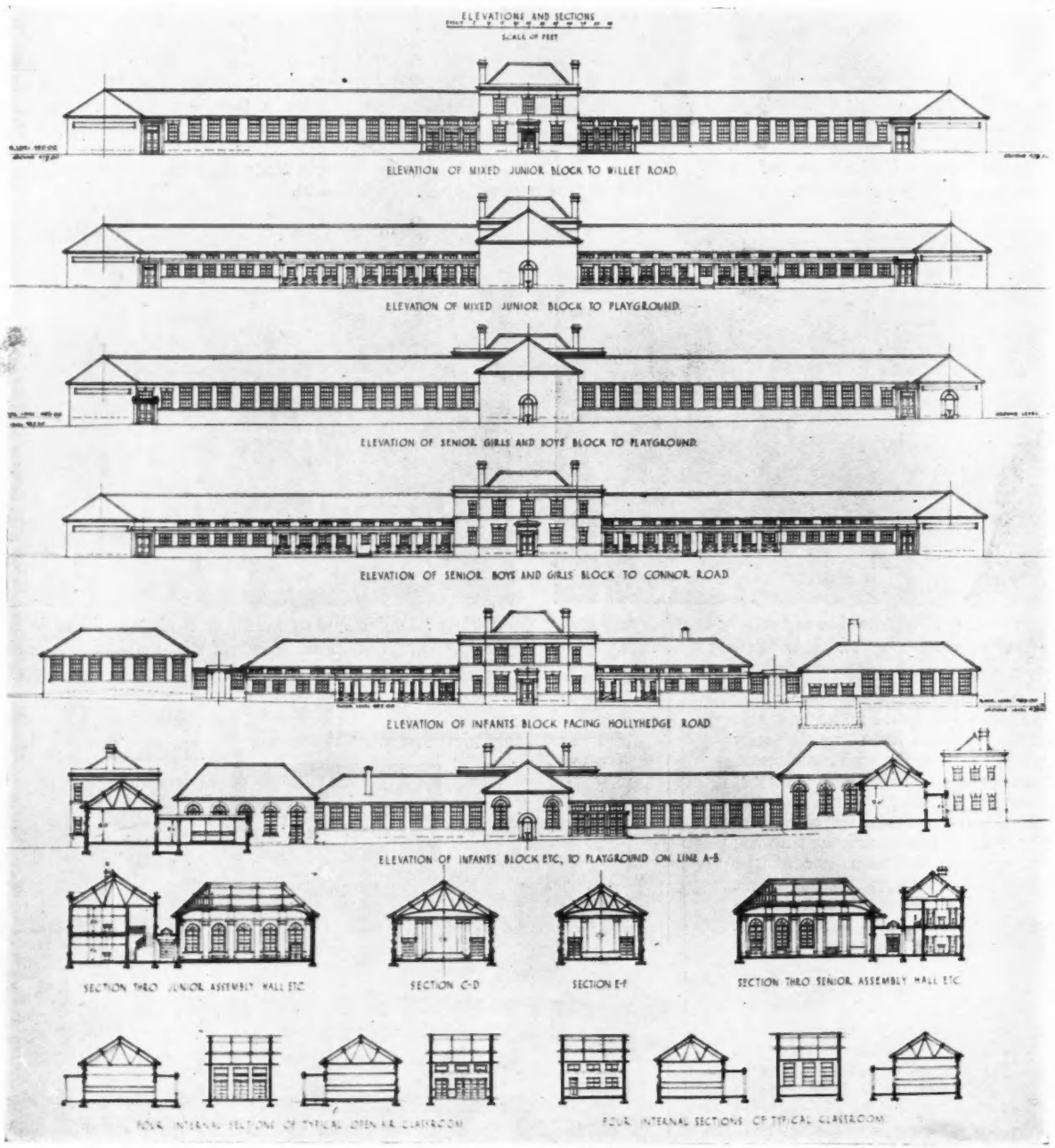
The smith at his forge, besides keeping all the stonemason's tools in



Sketch plan of Sanna Bheag, drawn by the architect, the late Victor T. Hodgson.

WEST BROMWICH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL COMPETITION

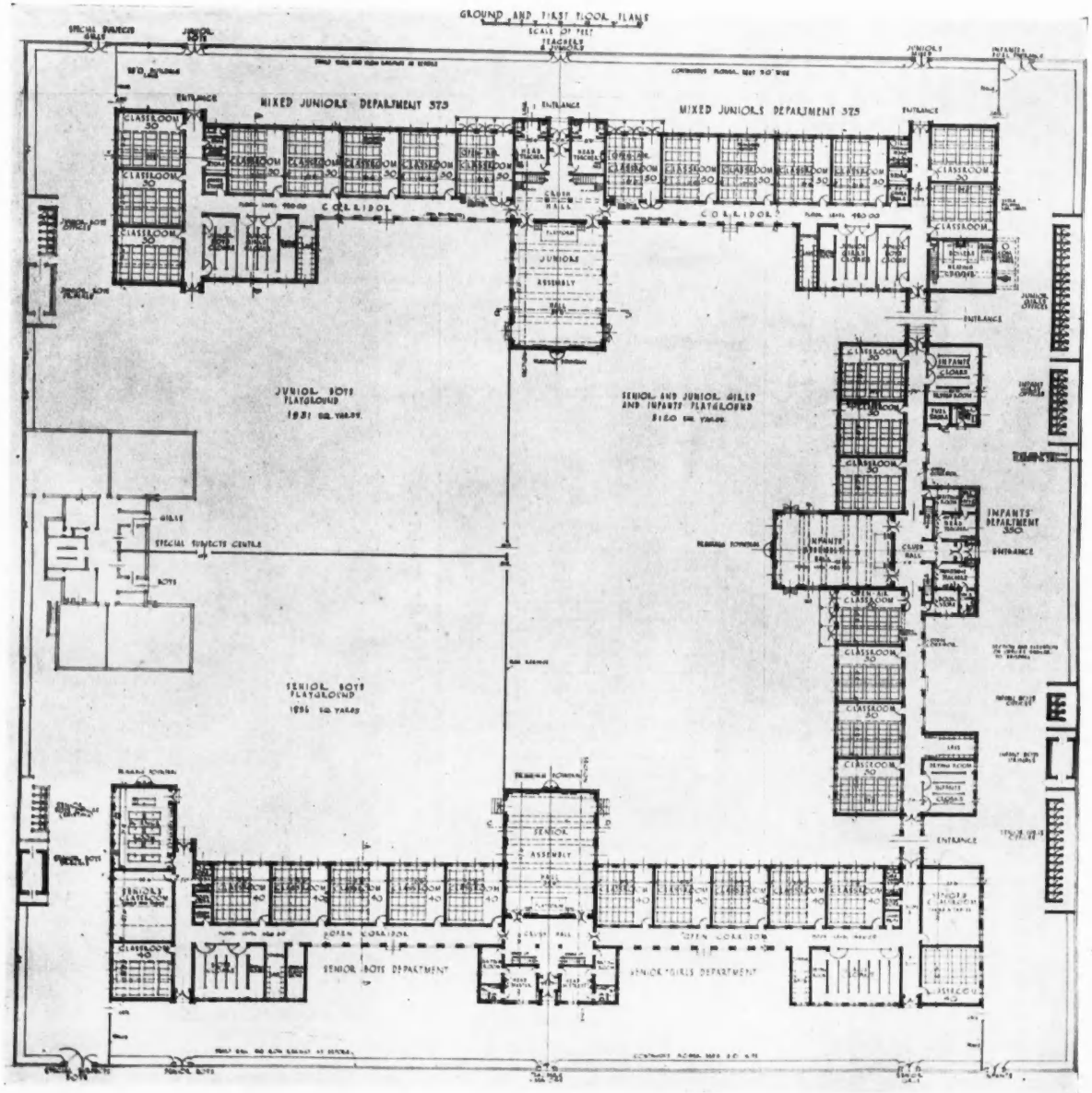
The competition was for a new elementary school at Charlemont, West Bromwich, providing accommodation for 1,660 children in five departments on a site that is almost square. Single-story buildings were required, with brick facings and slate roofs, the classrooms to be arranged to secure a maximum of sunshine and fresh air. Space was to be reserved for a special subjects block, already in course of erection, with access thereto. There were two main problems for solution: first, the site arrangement of the five departments; second, the arrangement of classrooms within each department. Mr. Herbert T. Buckland, F.R.I.B.A., the assessor, gave his award as follows: First (premium, £150), A. O. Chatterley, A.R.I.B.A., Liverpool; second (premium, £100), Herbert A. Welch, F.R.I.B.A., London; third (premium, £50), H. T. Wright, F.R.I.B.A., Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The designs placed first are here reproduced. All three of these competitors arrived at very similar block-plans.



The first prize-winning design. By A. O. Chatterley (Liverpool). Elevational and sectional drawings.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL COMPETITION

CHARLEMONT, WEST BROMWICH



Ground-floor plans of the first prize-winning design, showing the layout of the five specified departments. That of the second prize-winner was similar.

From the drawings prepared by the competing architect, A. O. Chatterley. The site was roughly square and carried an existing building.

NEW CHAPEL AT QUEENSWOOD SCHOOL

In Brick and Stone

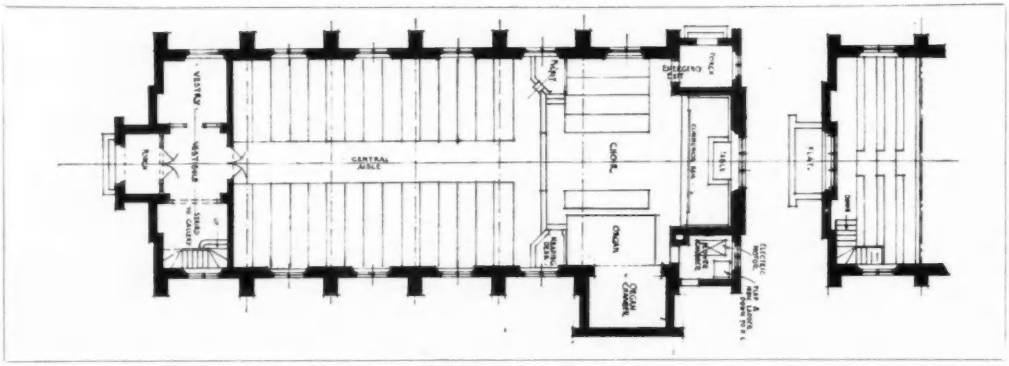
This chapel has been erected at Potters Bar from the designs of Gunton and Gunton; 2 in. W.A. Sussex purple stocks are used for the plinth and buttresses, and 2 in. D.K. Surrey antique multicoloured facings for the corner buttresses and the panels in the walls. The lightest colours of the facings were picked out and used on the inside walls to produce a sunny, orange effect with a slight variation of shade.

The roof is covered with Tudor hand-made, sand-faced tiles from Sussex. This is a new type of tile burnt to produce the black, brown, orange, and red shades of an old roof. The effect of these colours from a distance gives an optical illusion of a greenish tint (mossy); 2 in. common wire-cut bricks were used for bonding in with the facing bricks.

The dressings are of Portland stone, and the whole of the woodwork, including the roof principals, is of oak. [See also page 258.]



A view from the north-west, showing the effect of the brickwork.



Plans of the ground floor and of the gallery, which is situated at the west end.



The interior of the chapel looking towards the altar. The furnishings are in oak.

DESIGNED BY GUNTON AND GUNTON

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

THE PROVINCES AND THE R.I.B.A.

The extent to which the reform in the constitution of the R.I.B.A. has brought about the real and effective representation of the architects of the country generally on the Council of the R.I.B.A. was strikingly illustrated at a recent meeting. It was an ordinary meeting of the Council, and the attendance was normal; but a glance round the table showed that the following centres were represented in some cases by more than one member: London, Bristol, Oxfordshire, Birmingham, Sunderland, Liverpool, Sussex, Leicester, Swansea, Norwich, Leeds, Northampton, Sheffield, Manchester, Carlisle, Aberdeen, Plymouth, Basingstoke, York, Nottingham, Dundee.

R.I.B.A. EXAMINATIONS FOR SURVEYOR

The attention of prospective candidates is called to the fact that the time table (not the syllabus) for the R.I.B.A. statutory examination for the office of district surveyor in London, and the R.I.B.A. examination for the office of building surveyor under local authorities, has been revised to allow more time for the written section of the examinations. For particulars of the amended time table apply to the secretary, R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

BRIDGES OLD AND NEW

Bridges old and new were discussed at a joint meeting of the Architectural Association and the Design and Industries Association held at the headquarters of the former in Bedford Square. Mr. W. H. Ansell presided. Mr. A. R. Powys described many of the medieval bridges which still exist in the country, and pointed out that each county seemed to have a different type of bridge. A number of bridges with chapels on them still remained, one being at Rotherham and another at Wakefield. Mr. J. S. Wilson, dealing with new bridges, described the structural features of various types, and said the fact that the engineer had kept pace with the advance in science, and the architect had not, had resulted in the engineer making all the bigger modern bridges. For that they could not blame the engineer.

SURREY SIDE TRAFFIC

Mr. H. V. Lanchester (vice-president), in an address at a meeting of the R.I.B.A. on "The Development of South London," said that many had been struck by the curiously subordinate position that the Surrey side had always held towards the City of London. Some twenty-five years after Defoe wrote a description of Southwark the movement towards laying out the Surrey side began, and a really magnificent road plan for this area took shape, while subsequently several important additions were made, namely, Waterloo Road, Southwark Bridge Road, and Southwark Street. North of the river commercial centres of various types were jostling each other, many were congested, and rents had been forced up to exorbitant heights. In the City, banking, stockbroking, wholesalers, importers, shipping firms, and many other business groups were all competing for accommodation. There had been a steady expansion along the northern margin of the City, but no group had yet crossed the river.





Above: Vauxhall Bridge. Below: South Lambeth Road. (Both by permission of Mr. W. R. Davidge.) Two examples cited by Mr. Lanchester of bridge-angles according ill with the street plans.

The Surrey side had had its own trades, such as timber, tanning, etc., but so far there seemed to have been no possibility of its acting as a safety valve to release the pressure on the north of the river. The union of north and south seemed to demand something more than a mere multiplication of bridges of the recognized open type. Mr. Lanchester put more faith in rapid transit by tube for the public and in a skilfully reorganized road system, co-ordinated with the railway depots; and the union of the tubes with the busy suburban lines of the Southern Railway was a scheme he had advocated for some time past. A bridge at Charing Cross with good approaches might bring in wholesale houses supplying the great retail stores in the West End, provided the railway connections were appropriate for the supplies from the provinces and abroad. Would Charing Cross bridge be more useful as an additional link between the areas near the river, or as a connection between districts more remote, by passing those areas and leaving them to be served by existing bridges? This question should be decided before that of the type of bridge and approaches.

CHARTERED SURVEYORS IN BUILDING INQUIRY

Two members of the Council of the Surveyors' Institution are to represent their profession at the conference, convened by Sir William Mackenzie, K.C., to consider the advisability of setting up a committee of inquiry into costs in the building industry. They are Mr. A. G. Cross, chartered surveyor, chairman of the Quantity Surveyors' Committee, and Mr. Christopher Charter, also a chartered surveyor, who is chairman of the Building Committee.

BEAUTIFYING OUR SURROUNDINGS

The first of two illustrated lectures on "Beautifying Our Surroundings," arranged by the Maidstone District Education Committee and the South Eastern Society of Architects in alliance with the R.I.B.A., was given at the Town Hall, Maidstone, by Mr. R. Goulburn Lovell, A.R.I.B.A., the well-known architect. Mr. Lovell first referred to the monstrous buildings which had grown up since the war, and said that the delightful countryside was being devastated by ribbon buildings and bungalow growths which seemed more offensive than ugly buildings in the town. To some extent the ugliness of buildings was due to the apathy of the architects and artists. Mr. Lovell then outlined the steps being taken at present to bring up the rising architects, artists, and the general community with a better appreciation of beauty. There were certain definite rules which enabled the ordinary person not only to see whether a building was ugly, but to see why it was ugly, because of certain governing fundamental rules. The first question was: "What is beauty?" It was difficult to define, but he thought the best definition was: "A combination of forms and conditions which brought a pleasurable expression or feeling to the mind." There were five main headings in design. The first thing which constituted a good building design was that it typified its purpose, that the building told its own tale and illustrated its purpose—for example, a church represented a church and not a casino. The next important thing was mass, to get a dominating pivotal point or feature. The third was balance, the next proportion, and the last contrast—the contrast of light and

shades, voids, and solids and ornaments. It was in ornaments that most people went wrong.

THE ARCHITECTS' AND SURVEYORS' APPROVED SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the Architects' and Surveyors' Approved Society was held at the Surveyors' Institution, London, by permission of the Council of the Institution. The following were unanimously elected to serve on the Committee of Management for 1929-30:—

Messrs. Ian MacAlister and Herbert Shepherd, F.R.I.B.A. (representing the R.I.B.A.), H. D. Searles-Wood, F.R.I.B.A., A. Goddard, C.B.E., and R. G. Strachan, F.S.I. (representing the Surveyors' Institution), O. H. Cooke, M.C., M.A., and J. W. Denington, L.R.I.B.A. (representing the Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants), John Mitchell, W. J. D. Import, F.A.I., A. A. Beckham, Arthur Scandrett, H. Worley, Albert Knight, P. Scott Martin, F. R. Yerbury (representing the Architectural Association).

Mr. A. Goddard was unanimously re-elected chairman, and Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood treasurer, for 1929-30.

The Chairman said that the benefit fund of the Society still stood at a very satisfactory figure, and a further sum of £600 had been invested in 3½ per cent. Conversion Loan.

He pointed out "those already insured through other Societies or through the Post Office can be transferred to us in April and October each year with effect from the ensuing January 1 and July 1; notice of desire to transfer must always be sent to the old Society on the prescribed form, obtainable from our office."

CUMBERLAND ARCHITECTS

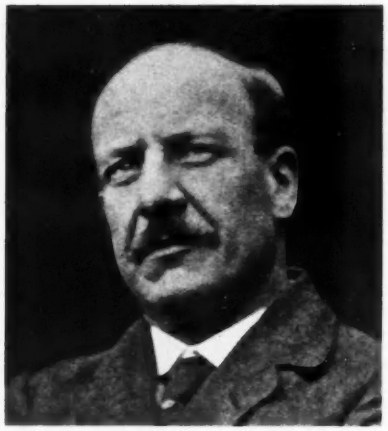
The Cumberland Branch of the Northern Architectural Association met to hear the president's adjudication of the students' drawings, submitted in the measured drawing competition, for prizes offered by the branch chairman (Mr. T. Taylor Scott). There was a good competition among the students, who had produced some excellent drawings of St. Aidan's Church, Carlisle; Tullie House, Carlisle; the Athenæum, Carlisle (now the new Savings Bank); Lanercost Priory, and of examples from Corby Castle. The president (Mr. J. H. Martindale) gave a criticism of the drawings, and awarded Mr. T. Taylor Scott's prizes as follows: First prize (two guineas), Mr. Beattie; second prize (one guinea), Mr. E. Taylor. The chairman thanked the president for his adjudication, and the company thanked Mr. T. Taylor Scott for offering the prizes.

OBITUARY

HALLAM CARTER PEGG: 1862–1929

The death has occurred, at the age of sixty-seven, of Mr. Hallam Carter Pegg, F.R.I.B.A., the well-known architect who specialized in schools and mental homes. A man of tremendous activity, for some months he had been at home through ill-health, but had not ceased to direct his business.

Mr. Carter Pegg was born at Nottingham, and was articled to Thomas Hine, father of his late partner, G. T. Hine, who died in 1915, since when he had worked alone. Prior to the appointment of a permanent



The late Hallam Carter Pegg.

adviser the firm was responsible for most of the architectural work undertaken by the Lunacy Commissioners.

Mr. Pegg was highly successful as a designer of schools on modern lines at very low cost. When Mr. Runciman was President of the Board of Education he mentioned Croydon in the House of Commons as an example of school premises built economically, but without sacrifice of durability or efficiency. Mr. Pegg's work at Croydon began in 1898 with the Ecclesbourne School, and his last work of the kind was the Long Lane School. His success here led to his special appointment for similar work at Hornsey. He also carried out the recently opened nurses' home at the Croydon Mental Hospital and additions to the High School for Girls, Wellesley Road, Croydon, and had been provisionally chosen for recommendation as architect for the proposed Addiscombe Grammar School.

Towards the close of the war he acted as Brick Controller for England and Wales, entirely without remuneration. At the time of his death Mr. Pegg had in hand the completion of mental deficiency colonies at St. Albans, Leeds, Swansea, and Merthyr (joint). He is survived by a widow and two sons. As a freemason he was associated with the Lyric Chapter.

JOHN HINTON GALL: 1847–1929

The death took place at Inverness of Mr. John Hinton Gall, F.R.I.B.A., one of the best-known architects in Inverness and the Highlands. He was eighty-two years of age. Mr. Gall served his apprenticeship with the firm of Messrs. Cousin and Ormiston, architects and surveyors, Edinburgh, and in 1872 was chosen from a list of candidates and appointed principal assistant to the firm of Messrs. Matthews and Lawrie, architects, Inverness, and occupied the position for fifteen years. He was engaged in executing plans and specifications of many fine buildings in the Highlands, including the offices of the Highland Railway and Inverness Town Hall. On Mr. Lawrie's death in 1887 Mr. Gall took over the business, and had conducted it ever since. He was responsible for the plans and specifications of many prominent public buildings in Inverness town and county, Ross, and Sutherland. Many were secured in open competition, including the artistic Inverness War Memorial and the large baronial war memorial in Stornaway.

CHARLES CLARKE: 1870–1929

Mr. Charles Clarke, general managing director of Waygood-Otis, Ltd., passed away on Thursday morning last, January 31, after a very short illness. He was taken ill only on the previous Wednesday morning, pneumonia quickly developing, and died in his fifty-ninth year. Mr. Clarke had taken an active interest in the lift industry for over forty years, and his loss will be deeply felt by all who came into contact with him. He leaves a widow and two children.

QUEENSWOOD SCHOOL

The general contractors for the chapel at Queenswood School, Potters Bar, illustrated on page 256, were Messrs. Sheppard Brothers, Snakes Lane, Woodford Green. The bricks were supplied by Messrs. W. T. Lamb & Sons, builders' merchants, Pontifex House, Shoe Lane, E.C.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. H. B. Archer, F.S.I., architect and surveyor, has moved to Masonic Buildings, Little Park Street, Coventry. Telephone No. 4545.

Mr. H. Kent Atkins, P.A.S.I., A.M.I.STRUCT.E., has commenced practice as a chartered surveyor at 10 King's Bench Walk, Temple, London, E.C.4. Telephone: Central 1705. And at 2 Talbot Road, Carshalton, Surrey. Telephone: 2347 Wallington.

Mr. Walter Hollis Cheadle, of Shrubbery Road, Weston-super-Mare, retired architect and county surveyor of Staffordshire, left £9,852 (net personalty £7,708).

IN PARLIAMENT

BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

Mr. Chamberlain informed Mr. Walter de Frece that the number of subsidy houses built in England and Wales during the year ended December 31, 1928, was 104,335, of which 46,628 were built by private enterprise. In addition there were 64,624 houses built by private enterprise without State assistance during the twelve months ended September 30.

Replying to Mr. Day, Mr. Chamberlain said that 273,229 houses were completed in England and Wales during the year ended September 30, 1927.

Sir A. Holbrook asked the Minister of Health whether his attention had been called to the use of foreign tiles to roof Liverpool Corporation houses built by direct labour; whether any subsidy was granted in respect of these houses; and whether he would consider, in all cases where subsidy was made, that all material used should be of British manufacture?

Sir K. Wood said that the Minister was aware of the circumstances indicated in the first part of the question. Subsidy was being paid on the houses in question. With regard to the last part of the question, section 10 of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, provided that, in approving proposals for the construction of houses, the Minister of Health should not impose any conditions which would prevent the materials required being purchased in the cheapest market at home or abroad. The Government had, however, urged local authorities to arrange that all contracts for or incidental to works carried out by them should, in the absence of special circumstances, be placed in this country. The Minister understood that in the present case the course adopted had resulted in a substantial saving of cost.

Sir Joseph Nall asked the Minister of Health whether he was aware of the position arising under the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925, whereby occupiers having been required to give particulars of their property received no written notice of their new assessment; that the provisions of the Act regarding notices of appeal against assessments in the draft lists and the period within which appeals might be lodged were being differently interpreted by various authorities; that owing to the absence of written notices of assessment many occupiers would be unaware of increased assessments until they received demand notes for rates, by which time it would be too late to appeal against the assessment; and whether, in order to clarify the procedure and preserve the right of appeal to occupiers, he would take steps to provide for written notice of assessment being served upon every occupier affected by a revised assessment?

Mr. Chamberlain said that under the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925, as amended by the Rating and Valuation Act, 1928, it was not necessary to notify an individual occupier of an increase of his assessment. The position in this respect was the same as it was under the general law formerly in force in England and Wales (outside London). If an occupier who was aggrieved by any incorrectness or unfairness in the draft valuation list, as deposited, omitted to lodge an objection thereto within the prescribed time, it was still open to him to make a proposal for the amendment of the approved list after it had come into force. Any such proposal must be considered and determined by the Assessment Committee in the same way as if it were an objection to the draft list, and the decision on the proposal would operate from the beginning of the rating period in which the proposal was made. In the circumstances he did not consider that there was any necessity for an alteration of the existing statutory provisions.

NEW INVENTIONS

[The following particulars of new inventions are specially compiled for THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office. All inquiries concerning inventions, patents, and specifications should be addressed to the Editor, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. For copies of the full specifications here enumerated readers should apply to the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.2. The price is 1s. each.]

LATEST PATENT APPLICATIONS

1629. Bennetts, J. H. Concrete, etc., key strip. January 17.

1554. Campbell, G. Cement for setting tiles. January 16.

1417. Diespeker & Co., Ltd. Reinforced concrete floors, etc. January 15.

1648. Fairbrass, H. Building construction. January 17.

1668. Hackford, J. E. Cementitious compound. January 17.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED

288594. Bastian-Morley Co. Heating apparatus.

303768. Barratt, S. H. H. Floors, walls, and the like to facilitate their use as heating elements.

279096. Siemens-Bauunion Ges. Kommanditges. Joint connection for trussed or framed structures.

303962. Gill, H. Openwork steel flooring steps or gratings.

304069. Godenir, A. Reinforced concrete and like buildings.

ABSTRACT PUBLISHED

301538. Cocking, W. C., 10 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London. Floors.

COMPETITION CALENDAR

The conditions of the following competitions have been received by the R.I.B.A.:

February 13. Art Gallery to be erected in Christchurch, New Zealand, under the R. E. McDougall gift. Amount to be expended, £25,000. Competition in two stages. 1st stage: Pencil sketches from which will be selected by the assessor three designs, each of the authors to receive £100 honorarium. 2nd stage: The authors of the three selected designs to compete and the one adjudged the winner by the Jury of Award will be employed as architect. Open to all architects on the Register of the R.I.B.A. and all affiliated Institutions. Assessor: Mr. S. Hurst Seager, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A. Jury of Award: the Donor; the Rev. J. K. Archer (who is at present the Mayor of Christchurch); Mr. R. Wallwork, Director of the Canterbury College School of Art, Christchurch (and at present the President of the Canterbury Society of Arts); and the Assessor. Particulars from the Office of the High Commissioner for New Zealand, the Strand, London, or from Mr. J. S. Neville, Town Clerk, Christchurch, New Zealand.

February 15. Municipal Buildings and Market Hall in Whitby Road, Ellesmere Port. Assessor: Mr. T. R. Milburn, F.R.I.B.A. Premiums: £100, £75, and £50. Particulars from the Clerk to the Council, Council Offices, Ellesmere Port. Deposit £1 1s.

March 31. Erection of a monument to the Liberator Bolivar in the City of Quito. The Ecuadorean Minister in Paris and two members of the Sociedad Bolivariana of Quito, residing in Paris, will form a committee to organize and carry out the competition. A jury of four members, composed of experts, artists, and art critics, will judge the works presented. The designs, "Esbozos" (drawings or sketches), "maquettes," etc., which it is desired to present must be forwarded to the Legation of Ecuador, 91 Avenue Wagram, Paris, not later than March 31. The sum of 2,000,000 French francs is available for the erection of the monument. This sum includes the fees of the artist who will carry out the work, either by himself or with others acting under his direction. Honourable mention will be awarded to the authors of the designs adjudged second and third. The decision of the jury will be submitted to the Sociedad Bolivariana of Quito for ratification, prior to the contract with the author of the selected design being signed.

No Date. R.I.B.A. competition for the design of a Garage in the theatre area of London. Prize money presented by Mr. H. S. Horne, 74, Park Street, London, W.1. Competition open to architects and students of architecture of British nationality. First prize £350. In addition £140 will be divided at the discretion of the assessors between competitors whose designs are considered especially meritorious. It should be pointed out: 1: That the whole competition is hypothetical. 2: That there is no intention on the part of the R.I.B.A. to convey the impression that the building will be executed. 3: That the designs and drawings will remain the property of the competitors. The site is purposely left indefinite so as to give full scope for new ideas on this interesting subject. Particulars from the R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

The WOOLWICH B.C. is to borrow £41,000 for housing advances.

*

The L.C.C. is to construct a nurses' home at the BANSTEAD asylum at an estimated cost of £22,500.

*

The HACKNEY B.C. is to borrow £47,757 for a revised scheme for the erection of ninety-two maisonnettes at Dudlington Road.

*

The Education Committee has decided to erect an elementary school for about 950 scholars in Long Drive, EAST ACTON.

*

The L.C.C. has prepared plans for the erection of forty-four tenements at Harwood Road, FULHAM. The cost is estimated at £34,000.

*

A site has now been obtained by the London Congregational Union in Eversfield Gardens on the Watling estate, HENDON, for the erection of a church.

*

The MANCHESTER Education Committee is to erect an elementary school in Parr's Wood Road on the Ladybarn housing estate.

*

Plans for the erection of buildings on Trafalgar Square, CHELSEA, have been passed by the L.C.C. on the understanding that part of that space is to be kept open to the public.

*

The L.C.C. expects to commence the scheme for the reconstruction and enlargement of the ALDWYCH tram subway, in order to enable it to be used by double-deck trams, next June. The work will take about eighteen months to complete.

*

The Housing Committee of the TAUNTON Rural District Council has decided to ask the Council to sanction the erection forthwith under the provisions of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, of not more than forty additional houses.

*

The greatest real estate deal in the history of NEW YORK has just been concluded. It involves over £50,000,000 and calls for the razing of nearly eleven acres of buildings in the heart of Manhattan, to make way for the new Metropolitan Opera House. More than 200 houses will be pulled down and, provided the negotiations are satisfactorily concluded with the Metropolitan Opera Company, the new Opera House will be constructed on the site.

*

The WAKEFIELD Corporation has decided to erect seven shops and fourteen garages on the site at the junction of George and Green and Dewsbury Roads.

Plans passed by the WAKEFIELD Corporation: Alterations and additions, "Swan with Two Necks," Westgate, for Messrs. Kitson, Parish and Ledgard; additions, Portobello Hotel, for the Peoples' Refreshment Houses Association; additions, Whinney Moor Hotel, for Mr. P. M. Fraser; offices and stores, Denby Dale Road, for Mr. H. Hainsworth; church, Southern and Western By-pass Road, Horbury Road, for Sir Chas. Nicholson and Messrs. W. Wrigley and Son, on behalf of the committee of the Lupset Church Appeal; shop, Dewsbury Road, for Messrs. Kay and Lunan.

*

The WAKEFIELD Corporation has received sanction to borrow £22,250 for the erection of fifty houses on the Lupset estate.

*

The WAKEFIELD Corporation has considered the recommendation of the Corporate Property Committee that the proposed new baths be erected on the site of the Crown Brewery fronting to Almshouse Lane, but decided that a plan be prepared showing where the proposed baths will stand in relation to the layout of the streets of the city.

*

The WAKEFIELD Corporation has decided to prepare details of the accommodation required for the provision of a joint branch library and child welfare centre to serve the Belle Vue and Sandal areas, and asked the city surveyor to prepare sketch plans for such erection on land fronting to Agbrigg Road. The Education Committee is to be requested to indicate whether it desires to include the provision of a school clinic in this scheme.

*

The Salvation Army is to erect a hostel for women at Chicksand Street, STEPNEY.

*

The Lanarkshire Joint Committee is obtaining a site in Sunnybank Street, GLASGOW, for the erection of a clinic.

*

The Scottish Board of Health has approved the plans of the child welfare centre proposed to be erected at the corner of Richard Street and Paterson Street, Anderson, by the GLASGOW Corporation.

*

The POPLAR B.C. has obtained sanction to borrow £10,000 for the building of Weston Street Baths.

*

The Grampian Electricity Supply Company is seeking powers to construct additional generating stations and works to extend the area of supply in SCOTLAND.

*

The GRAVESEND Corporation has decided to obtain tenders for the erection of a further thirty houses on the King's Farm estate.

The GLASGOW Corporation Tramways Committee has considered a report for bus accommodation at the Parkhead depot, and recommends that tenders be invited for the erection of the proposed additions, at an estimated cost of £15,000.

*

The CROYDON Corporation Libraries Committee has prepared plans and estimates for the erection of a branch library on the site at the London Road corner of Beatrice Avenue, Norbury. The estimated cost is £16,000.

*

Negotiations are to be opened by the CROYDON Corporation for 46 acres of the Beckenham golf course for the purpose of the erection of houses.

*

Plans passed by the BEXHILL Corporation: Two houses, Plemont Gardens, for Messrs. Cave and Brookes, Ltd.; additions, St. John's School, Collington Avenue, for Mr. J. E. Maynard; two shops, eight garages, and four houses, Cooden Sea Road and Cooden Drive, for Messrs. Tubbs and Messer; house, Westcourt Drive, for Messrs. Virley and Heather; house, Plemont Gardens, for Mr. Elkington; alterations, 1 Channel View, for Messrs. Callow and Callow; alterations, New Inn, Sidley, for Mr. F. W. Pearey, for the Kemp Town Brewery; three houses, Holland Avenue and Turkey Road, for Mr. J. H. Lye; house, Jameson Road, for Mr. G. H. Gray.

*

The LEICESTER Corporation is selling land on the Coleman Road estate to Mr. Horace Frearson for the erection of thirty houses thereon.

*

The COVENTRY Corporation Housing Committee has adopted a scheme for the layout for the street and sewer works on the Hill Farm housing site at a cost of £47,333.

*

The COVENTRY Corporation has prepared a scheme for the improvement of various commons and parks at an estimated cost of £24,559.

*

The COVENTRY Corporation recommends a scheme for a public abattoir with a meat market and other adjuncts near the Butts at an estimated cost of £100,975.

*

The WOOLWICH B.C. is raising a loan of £60,900 for the erection of 121 houses on the Eltham estate.

*

At a meeting of the GUILDFORD Corporation Housing Committee, the borough surveyor submitted a plan of a suggested layout on land on the west side of Southway Avenue, outside the borough, providing for the erection of 104 houses, and the committee recommends inviting tenders for the work.

The Board of Education has given general approval to the sketch plans for the erection of a secondary school at DORKING.

*

Sir Giles Gilbert Scott submitted plans to the L.C.C. for the layout of streets and the construction of a block of flats on the Foundling Hospital site, BLOOMSBURY, but the Council resolved not to sanction the scheme because two of the new streets would not be open at both ends. The architect having intimated that he is prepared to accept conditions provided the resolution is withdrawn, the Council's decision has been postponed.

*

Plans passed by the LEWISHAM B.C.: Garage and workshop, Bargery Road, for Mr. T. A. Boughton; seven houses, Woodcombe Crescent, for Mr. F. G. Barnes; two houses, Exbury Road, for Messrs. Durling and Collins; house, Taylor's Lane, for Messrs. Noyes and Howes.

*

The Hampshire Education Committee is to erect an elementary school at COWPLAIN to accommodate 350, at a cost of £15,710.

*

Plans passed by the GUILDFORD Corporation: House and garage, Pewley Hill, for Mr. W. H. Scoffham; offices, Old Castle Brewery, Portsmouth Road, for the Guildford Glass Works; enclosure to railway siding, factory, Woodbridge Road, for Messrs. Dennis Bros., Ltd.; house, Joseph's Road, for Mrs. A. Holford; workshop and store, London and York Road, for Messrs. Rice and Harper; house, Poltimore Road, for Mr. F. E. Johnson; house and garage, London Road, for Miss Dyer; house and garage, Epsom Road, for Mr. R. J. Porter; house, Woodbridge Hill, for Dr. O. Brown; two houses, Aldershot Road, for Mr. R. C. Whitemore; house, Foxenden Road, for the trustees of Stoke Church Institute.

*

Plans passed by the HACKNEY B.C.: Buildings, Lower Clapton Road, for Messrs. G. R. Farrow and S. R. Turner; building, Stamford Hill, abutting Ravensdale Road, for Mr. S. A. S. Yeo; garages, Lingwood Road and Craven Walk, for Mr. F. W. Smith; garages, Wellington Road and Shacklewell Lane; power house, Ash Grove Works, Ash Grove, for Messrs. Burn Bros. (London), Ltd.

*

The LEWISHAM B.C. Housing Committee has directed the borough surveyor to prepare an approximate estimate of the cost of the development of the Winchfield Road site, by the provision of twenty-four four-roomed flats and forty-eight three-roomed flats.

*

A building estate is to be developed at One Tree Hill, GUILDFORD, by Mr. D. Grazebrook.

*

The L.C.C. is to erect another block of flats with fifty-four tenements on the Whitmore estate, HOXTON.

Plans passed by the TYNEMOUTH Corporation: Two houses, Links Road, Cullercoats, for Mr. W. H. Browse; alterations, 1 Cliff Terrace, Cullercoats, for Mr. C. Jarman; alterations, Dene House, Albert Edward Docks, for Messrs. Marshall and Tweedy, for the Tyne Improvement Commissioners; conversion of traffic offices to dwellings, Northumberland Dock, for Messrs. Marshall and Tweedy; two houses, The Broadway, for Mr. J. R. Wallace; house, Burdon Street, Percy Main, for Messrs. H. D. Burton, Ltd.; public hall, St. Andrew's Mission, Hawkey's Lane, Preston, for Mr. W. Stockdale, for Christ Church Council; offices, Tynemouth Road, North Shields, for Messrs. G. Park, Ltd., for Mr. W. Stockdale; two houses, Otterburn Road, for Mr. A. K. Tasker; four houses and shops, St. George's Road, Cullercoats, for Mr. J. R. Wallace; workshop and offices, Percy Square, for Mr. J. Carruthers.

*

Plans passed by the CROYDON Corporation: Twelve houses and four garages, Oakhill Road, for Mr. W. T. Cripps; alterations and additions, "Wheelwrights' Arms," Southbridge Road, for Mr. C. R. Riches; six houses, Crest Road, for Mr. G. W. Peachey; stores and workshop, Cherry Orchard Road, for Messrs. Creed & Co.; alterations and additions, 16-18 Church Street, for Messrs. J. S. Quilter and Son; four houses, Hurst View Road, for Mr. G. Peskett; warehouse, Gladstone Road, for Mr. S. R. Docking; thirty-two houses, Ladbrook, Thirsk, Dunkeld, and Oban Roads, for Mr. S. Jeffries; twenty-five houses and twelve garages, Earlswood Road, and six houses, London Road, for Messrs. F. T. Woodings and Sons; alterations and setting back, 74-78 North End, for Mr. E. Bates; thirty-two garages, Grange Road, for Messrs. Scratchley Bros.; twenty-two houses and fourteen garages, Briar Avenue, for Mr. H. Macintosh; workshop and garages, Whitehorse Lane, for Messrs. Ward and Paterson; sixteen flats, Warham Road, for Mr. H. J. Linfoot; alterations and additions, 115-123 High Street, Thornton Heath, for Messrs. Berney and Son; shops and offices, North End, for Messrs. Browett Taylor & Co.; two houses, Stanton Road, for Mr. R. Cohen; alterations and additions, 19-21 George Street, for Messrs. J. Barker & Co., Ltd.; shop, Bank Buildings, Brighton Road, for Boots Cash Chemists, Ltd.; two houses and garages, Briar Avenue, for Mr. H. Macintosh; alterations and additions, 37 High Street, South Norwood, for Mr. E. Bates; thirty-four houses, Biggin Hill, Covington Gardens, and St. Oswald's Road, for Messrs. Thomas and Son.

*

The L.C.C. Education Committee has obtained a site in Hope Street, ISLINGTON, for the erection of an elementary school.

*

The L.C.C. Education Committee is to erect an elementary school for 800 children at NEW ELTHAM.

Plans passed by the ILFORD Corporation: Two bungalows, Woodford Avenue, for Mr. T. Anders; roads and sewers, Mossford Green estate, for Mr. W. J. Hobbs; roads and sewers, Danehurst Gardens and Inglehurst Gardens, for Mr. A. E. Wright; alterations and additions, 177-183 High Road, for Mr. T. Jay Evans; fifteen houses and garages, Coniston Gardens, for Messrs. Brand and White, Ltd.; additions, Becontree Social Club, Winding Way, for Mr. T. F. Ingram; three houses, Chichester Gardens, six houses, Chelmsford Gardens, and seven houses, The Drive, for Mr. A. P. Griggs; six houses, Collingwood Gardens, for Mr. A. Smith; alterations, 107 High Road, for Messrs. Freeman, Hardy and Willis, Ltd.; six houses and garages, Horns Road, for Mr. E. Meredith; three shops, Ilford Lane, for Mr. J. Aylott; labour hall, High Road, for Mr. W. J. Cearns; nine houses, Tomswood Hill, for Mr. E. Meredith; fourteen garages, High View Parade, Woodford Avenue, for Mr. T. Anders; twenty-two houses, Middleton Gardens and Milton Crescent, for Mr. J. Aldridge; alterations and additions, "Rose and Crown," Ilford Hill High Road, for Mr. S. A. S. Yeo; roads and sewers, Meadway, Dawlish Drive, Ashburton Avenue, Tavistock Gardens, Brixham Gardens, and Chudleigh Crescent, for Mr. J. R. Leftley; roads and sewers, Westrow Gardens and Levitt Gardens, for Messrs. J. W. Moore and Son, Ltd.

*

The Surrey Education Committee has acquired five sites on the L.C.C. estate at St. Helier, MORDEN, for the erection of elementary schools.

*

The Surrey Education Committee is to erect a central school at WALTON and to make provision for the erection of a new infants' school.

*

The Board of Education has approved the sketch plans of the proposed secondary school to be erected by the Surrey Education Committee at FRIMLEY.

*

Plans passed by the NORTHAMPTON Corporation: Two houses, Glasgow Street, for Messrs. W. S. Brown and Son; alterations, The Albion Inn, Regent Square, for Messrs. P. Phipps & Co., Ltd.; alterations, The Greyhound Inn, Market Street, for Messrs. P. Phipps & Co., Ltd.; two houses, Meadway, Weston Favell, for Mr. R. S. Ashby; house, Church Road, Duston, for Mr. D. Gardam.

*

Plans passed by the CHORLEY Corporation: Store, Chorley Works, for Leyland Motors, Ltd.; conversion of Chorcliffe House into six self-contained flats for the Rev. C. G. Roffe-Silvester; store, Lyons Lane, for the Chorley Co-operative Society, Ltd.; bungalow, Froom Street, for Messrs. R. Gardiner and Sons; extensions, 19-21 Chapel Street, for Mr. E. Ball.

RATES OF WAGES

The initial letter opposite each entry indicates the grade under the Ministry of Labour schedule. The district is that to which the borough is assigned in the same schedule. Column I gives the rates for craftsmen; Column II for labourers; the rate for craftsmen working at trades in which a separate rate maintains is given in a footnote. The table is a selection only. Particulars for lesser localities not included may be obtained upon application in writing.

			I	II
			s. d.	s. d.
A_1	ABERDARE	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_1	Abergavenny	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B	Abingdon ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Accrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Addlestone	S. Counties	1 6	1 1
A_2	Addleston	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Adlington	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Airdrie ..	N.W. Counties	1 3	11½
C	Aldeburgh	E. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Altrincham	N.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
B_3	Appleby ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_3	Atherstone	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B_3	Aylesbury ..			
B_1	BANBURY ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B	Bangor ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½ *
A	Barnard Castle	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barnsley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Barnstaple	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Barrow ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barry ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Basingstoke	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
B	Bath ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Batley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Bedford ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Berwick-on-Tweed	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Bewdley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_3	Bicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Birkenhead	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A	Birmingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bishop Auckland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackburn	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackpool	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blyth ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Bognor ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Bolton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Boston ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Bournemouth	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Bovey Tracey	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Bradford ..	Yorhshire	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Brentwood	E. Counties	1 6	1 2
A	Bridgend ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B_2	Bridgwater	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0½
A_1	Bridlington	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Brighouse ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Brighton ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Bristol ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Brixham ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Bromsgrove	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
C	Bromyard ..	Mid. Counties	1 3	11½
A	Burnley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burslem ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burton-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bury ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Buxton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	CAMBRIDGE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Canterbury	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Cardiff ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Carlisle ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Carmarthen	S. Wales & M.	1 5	1 1½
B_1	Carnarvon	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Carnforth ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Castleford	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Chatham ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Chelmsford	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Cheltenham	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1
A	Chester ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Chesterfield	Mid. Counties	*1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Chichester	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Chorley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Cirencester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Clitheroe ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Clydebank	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Coalville ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B	Colchester ..	E. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Colne ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1
A_2	Colwyn Bay	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Consett ..	N.E. Coast	1 6	1 1
A_2	Conway ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Coventry ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Crewe ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1
A_2	Cumberland	.....		
A	DARLINGTON	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Darwen ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Deal ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Denbigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1
A	Derby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Dewsbury	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Didcot ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 1½
A	Doncaster	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Dorchester	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_3	Driffield ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Droitwich	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Dudley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Dundee ..	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Durham ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	EASTBOURNE	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1¼
A_1	Ebbw Vale	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Edinburgh	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	E. Glamorganshire & Monmouthshire	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Exeter ..	S.W. Counties	*1 6½	1 2
B_2	Exmouth ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	FELIXSTOWE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Filey ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1
A	Fleetwood ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Folkestone	S. Counties	1 4	1 0½
A	Frodsham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Frome ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	GATESHEAD	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Gillingham	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Gloucester	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Goole ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
B	Gosport ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_3	Grantham	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Gravesend	S. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Greenock ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Grimsby ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Guildford ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	HALIFAX	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hanley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Harrogate	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hartlepools	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Harwich ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Hastings ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Hatfield ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1
A_2	Hereford ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B	Hertford ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Heysham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_1	Howden ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Huddersfield	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hull ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	ILKLEY ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Immingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Ipswich ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 1½
C	Isle of Wight	S. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	JARROW ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	KEIGHLEY	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Kendal ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Keswick ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Kettering ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	King's Lynn	E. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	LANCASTER	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Leamington	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Leeds ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leek ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Lewes ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_3	Lichfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lincoln ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Liverpool ..	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A	Llandudno	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1
A_3	Llanelly ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	London (12 miles radius)		1 9	1 4
	Do. (12-15 miles radius)		1 8½	1 3½
A	Long Eaton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Loughborough	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Luton ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Lytham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	MACCLESFIELD	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Maidstone	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Malvern ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Manchester	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Mansfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Margate ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Matlock ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Merthyr ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Middlesbrough	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Middlewich	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Minehead ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Monmouth	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Morecambe	S. and E. Glamorganshire N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	NANTWICH	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Neath ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nelson ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newcastle ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newport ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Normanton	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Northampton	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	North Staffs.	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	North Shields	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Norwich ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Nottingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nuneaton ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	OAKHAM ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Oldham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Oswestry ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1
B	Oxford ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	PAISLEY ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Pembroke	S. Wales & M.	1 4	1 0
A	Perth ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Peterborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1
A	Plymouth	S.W. Counties	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Pontefract	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Pontypridd	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B	Portsmouth	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Preston ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	QUEENSFERRY	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	READING	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Reigate ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Retford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1
A_1	Rhondda Valley	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_3	Ripon ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A	Rochdale ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Rochester ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Ruabon ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Rugby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Rugeley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1
A	Runcorn ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	ST. ALBANS	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	St. Helens ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Salisbury ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
B_2	Scarborough	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A_1	Scunthorpe	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Sheffield ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Shipley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Shrewsbury	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Skipton ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_3	Slough ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Solihull ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_3	South'pton	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_3	Southend-on-Sea	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Southport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	S. Shields ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stafford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Stockport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stockton-on-Tees	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stoke-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Stroud ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Sunderland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swadlincote	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swansea ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B	Swindon ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	TAMWORTH	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Taunton ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Teeside Dist.	N.E. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Teignmouth	S.W. Coast	1 5½	1 1½
A	Todmorden	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Torquay ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
C	Truro ..	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
B_1	Tunbridge Wells	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Tunstall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Tyne District	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	WAKEFIELD	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Walsall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Warrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Warwick ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Wellingborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Weston-s-Mare	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Whitby ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 2
A	Widnes ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Wigan ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Winchester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Windsor ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Wolverhampton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Worcester	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Worksop ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 2
A_1	Wrexham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Wycombe	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	YARMOUTH	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Yeovil ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	York ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2

* In these areas the rates of wages for certain trades (usually painters and plasterers) vary slightly from those given.

The rates for each trade in any given area will be sent on request.

PRICES CURRENT

The wages are the Union rates current in London at the time of publication. The prices are for good quality material, and are intended to cover delivery at works, wharf, station, or yard as customary, but will vary according to quality and quantity. The measured prices are based upon the foregoing, and include usual builders' profits. Though every care has been taken in its compilation it is impossible to guarantee the accuracy of the list, and readers are advised to have the figures confirmed by trade inquiry.

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

EXCAVATOR, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* NAVVY, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* TIMBERMAN, 1*s.* 5½*d. per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour;* WATCHMAN, 7*s.* 6*d. per shift.*

Broken brick or stone, 2 in., per yd.	£0	11	6
Thames ballast, per yd.	0	10	0
Pit gravel, per yd.	0	15	0
Pit sand, per yd.	0	12	6
Washed sand, per yd.	0	15	0

Screened ballast or gravel, add 10 per cent. per yd.
Clinker, breeze, etc., prices according to locality.

Portland cement, per ton	£2	8	0
Lias lime, per ton	2	0	0

Sacks charged extra at 1*s.* 9*d. each and credited when returned at* 1*s.* 6*d.*

Transport hire per day:

Cart and horse	£1	3	0	*Trailer*	£0	15	0
3-ton motor lorry	3	15	0	*Steam roller*	4	5	0
Steam lorry, 5-ton	4	0	0	*Water cart*	1	5	0

EXCAVATING and throwing out in ordinary earth not exceeding 6 ft. deep, basis price, per yd. cube . 0 3 0
Exceeding 6 ft., but under 12 ft., add 30 per cent.
In stiff clay, add 30 per cent.
In underpinning, add 100 per cent.
In rock, including blasting, add 225 per cent.
If basketed out, add 80 per cent. to 150 per cent.
Headings, including timbering, add 400 per cent.

RETURN, fill, and ram, ordinary earth, per yd.	£0	1	6
SPREAD and level, including wheeling, per yd.	0	1	6
FILLING into carts and carting away to a shoot or deposit, per yd. cube	0	10	6
TRIMMING earth to slopes, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
HACKING up old grano. or similar paving, per yd. sup.	0	1	3
PLANKING to excavations, per ft. sup.	0	0	5

DO. over 10 ft. deep, add for each 5 ft. in depth, 30 per cent.

IF left in, add to above prices, per ft. cube	0	2	0
HARDCORE, 2 in. ring, filled and rammed, 4 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	2	1
DO. 6 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	2	10
PUDDLING, per yd. cube	1	10	0
CEMENT CONCRETE, 4-2-1, per yd. cube	2	3	0
DO. 6-2-1, per yd. cube	1	18	0

DO. in upper floors, add 15 per cent.
DO. in reinforced-concrete work, add 20 per cent.
DO. in underpinning, add 60 per cent.

LIAS-LIME CONCRETE, per yd. cube	£1	16	0
BREEZE CONCRETE, per yd. cube	1	7	0
DO. in lintels, etc., per ft. cube	0	1	6
CEMENT concrete 4-2-1 in lintels packed around reinforcement, per ft. cube	0	3	9
FINE concrete benching to bottom of manholes, per ft. cube	0	3	0
FINISHING surface of concrete spade face, per yd. sup.	0	0	9

DRAINER

LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* TIMBERMAN, 1*s.* 5½*d. per hour;* BRICKLAYER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* PLUMBER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* WATCHMAN, 7*s.* 6*d. per shift.*

Stoneware pipes, tested quality, 4 in. per ft.	£0	0	10
DO. *6 in., per ft.*	0	1	3
DO. *9 in., per ft.*	0	2	3
Cast-iron pipes, coated, 9 ft. lengths, 4 in., per yd.	0	5	6
DO. *6 in., per yd.*	0	8	0
Portland cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.			
Leadwool, per cwt.	£2	0	0
Gaskin, per lb.	0	0	4½

STONEWARE DRAINS, jointed in cement, tested pipes, 4 in., per ft.	0	4	3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0	5	0
DO. 9 in., per ft.	0	7	9
CAST-IRON DRAINS, jointed in lead, 4 in., per ft.	0	8	3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0	10	3

Note.—These prices include digging concrete bed and filling for normal depths, and are average prices.
Fittings in Stoneware and Iron according to type. *See* Trade Lists.

BRICKLAYER

BRICKLAYER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour.*

London stocks, per M.	£4	5	0
Flettons, per M.	3	0	0
White facing bricks, per M.	5	0	0
Multi-coloured facings, per M.	7	7	9
Best red facings, per M.	7	7	9
Rubbers, 9¾ in., per M.	12	0	6
Staffordshire blue, per M.	9	10	0
Firebricks, 2½ in., per M.	9	0	0
Glazed salt, white, and ivory stretchers, per M.	22	10	0
DO. *headers, per M.*	21	0	0
Colours, extra, per M.	5	10	0
Seconds, less, per M.	1	0	0

Cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.

Lime, grey stone, per ton	£2	15	0
Mixed lime mortar, per yd.	1	6	0
Dampcourse, in rolls of 4½ in., per roll	0	2	6
DO. *9 in. per roll*	0	4	9
DO. *14 in. per roll*	0	7	6
DO. *18 in. per roll*	0	9	6
BRICKWORK in stone lime mortar, Flettons or equal, per rod	32	0	0
DO. in cement do., per rod	35	0	0

DO. in stocks, add 25 per cent. per rod.
DO. in blues, add 100 per cent. per rod.
DO. circular on plan, add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in backing to masonry, add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in raising on old walls, etc., add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in underpinning, add 20 per cent. per rod.

HALF-BRICK walls in stocks in cement mortar (1–3), per ft. sup	£0	1	0
BEDDING plates in cement mortar, per ft. run	0	0	3
BEDDING window or door frames, per ft. run	0	0	3
LEAVING chases 2½ in. deep for edges of concrete floors not exceeding 6 in. thick, per ft. run	0	0	2
CUTTING do. in old walls in cement, per ft. run	0	0	4
CUTTING, toothing and bonding new work to old (labour and materials), per ft. sup.	0	0	7
TERRA-COTTA flue pipes 9 in. diameter, jointed in fireclay, including all cuttings, per ft. run	0	3	6
DO. 14 ft. by 9 in. do., per ft. run	0	6	0
FLAUNCHING chimney pots, each	0	2	0
CUTTING and pinning ends of timbers, etc., in cement	0	1	0
FACINGS fair, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	3
DO. picked stocks, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	7
DO. red rubbers gauged and set in putty, per ft. sup. extra	0	4	9
DO. in salt white or ivory glazed, per ft. sup. extra	0	5	6
TUCK pointing, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	10
WEATHER pointing, do. do.	0	0	3
TILE creasing with cement fillet each side per ft. run	0	0	6
GRANOLITHIC PAVING, 1 in., per yd. sup.	0	5	0
DO. 1½ in., per yd. sup.	0	6	0
DO. 2 in. per yd. sup.	0	7	0
If coloured with red oxide, per yd. sup.	0	1	0
If finished with carborundum, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
If in small quantities in finishing to steps, etc., per ft. sup.	0	1	4
Jointing new grano. paving to old, per ft. run	0	0	4
Extra for dishing grano. or cement paving around gullies, each	0	1	6
BITUMINOUS DAMP COURSE, ex rolls, per ft. sup.	0	0	7
ASPHALT (MASTIC) DAMP COURSE, ½ in., per yd. sup	0	8	0
DO. vertical, per yd. sup.	0	11	0
SLATE DAMP COURSE, per ft. sup.	0	0	10
ASPHALT ROOFING (MASTIC) in two thicknesses, ¾ in., per yd.	0	8	6
DO. SKIRTING, 6 in.	0	0	11
BREEZE PARTITION BLOCKS, set in cement, 1½ in. per yd. sup	0	5	3
DO. DO. 3 in.	0	6	6
BREEZE fixing bricks, extra for each	0	0	3

MASON

MASON, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* DO. *fixer,* 1*s.* 10*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d.* per hour; SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour.*

Portland Stone:			
Whitbed, per ft. cube	£0	4	6
Basebed, per ft. cube	0	4	9
Bath stone, per ft. cube	0	3	0

Usual trade extras for large blocks.

York paving, av. 2½ in., per yd. super.	0	10	0
York templates sawn, per ft. cube	0	7	6
Slate shelves, rubbed, 1 in., per ft. sup.	0	2	6

Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.

HOISTING and setting stone, per ft. cube	£0	2	2

DO. for every 10 ft. above 30 ft. add 15 per cent.

PLAIN face Portland basis, per ft. sup.	£0	2	8
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	0
SUNK FACE, per ft. sup.	0	3	9
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	10
JOINTS, arch, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. sunk, per ft. sup.	0	2	7
DO. DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
CIRCULAR-CIRCULAR work, per ft. sup.	1	2	0
PLAIN MOULDING, straight, per inch of girth, per ft. run	0	1	1
DO. circular, do., per ft. run	0	1	4
HALF SAWING, per ft. sup.	0	1	0

Add to the foregoing prices, if in York stone, 35 per cent.
DO. Mansfield, 12½ per cent.
Deduct for Bath, 33⅓ per cent.
DO. for Chilmark, 5 per cent.

SETTING 1 in. slate shelving in cement, per ft. sup.	£0	0	6
RUBBED round nosing to do., per ft. lin.	£0	0	6
YORK STEPS, rubbed T. & R., ft. cub. fixed	1	9	0
YORK SILLS, W. & T., ft. cub. fixed	1	13	0
ARTIFICIAL stone paving, 2 in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO. 2½ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	1	3

SLATER AND TILER

SLATER, 1*s.* 9*d per hour;* TILER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*
N.B.—Tiling is often executed as piecework.

Slates, 1st quality, per 1,200:

Portmadoc Ladies			£13 0 0
Countess			25 0 0
Duchess			32 0 0
Old Delabole	*Med. Grey.*		*Med. Green*
24 in. × 12 in.	£42	11 3	£45 1 0
20 in. × 10 in.	31	4 3	33 0 6
16 in. × 10 in.	20	18 0	22 4 9
14 in. × 8 in.	12	1 0	12 16 3
Green Randoms, per ton			8 3 9
Grey-green do., per ton			7 3 9
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long, per ton			5 13 9

In 4-ton truck loads, delivered Nine Elms station.

Clips, lead per lb.	£0	0	6
Clips, copper, per lb.	0	2	0
Nails, compo, per cwt.	1	6	0
Nails, copper, per lb.	0	1	10

Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.

Hand-made tiles, per M	£5	18	0
Machine-made tiles, per M.	5	8	0
Westmorland slates, large, per ton	9	0	0
DO. *Peggies, per ton*	7	5	0

SLATING, 3 in. lap, compo nails, Portmadoc or equal:

Ladies, per square	£4	0	0
Countess, per square	4	5	0
Duchess, per square	4	10	0
WESTMORLAND, in diminishing courses, per square	6	5	0
CORNISH DO., per square	6	3	0
Add, if vertical, per square approx.	0	13	0
Add, if with copper nails, per square approx.	0	2	6
Double course at eaves, per ft. approx.	0	1	0

SLATING with Old Delabole slates to a 3 in. lap with copper nails, at per square.

	Med. Grey.		Med. Green		
24 in. × 12 in.	£5	0 0	£5	2	0
20 in. × 10 in.	5	5 0	5	10	0
16 in. × 10 in.	4	15 0	5	1	0
14 in. × 8 in.	4	10 0	4	15	0
Green randoms			6	7	0
Grey-green do.			5	9	0
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long			4	13	6

TILING, 4 in. gauge, every 4th course nailed, in hand-made tiles, average per square	4	0	0
DO., machine-made do., per square	3	10	0
Vertical Tiling, including pointing, add 18*s.* 0*d.* per square.			
FIXING lead soakers, per dozen	£0	0	10
STRIPPING old slates and stacking for re-use, and clearing away surplus and rubbish, per square	0	10	0
LABOUR only in laying slates, but including nails, per square	1	0	0

See "Sundries for Asbestos Tiling."

CARPENTER AND JOINER

CARPENTER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* JOINER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Timber, average prices at Docks, London Standard, Scandinavian, etc. (equal to 2nds):

7 × 3, per std.	£23	0	0
11 × 4, per std.	30	0	0

Memel or Equal. Slightly less than foregoing.

Flooring, P.E., 1 in., per sq.	£1	5	0
DO. *T. and G., 1 in., per sq.*	1	5	0
Planed boards, 1 in. × 11 in., per std.	30	0	0
Wainscot oak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	4
Mahogany, Honduras, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	4
DO. *Cuba, per ft. sup. of 1 in.*	0	2	6
DO., *African, per ft. sup.*	0	1	3
Teak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	3
DO., *ft. cube*	0	14	0

FIR fixed in wall plates, lintels, sleepers, etc., per ft. cube	0	5	0
DO. framed in floors, roofs, etc., per ft. cube	0	6	0
DO. framed in trusses, etc., including ironwork, per ft. cube	0	8	6
PITCH PINE, add 33⅓ per cent.			
FIXING only boarding in floors, roofs, etc., per sq.	0	13	6
SARKING FELT laid, 1-ply, per yd.	0	1	6
DO. 3-ply per yd.	0	1	9
CENTERING for concrete, etc., including horsing and striking, per sq.	2	10	0
TURNING pieces to flat or segmental soffits, 4½ in. wide, per ft. run	0	0	4½
DO. 9 in. wide and over per ft. sup.	0	1	2

continued overleaf

CARPENTER AND JOINER: *continued.*

SHUTTERING to face of concrete, per square	£1	10	0
DO. in narrow widths to beams, etc., per ft. sup.	0	0	6
USE and waste of timbers, allow 25 per cent. of above prices.			
SLATE BATTENING, per sq.	£0	12	6
DEAL boarding to flats, 1 in. thick and firrings to falls, per square	2	10	0
STOUT feather-edged tilting fillet to eaves, per ft. run	0	0	6
FEATHER-edged springer to trimmer arches, per ft. run	0	0	4
STOUT herringbone strutting (joists measured in), per ft. run	0	0	6
SOUND boarding, ⅞ in. thick and fillets nailed to sides of joists (joists measured over), per square	2	0	0
RUBEROID or similar quality roofing, one ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., two-ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	6
DO., three-ply, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
TONGUED and grooved flooring, 1½ in. thick, laid complete with splayed headings, per square	2	5	0
DEAL skirting torus, moulded 1½ in. thick, including grounds and backings, per ft. sup.	0	1	0
TONGUED and mitred angles to do.	0	0	6
WOOD block flooring standard blocks laid herringbone in mastic:			
Deal 1 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	10	0
DO. 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	12	0
Maple 1½ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	15	0
DEAL moulded sashes, 1⅛ in. with moulded bars in small squares, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. 2 in. do., per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DEAL cased frames, oak sills and 2 in. moulded sashes, brass-faced pulleys and iron weights, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
MOULDED horns, extra each	0	0	3
DOORS, 4-panel square both sides, 1¼ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. moulded both sides per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. 2 in. thick, square both sides, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0	3	0
DO. in 3 panels, moulded both sides, upper panel with diminished stiles with moulded bars for glass, per ft. sup.	0	3	6
If in oak, mahogany or teak, multiply 3 times.			
DEAL frames, 4 in. × 3 in., rebated and beaded, per ft. cube	£0	15	0
Add for extra labours, per ft. run	0	0	1
STAIRCASE work:			
DEAL treads 1⅛ in. and risers 1 in., tongued and grooved including fir carriages, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DEAL wall strings, 1¼ in. thick, moulded, per ft. run	0	2	6
If ramped, per ft. run	0	5	0
SHORT ramps, extra each	0	7	6
ENDS of treads and risers housed to strings, each	0	1	0
2 in. deal mopstick handrail fixed to brackets, per ft. run	0	1	6
4½ in. × 3 in. oak fully moulded handrail, per ft. run	0	5	6
1½ in. square deal bar balusters, framed in, per ft. run	0	0	6
FITTINGS:			
SHELVES and bearers, 1 in., cross-tongued, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
1½ in. beaded cupboard fronts, moulded and square, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
TEAK grooved draining boards, 1½ in. thick and bedding per ft. sup.	0	4	6
IRONMONGERY:			
Fixing only (including providing screws):			
TO DEAL—			
Hinges to sashes, per pair	0	1	2
Do. to doors, per pair	0	1	7
Barrel bolts, 9 in., iron, each	0	1	0
Sash fasteners, each	0	1	0
Rim locks, each	0	1	9
Mortice locks, each	0	4	0

SMITH

SMITH, *weekly rate equals* 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* MATE, *do.* 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* ERECTOR, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* FITTER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Mild Steel in British standard sections, per ton	£12	10	0
Sheet Steel:			
Flat sheets, black, per ton	17	0	0
DO., *galvd., per ton*	19	0	0
Corrugated sheets, galvd., per ton	18	10	0
Driving screws, galvd., per grs.	0	1	10
Washers, galvd., per grs.	0	1	1
Bolts and nuts per cwt. and up	1	18	0
MILD STEEL in trusses, etc., erected, per ton	25	0	0
DO., in small sections as reinforcement, per ton	16	0	0
DO., in compounds, per ton	17	0	0
DO., in bar or rod reinforcement, per ton	22	10	0
WROT-IRON in chimney bars, etc., including building in, per cwt.	2	0	0
DO., in light railings and balusters, per cwt.	2	5	0
FIXING only corrugated sheeting, including washers and driving screws, per yd.	0	2	0

PLUMBER

PLUMBER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* MATE OR LABOURER, 1*s.* 4½*d. per hour.*

Lead, milled sheet, per cwt.	£1	10	0
DO. *drawn pipes, per cwt.*	1	10	6
DO. *soil pipe, per cwt.*	1	13	6
DO. *scrap, per cwt.*	1	0	0
Copper, sheet, per lb.	0	1	0
Solder, plumber's, per lb.	0	1	0
DO. *fine, per lb.*	0	1	6
Cast-iron pipes, etc.:			
L.C.C. soil, 3 in., per yd.	0	3	0
DO. 4 *in. per yd.*	0	3	8
R.W.P., 2½ in. per yd.	0	1	6
DO. 3 *in., per yd.*	0	1	9
DO. 4 *in., per yd.*	0	2	6
Gutter, 4 in. H.R., per yd.	0	1	0
DO. 4 *in. O.G., per yd.*	0	1	4
MILLED LEAD and labour in gutters, flashings, etc. per cwt.	3	0	0
LEAD PIPE, fixed, including running joints, bends, and tacks, ½ in., per ft.	0	2	0
DO. ¾ in., per ft.	0	2	3
DO. 1 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 1¼ in., per ft.	0	4	0
LEAD WASTE or soil, fixed as above, complete, 2½ in., per ft.	0	6	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	7	0
DO. 4 in., per ft.	0	9	9
WIPED soldered joint, ½ in., each	0	2	6
DO. ¾ in., each	0	3	2
DO. 1 in., each	0	3	8
BRASS screw-down stop cock and two soldered joints, ½ in., each	0	11	0
DO. ¾ in., each	0	13	6
CAST-IRON rainwater pipe, jointed in red lead, 2½ in., per ft. run	0	1	4
DO. 3 in., per ft. run	0	1	8
DO. 4 in., per ft. run	0	2	0
CAST-IRON H.R. GUTTER, fixed, with all clips, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	6
DO. O.G., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	9
CAST-IRON SOIL PIPE, fixed with caulked joints and all ears, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	2	0
Fixing only:			
W.C. PANS and all joints, P. or S., and including joints to water waste preventers, each	2	5	0
BATHS, with all joints	1	3	6
LAVATORY BASINS only, with all joints, on brackets, each	1	10	0

PLASTERER

PLASTERER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour (plus allowances in London only);* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Chalk lime, per ton	£2	17	0
Hair, per cwt.	2	5	0
Sand and cement see "Excavator," etc., above.			
Lime putty, per cwt.	£0	2	9
Hair mortar, per yd.	1	7	0
Fine stuff, per yd.	1	14	0
Sawn laths, per bdl.	0	2	5
Keene's cement, per ton	5	15	0
Sirapite, per ton	3	10	0
DO. *fine, per ton*	3	18	0
Plaster, per ton	3	0	0
DO. *white, per ton*	3	12	6
DO. *fine, per ton*	5	12	0
Lath nails, per lb.	0	0	4
Ferrocrete, per ton	2	15	6
LATHING with sawn laths, per yd.	0	1	7
METAL LATHING, per yd.	0	2	6
FLOATING in Cement and Sand, 1 to 3, for tiling or woodblock, ¾ in. per yd.	0	2	4
DO. vertical, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER, on brickwork, 1 to 3, per yd.	0	2	0
RENDER in Portland and set in fine stuff, per yd.	0	3	3
RENDER, float, and set, trowelled, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER and set in Sirapite, per yd.	0	2	5
DO. in Thistle plaster, per yd.	0	2	5
EXTRA, if on but not including lathing, any of foregoing, per yd.	0	0	5
EXTRA, if on ceilings, per yd.	0	0	5
ANGLES, rounded Keene's on Portland, per ft. lin.	0	0	6
PLAIN CORNICES, in plaster, per inch girth, including dubbing out, etc., per ft. lin.	0	0	2
WHITE glazed tiling set in Portland and jointed in Parian, per yd., from	1	11	6
FIBROUS PLASTER SLABS, per yd.	0	1	10

GLAZIER

GLAZIER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

Glass: 4ths in crates:			
Clear, 21 oz.	£0	0	4½
DO. 26 *oz.*	0	0	5
Cathedral white, per ft.	0	0	7½
Polished plate, British ¼ in., up to 2 ft. sup. per ft.	0	1	2
DO. 4 *ft. sup.* „	0	2	3
DO. 6 *ft. sup.* „	0	2	6
DO. 20 *ft. sup.* „	0	3	1
DO. 45 *ft. sup.* „	0	3	3
DO. 65 *ft. sup.* „	0	3	5
DO. 100 *ft. sup.* „	0	3	10
Rough plate, 5/16 in., per ft.	0	0	6½
DO. ⅜ *in., per ft.*	0	0	6¾
Linseed oil putty, per cwt.	0	15	0
GLAZING in putty, clear sheet, 21 oz.	0	0	11
DO. 26 oz.	0	1	0
GLAZING in beads, 21 oz., per ft.	£0	1	1
DO. 26 ozs., per ft.	0	1	4

Small sizes slightly less (under 3 ft. sup.).

Patent glazing in rough plate, normal span, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per ft.

LEAD LIGHTS, plain, med. sqs. 21 oz., usual domestic sizes, fixed, per ft. sup. and up | £0 | 3 | 0

Glazing only, polished plate, 6½*d.* to 8*d.* per ft. according to size.

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER

PAINTER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* FRENCH POLISHER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* PAPERHANGER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

Genuine white lead, per cwt.	£2	12	0
Linseed oil, raw, per gall.	0	3	3
DO., *boiled, per gall.*	0	3	6
Turpentine, per gall	0	4	6
Liquid driers, per gall.	0	15	0
Knotting, per gall.	1	4	0
Distemper, washable, in ordinary colours, per cwt., and up	2	5	0
Double size, per firkin	0	3	6
Pumice stone, per lb.	0	0	4½
Single gold leaf (transferable), per book	0	2	0
Varnish, copal, per gall, and up	0	17	6
DO., *flat, per gall.*	1	5	0
DO., *paper, per gall.*	1	5	0
French polish, per gall.	0	16	0
Ready mixed paints, per cwt. and up	3	10	6
LIME WHITING, per yd. sup.	0	0	3
WASH, stop, and whiten, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
DO., and 2 coats distemper with proprietary distemper, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
KNOT, stop, and prime, per yd. sup.	0	0	7
PLAIN PAINTING, including mouldings, and on plaster or joinery, 1st coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	10
DO., subsequent coats, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
DO., enamel coat, per yd. sup.	0	1	2½
BRUSH-GRAIN, and 2 coats varnish, per yd. sup.	0	3	8
FIGURED DO., DO., per yd. sup.	0	5	6
FRENCH POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	1	2
WAX POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	0	6
STRIPPING old paper and preparing per piece	0	1	7
HANGING PAPER, ordinary, per piece	0	1	10
DO., fine, per piece, and upwards	0	2	4
VARNISHING PAPER, 1 coat, per piece	0	9	0
CANVAS, strained and fixed, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
VARNISHING, hard oak, 1st coat, yd. sup.	0	1	2
DO., each subsequent coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	11

SUNDRIES

Fibre or wood pulp boardings, according to quality and quantity.

The measured work price is on the same basis . . . per ft. sup. | £0 | 0 | 2½

FIBRE BOARDINGS, including cutting and waste, fixed on, but not including studs or grounds, per ft. sup. . . . . from 3d. to	0	0	6
Plaster-board, per yd. sup. . from	0	1	7
PLASTER-BOARD, fixed as last, per yd. sup. . . . . from	0	2	8
Asbestos sheeting, 5/32 in., grey flat, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., *corrugated, per yd. sup.*	0	3	3
ASBESTOS SHEETING, fixed as last, flat, per yd. sup	0	4	0
DO., corrugated, per yd. sup.	0	5	0
ASBESTOS slating or tiling on, but not including battens, or boards, plain "diamond" per square, grey	2	15	0
DO., red	3	0	0
Asbestos cement slates or tiles, 5/32 in. punched per M. grey	16	0	0
DO., *red*	18	0	0
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION FLOORING: Laid in two coats, average ¾ in. thick, in plain colour, per yd. sup.	0	7	0
DO., ¼ in. thick, suitable for domestic work, unpolished, per yd.	0	6	6
Metal casements for wood frames, domestic sizes, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO., *in metal frames, per ft. sup.*	0	1	9
HANGING only metal casement in, but not including wood frames, each	0	2	10
BUILDING in metal casement frames, per ft. sup.	0	0	7

Waterproofing compounds for cement. Add about 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. to the cost of cement used.

PLYWOOD, per ft. sup.

Thickness	5/16 in.			½ in.			⅝ in.			¾ in.		
Qualities ..	AA. d.	A. d.	B. d.	AA. d.	A. d.	B. d.	AA. d.	A. d.	B. d.	AA. d.	A. d.	F. d.
Birch	4	3	2½	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7	6
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	—	1 0½	10	—
Figured Ulak 1 side	8½	7	—	10	8	—	11½	—	—	1 6	—	—
Plain Oak 1 side	6½	6	—	7½	7	—	9½	—	—	1 0	—	—
Oregon Pine	26	4	—	5½	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Exhibition of the works of Alfred C. Conrade. Open daily until Saturday, February 16. Exhibition of Aerodrome Competition Drawings. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. (5 p.m. on Saturdays) until Saturday, February 16. Meetings: Examination Committee 5 p.m. Art Standing Committee 3.30 p.m. **3.30 p.m.**

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1. Exhibition. "Bridges, Old and New." Open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. until Saturday, February 16. **10 a.m.**

INSTITUTION OF HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS. Annual General Meeting at the Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C.1. 2.30 p.m. Dinner 6.30 p.m. **2.30 p.m.**

LONDON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower Street, W.C.1. Archæological Research in China. II: "The Stone Age of Kansu." By Professor J. G. Andersson. **5.30 p.m.**

WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS. General Meeting. Nomination of Officers and Members of Council. "The Penalty of the Pencil." By H. E. Simpson. **7 p.m.**

WALKER ART GALLERY, Liverpool. Exhibition of photographs arranged by the Countryside and Footpaths Preservation Conference. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. until Saturday, February 16. **10 a.m.**

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY, Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane, Liverpool. "Honan Night."

MANCHESTER SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, 64a Bridge Street, Manchester. "Everyday Houses, English and Foreign." By Oswald P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Meetings: Schools Committee, 3 p.m.; Science Standing Committee, 4.30 p.m.; Prizes and Scholarship Committee. 5 p.m. **3 p.m.**

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Regent's Park, N.W.1. "Egyptian Architecture." Lecturer to be arranged. **5.15 p.m.**

SHEFFIELD UNIVERSITY, General Lecture Room. "Electric Service in the Home." By E. S. Evans. **6.15 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, S. Kensington, S.W.7. "Delft Pottery." By Professor Hudig (Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam). 5.30 p.m. "French Renaissance Furniture." "Chippendale." 7 p.m. **5.30 p.m.**

CARPENTERS' HALL, Throgmorton Avenue, London Wall, E.C. "Ancient Castles and Abbeys." By Sir Frank Baines, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, University College, Dublin. "Overhead Electric Lines." By W. B. Woodhouse. **7.30 p.m.**

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, Shoreditch, E.2. Lectures on Furniture: I. "Tudor Houses." By Arthur Stratton, F.R.I.B.A. **7.30 p.m.**

THE LECTURE THEATRE, Engineers' Institute, Park Place, Cardiff. "The Preservation of the Countryside" (The Dragon *or* The Octopus). By Major Clough Williams-Ellis, J.P., M.C. **7 p.m.**

CHATHAM HOUSE, Ramsgate (The Library). "The Design of Buildings." By R. Goulburn Lovell, A.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

BARTLETT SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, London University, Gower Street, W.C. "Town and Country; a Contrast in Methods." By Professor P. Abercrombie, M.A., F.R.I.B.A. **6 p.m.**

WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, 62 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds. Students' Evening. Debate: "That Building is Becoming a Branch of Engineering rather than Architecture." By E. Bramham and G. Dickenson. **7 p.m.**

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15

BIRMINGHAM ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 11 Waterloo Street, Birmingham. Annual Dinner.

ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY, 32 Victoria Street, S.W.1. Annual Dinner.

ROYAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Glasgow. "Granite and its Uses." By Robt. Taylor. **7.45 p.m.**

FORESTERS' HALL, Margate. "The Improvement of Town and Countryside." By R. Goulburn Lovell, A.R.I.B.A. **7.30 p.m.**

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower Street, W.C.1. Architectural Society's First Annual Exhibition to be held in the Museum. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Archæological Research in China. III: "The Bronze Age of North-Western China." By Professor J. G. Andersson. **5.30 p.m.**

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16

Sunrise, 7.13. Sunset, 5.16.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "French Eighteenth-century Furniture." "Rodin." **7 p.m.**

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Meeting of Executive Committee, 4.30 p.m. "Modern Banks, with special reference to the new Midland Bank Head offices." By J. Alfred Gotch, PP.R.I.B.A. 8 p.m. **4.30 p.m.**

BARTLETT SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, London University, Gower Street, W.C. "Approximate Calculations for Checking Steelwork Designs." By F. E. Drury, M.SC., M.I.STRUCT.E. **6.30 p.m.**

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR. The White City, Shepherd's Bush, S.W., and Castle Bromwich, Birmingham. Open daily till March 1.

ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY, 32 Victoria Street, S.W.1. General Discussion. "Problems in Illuminating Engineering." **6.15 p.m.**

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Gloucester. Exhibition of R.I.B.A. Students' Prize Drawings and Testimonials of Study. Open daily until February 23rd from 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.; 2.15 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.; Tuesday and Saturday 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. **9.30 a.m.**

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Debate between W. H. M. Smeaton (Worshipful Company of Plumbers) and T. P. Bennett, F.R.I.B.A. "Plumbing: Reasonable Modern Practice and the Improvement of By-laws to Permit of it." **5.30 p.m.**

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, S.W.1 (the Great Hall). "The Story of Westminster." I: "Its Churches." By Dr. Jocelyn Perkins, D.C.L., F.S.A., F.R.HIST. SOC. **5.30 p.m.**

BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY. "The Scope and Effect of the Town Planning Acts." By Francis C. Minshull, LL.M., L.M.T.P.I. **6.0 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Ordinary Meeting. **6 p.m.**

LONDON UNIVERSITY, Gower Street, W.C.1. (Dept. of Archæology.) Exhibition of Recent Work in British Archæology. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. until March 16. "Archæology and the State." By C. R. Peers, C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A. 5.30 p.m. **10 a.m.**

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20

READING UNIVERSITY (the Hall). "Everyday Houses—British and Foreign." By Oswald P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY. (In the Arts Building, Lime Grove.) "Modernity or Tradition in Design." By R. M. Y. Gleadowe, M.A. **8 p.m.**

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Rome Scholarship. Final *en loge* Competition.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Some Designs for Ballet." By James Laver. 5.30 p.m. "Early English Furniture." 5.30 p.m. "Dutch Art." 7 p.m. **5.30 p.m.**

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, Shoreditch, E.2. "English Decorative Plasterwork." By Laurence A. Turner, F.S.A. **7.30 p.m.**

CHATHAM HOUSE, Ramsgate (The Library). "The Improvement of Town and Countryside." By R. Goulburn Lovell, A.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA, Montreal, Quebec. General Annual Meeting.

BARTLETT SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, London University, Gower Street, W.C. "The Ordnance Survey: Its Work and Maps." By Col. G. S. C. Cooke, D.S.O. **6 p.m.**

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Gloucester. Annual General Meeting. 6 p.m. "The Education of the Architectural Student." By G. D. Gordon Hake, F.R.I.B.A., R.W.A. 7 p.m. **6 p.m.**

WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, 62 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds. Students' Smoking Concert. Exhibition of Students' Sketches and of Photographs of Members' Executed Works. **7 p.m.**

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Rome Scholarship. Final *en loge* Competition. Finance and House Committee Meeting.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTISTS GALLERIES, New Street, Birmingham. Students' Evening and Exhibition to be followed by Members' Meeting. **6.30 p.m.**

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA, Toronto, Ontario. General Annual Meeting.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23

Sunrise, 6.59. Sunset, 5.29.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1. "The Architecture of the Future." By H. M. Robertson, F.R.I.B.A. **3 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "English Seventeenth-century Furniture." "Water Colours." **7 p.m.**

GOODRICH HOUSE, Hatfield. "The Principles of Design as Applied to Ironwork Balconies." By A. W. Elwood, M.I.S.I. **4.30 p.m.**

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA, Toronto, Ontario. General Annual Meeting.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Closing date for forms of application for preliminary competitions for the Tite Prize and the Soane Medallion. Opening of Exhibition arranged by the C.P.R.E. (Open daily until Saturday, March 9.) **4.30 p.m.**

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1. "Architectural Etchings." By Campbell Dodgson, C.B.E., M.A. **8 p.m.**

BARTLETT SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, London University, Gower Street, W.C. "Fundamental Details of Construction for Reinforced Concrete Buildings." By F. E. Drury, M.SC., M.I.STRUCT.E. **6.30 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C. Visit to the Sloane Automatic Telephone Exchange.

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Institution of Electrical Engineers. "Electric Supply to the Rural Districts of England." By R. W. Gregory. **7 p.m.**

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26

BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY, Edmund Street. "Town Planning Schemes—their Preparation, Adoption, Approval, Variation, and Revocation." By Francis C. Minshull, LL.M., L.M.T.P.I. **6 p.m.**

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, in the Large Hall. "The Story of Westminster." II: "Its Schools." By Lawrence E. Tanner, F.S.A. **5.30 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Architecture" (1). **3 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. At the University, Edmund Street, Birmingham. Joint Meeting with the Midland Centres of the Institutions of Civil and Mechanical Engineers. **7 p.m.**

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY, Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane, Liverpool. "An Ideal Industrial Town." By A. Trystan Edwards, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Gt. George Street, S.W.1. Students' Meeting. **6.30 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Architecture" (2). **3 p.m.**

LONDON UNIVERSITY, Gower Street, W.C.1. "Recent Archæological Work in Ireland." By Professor R. A. S. Macalister, LITT.D., LL.D., F.S.A. **5.30 p.m.**

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Meeting of Literature Standing Committee. **4 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Ironwork." 3 p.m. "English Eighteenth-century Furniture." "Lacquer." 7 p.m. **3 p.m.**

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, Shoreditch, E.2. "Collecting Unusual Specimens of Old Furniture." By Fred Skull. **7.30 p.m.**

CARPENTERS' HALL, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C. "The English Countryside and Cottages—Old and New." By E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., PP.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Regent's Park, N.W.1. "Byzantine Architecture." By A. E. Henderson, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. **5.15 p.m.**

BARTLETT SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, London University, Gower Street, W.C. "Estate Development." By W. G. Tarrant. **6 p.m.**

WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, 62 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds. General Meeting. "The Great Houses of France." By Professor T. Harold Hughes, F.R.I.B.A., A.R.C.A. **7 p.m.**

FRIDAY, MARCH 1

ROYAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE ARCHITECTURAL CRAFTSMEN'S SOCIETY, Glasgow. "The Gothic Cathedral." By Vernon Constable, A.R.I.B.A. **7.45 p.m.**

SATURDAY, MARCH 2

Sunrise, 6.44. Sunset, 5.42.

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, The Castle, Winchester. Excursion to Bournemouth Pavilion. Conducted by Messrs. G. W. Home and S. Knight, AA.R.I.B.A.

SUNDAY, MARCH 3

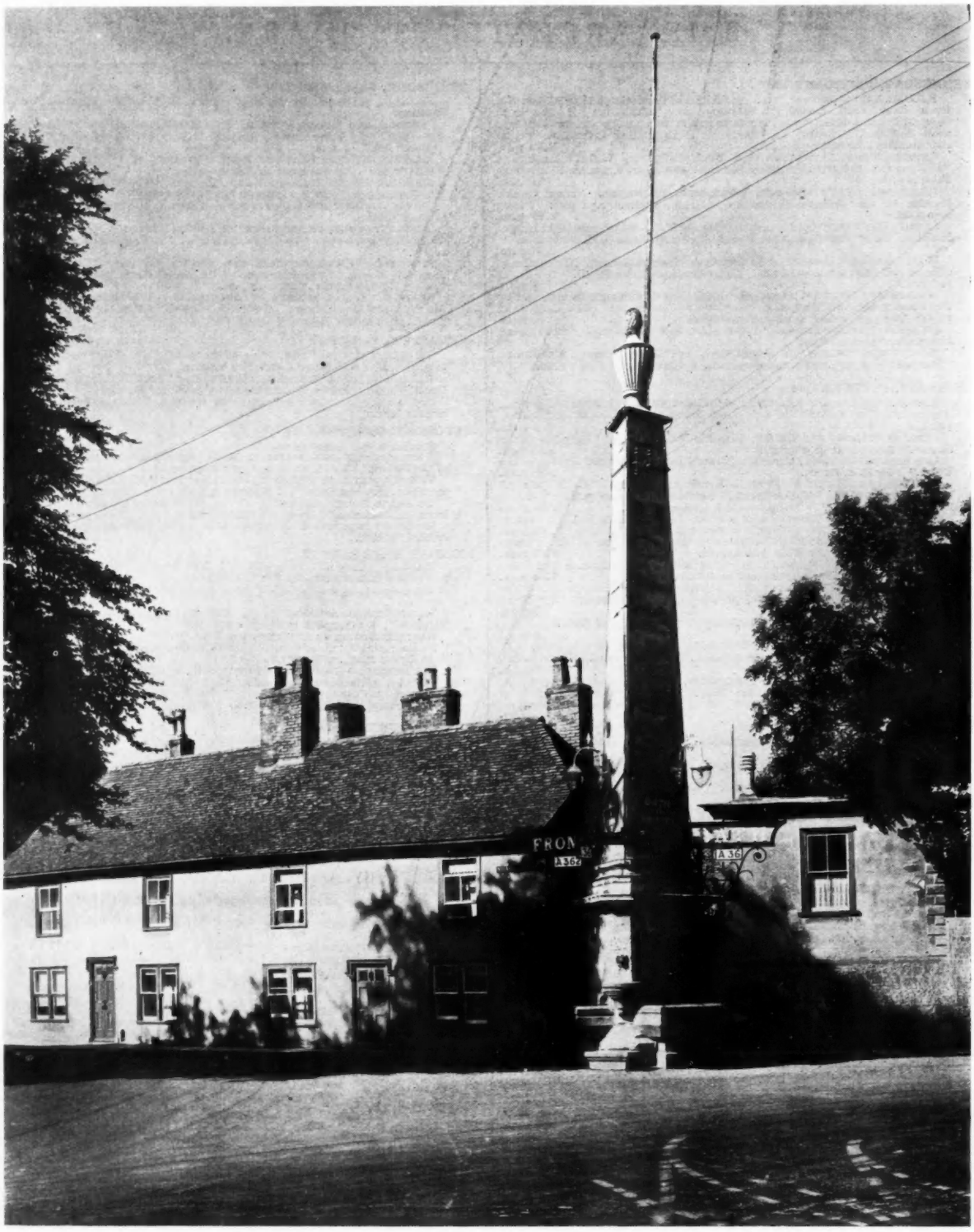
LEIPZIG INTERNATIONAL FAIR. Opening date.

MONDAY, MARCH 4

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. General Meeting. "Modern Methods of Heating and Ventilating." By Dr. Leonard Hill, M.R., M.R.C.S., etc. **8 p.m.**

BARTLETT SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, London University, Gower Street, W.C. "Approximate Calculations for Checking Reinforced Concrete Design." By F. E. Drury, M.SC., M.I.STRUCT.E. **6.30 p.m.**

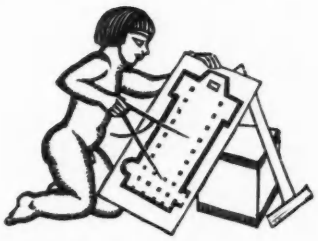
**** *Notices of arrangements for inclusion in this diary should be addressed to the Editor.*



A "USEFUL" OBELISK IN A WEST COUNTRY TOWN.

Among the utility objects attached to the obelisk are: 1: a flag staff; 2: porcelain insulators carrying electric light wires; 3: a network of gas pipes installed for public illumination on the occasion of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria; 4: two electric street lamps; 5: three iron road signs; 6: two painted road signs; and 7: three drinking fountains.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1929

A CLEAN SKY

. . . the smoke and stir of this dim spot which men call Earth.
—John Milton

THE year 1926 was a sadly eventful year, but the foolishness of the general strike produced one beautiful thing at least: a view of London from Hampstead Heath such as can rarely have been seen during the past two centuries. For the first time we saw that London really did lie in a basin, and the diagrammatic skeleton of schoolbook knowledge was suddenly clothed with rich experience.

It was whimsical of Fate to ordain that sublime days should combine with acute coal troubles to produce such effects, but those of us who saw them sighed to think that surely our beards will long have tripped us up before such clarity of atmosphere will be as much an everyday event as it was when Boadicea roamed on the Heath.

On any ordinary day, we know, short middle-distance visibility is all that we can expect, for in London, Glasgow, and the Midlands we habitually live in a semi-fog of our own creating. Occasionally this is intensified by the arrival of a proper mist, and the urban world becomes one huge octopoid basement lit by electricity. Then we curse, and at the end of the "day" feel our way home to our warm coal fire in the suburbs.

The greater part of the trouble arises from the partial combustion of coal in domestic grates, which produces acid vapours. The effect of these vapours on such buildings as the Banqueting Hall, Whitehall, Holyrood Chapel, the Houses of Parliament, and the Bell Harry Tower at Canterbury Cathedral is deplorable, the surface of the stone being undermined and shattered as though by frost. Portland stone does, indeed, obtain a freakish beauty through the action of London's atmosphere ; but that is small compensation when we consider, not only the extensive damage done to other stonework, but the obliterating (and not mellowing) effect which time now has on the pleasant colours of brickwork in any large town. Inside our homes we suffer, too, if not so radically, for atmospheric filth adds much expense to our decorating bills besides causing the partial disintegration of frescoes painted on unsuitable surfaces.

In the fifties of the last century Barry was already experimenting with preservative fluids on the river front of the Houses of Parliament, and expressed his opinion that only one of the patent preparations was of any lasting value. Since that date the very court which Barry treated has succumbed to atmospheric conditions with peculiar readiness. Other preparations have since been tried there, at Westminster Abbey and at Holyrood, but none has halted the process of decay, and one is led to the conclusion that the harmful effects of smoke in this connection cannot be counteracted by the doctoring of stone. The problem has to be approached in a broader manner; the atmosphere of London and other towns must become less smoky.

There are various ways of achieving this end. Heating can be obtained by electricity, gas, and smokeless coal. Hot-water radiators need not involve the fouling of the atmosphere, but the other three methods are comparatively innocent of dirty consequences. In the British Isles it would be difficult to order the abolition of open grates—and how miserable we should all be if it were no longer possible to sit round a fire in the evening!—but if smokeless coal, which is just arriving on the market, were produced on a large scale, advertised extensively, and sold at a lower price than raw coal (a possibility, we understand), the wide consumption of this prepared fuel would automatically follow and would greatly help to solve the smoke problem. The other three methods—electricity, gas, and hot water—need no recommendation here.

Both smokeless coal and gas-fittings are known quantities, and the fittings for hot-water heating are fairly adequately designed, but we have not yet paid sufficient attention to the design and placing of electric radiators. In themselves, they are now merely unobtrusive, and form an interesting contrast with Late Edwardian specimens in wrought iron and copper, which are still to be found glowing brightly with a rather dim pre-war heat. There are signs, however, that architects realize that electric heating requires their attention, for in the new *Modern Architectural Details* portfolio there is an interesting design for the treatment of an electric radiator recess.

The extensive consumption of smokeless coal will depend on its economic recommendation to the housewife, but architects can do much to encourage their clients in the installation of the other methods of smokeless heating. The solution of the smoke problem, indeed, gleams through the fog.

NEWS AND TOPICS

PRESERVING OXFORD

LAST Wednesday the second general meeting of the Oxford Preservation Trust was held at New College. It is specially satisfactory to learn that the heads of Oxford colleges are recognizing that under town-planning schemes it is possible for owners of property to schedule certain areas as permanent private open spaces. Accordingly, the Provost of Worcester College and his colleagues have decided to schedule part of their ground covering 21 acres. I am also glad to see that the vice-chancellor, Dr. F. W. Pember, has approved of the suggestion first made, I believe, by "Astragal," that there should be created a noble river front along the clear stream of the Isis all the way from Folly Bridge to the railway station. The river would then be lined with a stone quay bordered by stately trees, and a broad road with shops of good architectural design. Dr. Pember also spoke of the need for better architecture on the dismal road that leads from the railway station to the colleges. It is good to see that the university authorities are so appreciative of the value of architecture, and we may hope that Sir Herbert Baker and Mr. Edward Warren, who have recently carried out work in Oxford, will continue to encourage the college bursars, who have to advise on the expenditure of money. Good architecture is well worth while from every point of view.

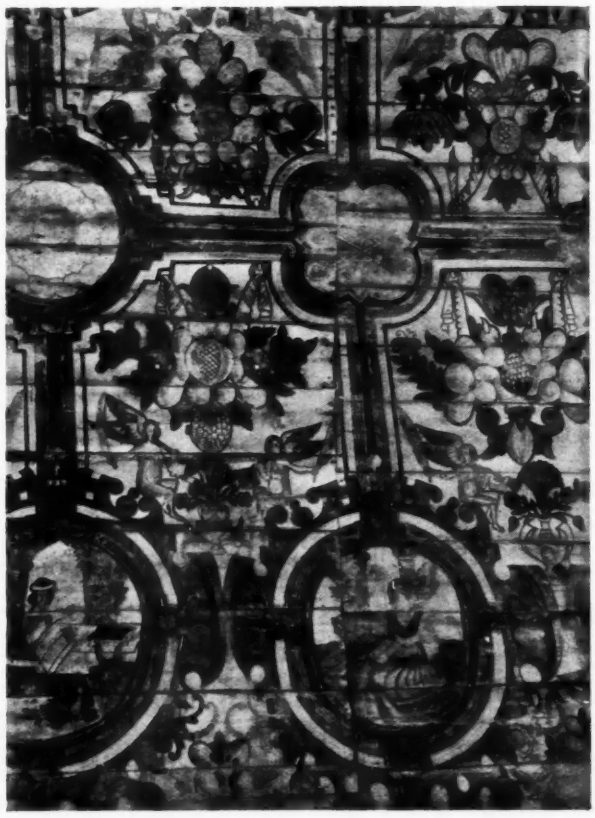
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GRANDTULLY CHAPEL, PERTHSHIRE

The chapel of Grandtully, which stands about three miles from Aberfeldy in Perthshire, is one of those buildings which abound in Scotland whose plain exterior gives no promise of further interest within. It is rather like some long, low farm outbuilding; its doors and windows are all square-headed and most of them are built up, so that without doubt it has a somewhat forlorn appearance. Nevertheless, it was probably built about 1533, and remodelled about 1636 by Sir William Steuart of Grandtully, whose initials with those of his wife appear carved above the east window.

*

Within, however, is a feature almost unique in a Scottish church, and of considerable artistic value. At the east end its simple roof of rafters and ties has been boarded over to form a roughly semicircular barrel vault which was brightly painted in the time of Sir William Steuart. As usual in Scottish painted ceilings of that period the chief subjects are contained in painted panels or medallions, connected to one another by dark lines on a light ground, which is covered in this case with bunches of fruit and leaves, some hanging from rings, others in vases. Amid all this sit curious little winged figures in couples flourishing a feather pen in one hand and a trumpet in the other; below them are exotic birds, peacocks, and the like. The panels themselves are chiefly circular and are ranged in five rows. Their subjects are various: the four Evangelists with expressions of utmost despair upon their faces, the Last Judgment, and a number of coats of arms, among which are those of Scotland and England, of Sir William Steuart of Grandtully and his wife Dame Agnes Moncrieff, and of several local lairds as the Earl of Atholl.



Seventeenth-century painted ceiling in Grandtully Chapel, Perthshire.

The drawing itself is somewhat crude, but the whole composition is most decorative and a rare example of the art of the period being used in a church, though occasionally such a ceiling is found in domestic work. Now, however, the colours are rapidly fading and already parts of it are indecipherable.

*

SILENCE FROM THE SEA

"The silence of the central sea" has been given to us by a product of the sea—seaweed from Nova Scotia. "It is the best material we have yet discovered for killing noise," said Mr. J. Alfred Gotch, who is using layers of it for the walls and ceilings of the Midland Bank in Cheapside. The weed is pressed into layers and laid on the roof and walls and then covered with calico as a protective binding. Any solid covering would take away from it its sound-absorbent qualities. The calico is stretched as tight as a board, and has the appearance of plaster; and, though this will have to be renewed periodically, the seaweed is thought to be everlasting. The seaweed comes from Nova Scotia in the form of mats, and the reason given for its being preferred to English seaweed is its quality.

*

HOUSE INSULATION

"Money spent in insulating a house is well invested, not only because of the greater comfort in winter and summer, but also because of the reduced fuel bills." This is the view of Mr. Peebles, the professor of mechanical engineering at the Armour Institute, near Chicago. He considers that

insulation of the modern home will develop rapidly, and that the architect of the future will always advise the kind of material to be used. He recommends waterproofed boards, and also blankets consisting of a felt made from animal hair mixed with jute. He is a little doubtful of some of the boards made of sugar-cane, sawdust, paper-mill refuse, and other materials that are claimed to give insulation. On the whole, he thinks that insulating boards should be placed between the studs in the walls, in the open space between the sheeting and the lath. Here they will help to stop the air circulation and thus check the flow of heat either way, making the house warmer in winter and cooler in summer.

*

THE FINDING OF MR. CRONE

Mr. Harold C. Crone, who recently won the £150,000 Canberra (Australia) Cathedral competition, has been found. He is in Sydney, where he has been for some years, and the following biographical particulars have now come to hand: Educated at Marlborough College, he was articled to a London architect, was in the Office of Works for some time before the war, and helped to reconstruct Crosby Hall. He served in the R.E. during the war and rose to the rank of Major. After the war he went to Russia and was with Deniken at the finish. He came back very done up and was unable physically to accept the offer of a regular commission which was made by the War Office. He was with Sir Aston Webb from 1921 to 1922. Then he went to Australia, where he has spent six years, having gone to America for twelve months to study architecture.

*

AN ARCHITECTURAL DISCOVERER

I was very sorry to hear about the recent death, at a comparatively early age, of Victor Hodgson, the architect of Miss M. E. M. Donaldson's house, Sanna Bheag, Ardnamurchan, of which a description was published in the last issue. His position in the West Highlands was unique, for, quite apart from his abilities as an architect, he was (as the *Oban Times* says) "a gentleman of rare antiquarian tastes, of practical purpose, and of keen sense of discovery." Lochaber was, indeed, fortunate, for without his genial but most practical enthusiasm that remarkable regional museum at Fort William would never have come into existence, and, once it had been established, still less could it have become so rich in relics of West Highland life and the Jacobite Rising, had it not been for his efforts as secretary of the museum—since it was established five years ago.

*

THE TERMITE THAT EATS HOUSES

A termite that eats houses is causing much havoc in some of the American States. He eats up houses, telegraph poles, trees, and libraries, and as he works from the inside, eating outwards, these useful things are often really gone while yet they seem intact. Thus, the beams, supports, flooring, and other parts of a building may be completely eaten away except for the outer shell, which has the appearance of being sound. The termite is voracious. He eats continuously, twenty-four hours a day, week in and week out. He rarely shows himself, and ordinary methods of extermination are futile. The only means of combating the termite that has so far proved successful has been to treat all timber with a protective preservative, principally of asphalt.

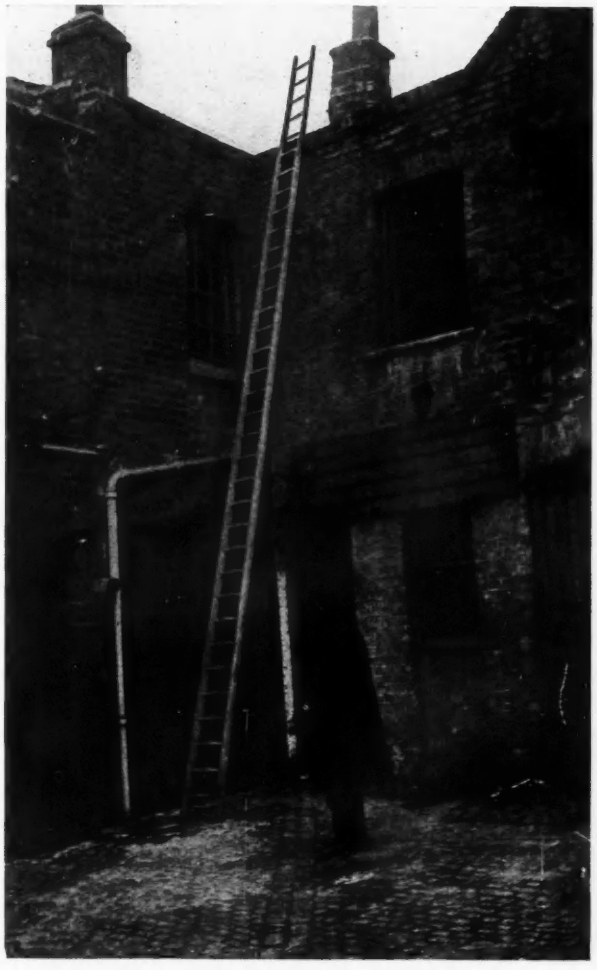
A NOTORIOUS LADDER

My illustration is of a ladder "used by the police in trying to effect an entry to the Regent's Park house of Mr. Brandreth . . . who was charged with fraud." This ladder is obviously of some importance, because it has been given prominence by one or two London daily newspapers. Such interest in things architectural is not often found. Perhaps a detail or two of the brickwork might have proved useful, but where so much has been given to us it is not well to carp. The ladder, counting the rungs and taking and allowing 12 in. to each rung, was just under 40 ft., was probably of fir (with oak rungs), and seems to have been in fair condition. On the whole, I should say that the ladder was a very good ladder to use.

*

THE ETCHER AND THE GAEL !

The etching exhibition season has set in with its accustomed severity. Three shows are already open, and the hordes from Glasgow and the Highlands are upon us with their golden and hard-earned hoards of gold discreetly secreted in their filibegs or sporans or whatever it is called wherein the wealth of the Highlander reposes. So



A ladder with a notorious history, published far and wide in the Press.

armed, the canny Glaswegian makes his onslaught on the Sassenach print-maker. Five, ten, fifteen guineas he offers without a smile and with an utter disregard of catalogue prices. But his offers are made with a reckless caution, for an etching to a Highlander is like a sound industrial to a Sassenach, and he generally buys when he knows they're going up. He has plenty of choice at the Royal Society of Painter Etchers at 5a Pall Mall East, for there are 205 prints and they are all going up! Lots of them bristle with red stars; the etcher's lot is such a happy one. With so much encouragement it is not to be wondered at that the standard of the works is so high. Moreover, its scope is wide, for there are some fine examples of aquatint and mezzotint, and of metal and wood engraving. This is gratifying, for it is a safeguard against the confusion from which the etcher sometimes suffers in his desire for tone. Tone is only admissible in etching in aquatint and mezzotint, and I think this truth is being much more generally recognized.

★

THE PICTURESQUE AND THE REAL

The magnificence of the relative line is seen in a number of the pure etchings and drypoints, not only at the R.P.E., but at the "Modern Masters of Etching" show at the Leicester Galleries. "Governor's Court, Bank of England," by Henry Rushbury, is a great example in architecture. Ian Strang exhibits his "Fitzroy Street," another of his extraordinary evocations of the spirit of a long London street apparently without interest, but endowed with it by virtue of its etched lines. These two examples are realities—realism transformed by linear imagination. There are many other architectural plates which, while they do not possess this starkness of the engraver's art, yet possess those engaging qualities of picturesqueness or pictoriality which the print-maker, with his rigid techniques, takes so much more trouble to project than the man who blobs watercolour on Whatman paper and leaves it to run alone, or dabs canvas with an irresponsible brush from an overloaded palette. Among the architectural drypoints that must be mentioned are Stanley Anderson's "Within the Ramparts, St. Malo," Louis Rosenberg's "Dinkelsbuhl Houses," D. I. Smart's "Limoges," and Job Nixon's "Boats, Florence." The queer sculptural studies of Nathaniel Sparkes strike a new and pleasant note in print-making, and Iain MacNab, John G. Platt, and John D. Greenwood's wood engravings make a pleasant change from the metal-plate work.

★

ARCHITECTURAL TONE PRINTS

There are several aquatints and mezzotints among the architectural subjects, a very pleasing effect being obtained by W. Westley Manning in his "Lerici, Gulf of Spezzia"; by Malcolm Osborne in "The Goose Fair, Albi"; and by Leonard Squirrell in "The Washing Place, Sospel." For years the artists of the English colonies on the Riviera have exploited Sospel in oil paint and watercolour and sold their services for a song in the little art shops and galleries of Menton and Monte Carlo. It is a jolly old tumbledown sort of place, Sospel, which you used to get to by the mountain line from Menton. When I was there two years ago, however, they were busy with the new railway from Cannes or Nice to Turin, which is just now finished and which has almost finished Sospel for artistic purposes! The all but dry river-bed, the jolly stone bridge, the rows of dilapidated homes along the river bank, the little old church with its glaring interior, and the quiet square will be discounted by that terrible blue-brick scar slashed out of the fair scene. Three of the print-makers of the R.P.E. went there, however, before it was too late, Fred Marriott and Hedley Fitton both making etchings of the "Old Bridge."

★

AGAINST ARCHITECTURE

I see that Mr. Baldwin is to unveil the statue to Mrs. Pankhurst (a photograph of which the JOURNAL published exclusively some time ago). *Dis*-architecture was *her* business.

ASTRAGAL



Lerici : Gulf of Spezzia. From an etching by W. Westley Manning.

THE SCHROEDER HOTEL:

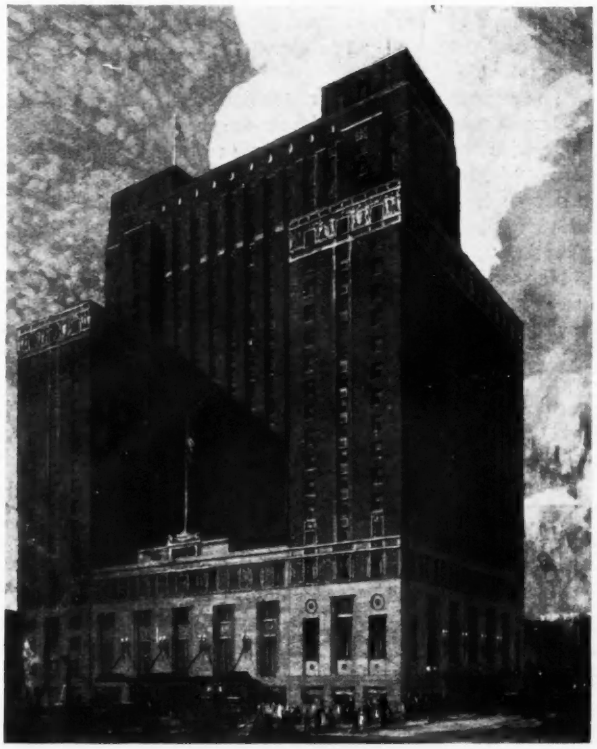
Milwaukee, U.S.A.

BY ERIC L. BIRD AND PATRICK CUTBUSH

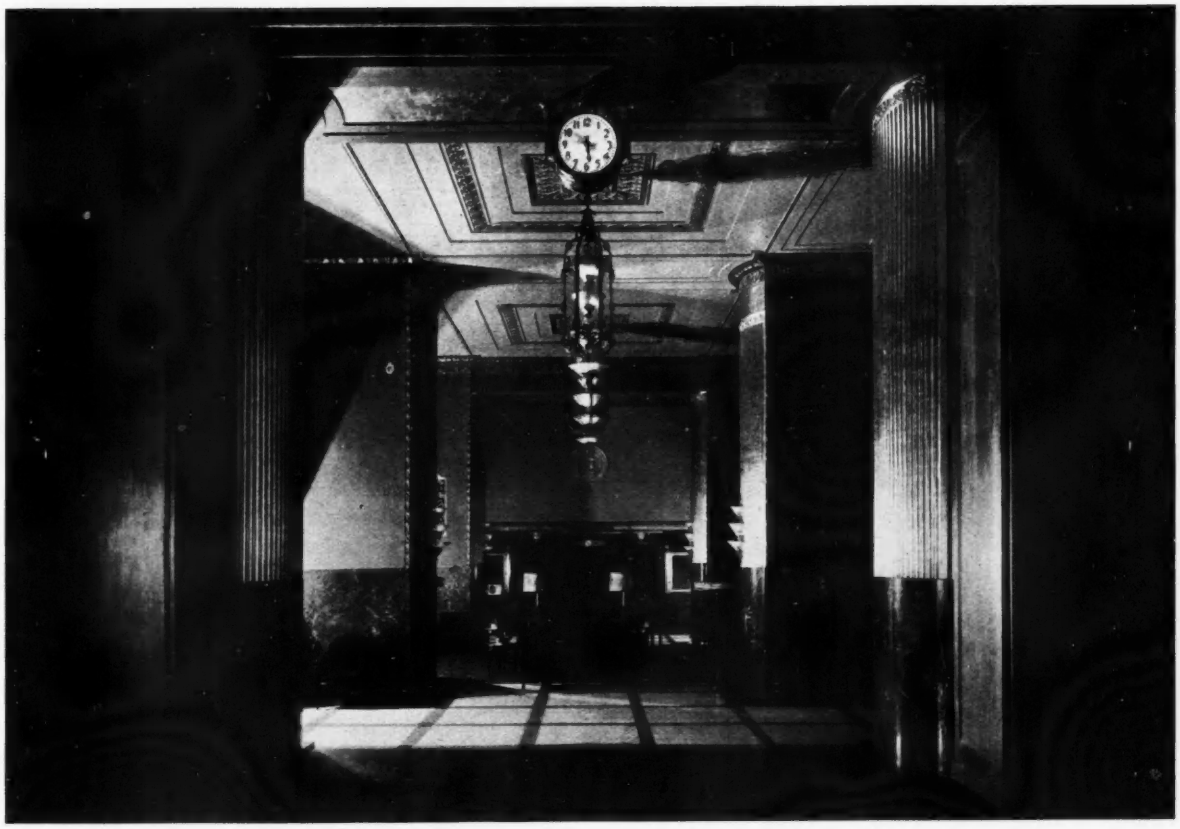
Messrs. Holabird and Root have designed an hotel notable alike for its mammoth size, progressive planning, modern equipment, and interesting decoration.

THE United States is the home of "mammoth" productions. A good "talking-point" for the hundred-per-cent. American is the size of hotels in his native land. If mere size were important, the recently-opened Schroeder Hotel at Milwaukee would attract attention. Size, however, is the least of its interests; it forms an illustration of the best and most progressive American planning; it is filled with the latest ideas in equipment; and its architects, Messrs. Holabird and Root, are men whose work is always worth close examination.

The term "mammoth" is deserved. Of twenty-five stories in height plus two basements, containing about 750 bedrooms, and costing six million dollars, the hotel occupies a good island site, 237 ft. by 167 ft. As is usual, nowadays, the whole area is built over on the lower floors, the interiors of these being artificially lit. Above, the bedroom floors form an **H** plan, which accedes to the latest demand of American hotel managers that there shall be no rooms looking into internal courts. The Zoning Laws have been skilfully used by the architects to obtain a fine mass, and the detail is pleasantly handled. The great base



Perspective view of the hotel. The facing is of Indiana limestone, brick, and terra-cotta.



A view in the main lobby looking towards the reception desk. The marble is red Levanto, the walls are finished in dusty black, and the ornamentation is in gold. This is the only public room not entirely lit by artificial light.

of the building, five floors in height, is faced with Indiana limestone and pink Minnesota granite, while above is red brick and terra-cotta; the elevations express the interior unusually clearly.

The absence of height restrictions has brought about the custom of occupying almost the whole of the ground floor with shops, the hotel reception office and the usual huge "lobby" being situated on the first floor. In this case two large staircases, as well as lifts, give access to this lobby, which is an admirable piece of axial planning.

Not the least interesting thing about this hotel is the decoration. A fairly clean sweep has been made of the usual period decoration, and that of the public rooms, at any rate, is a serious attempt to express modernity and luxury. The stanchions are not disguised as columns, and cornices serve correctly as an introduction between wall and ceiling.

Continued on page 275]





Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee.] [*By Holabird and Root.*

Above, the main lounge; the woodwork is in untreated walnut, the upholstery in autumnal shades. Below, a corner of the main lobby illustrated on the previous page. No attempt is made to disguise the stanchions as columns, but capitals are effectively employed.



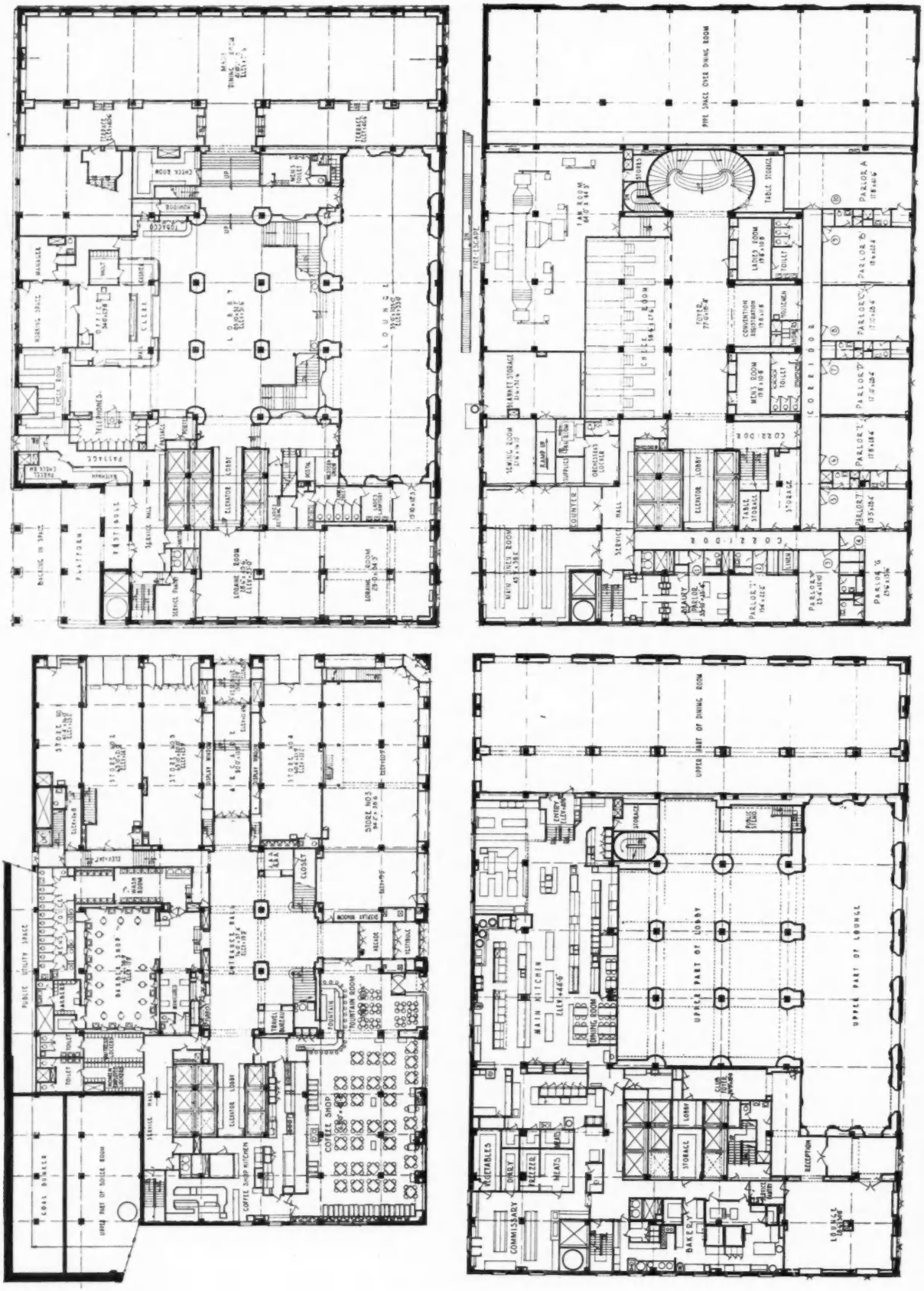
The ballroom foyer. The walls are finished in tones of peach, and the ceiling is of silver, as are the ornaments and lighting fixtures. The furniture is upholstered in shades of peach and black.

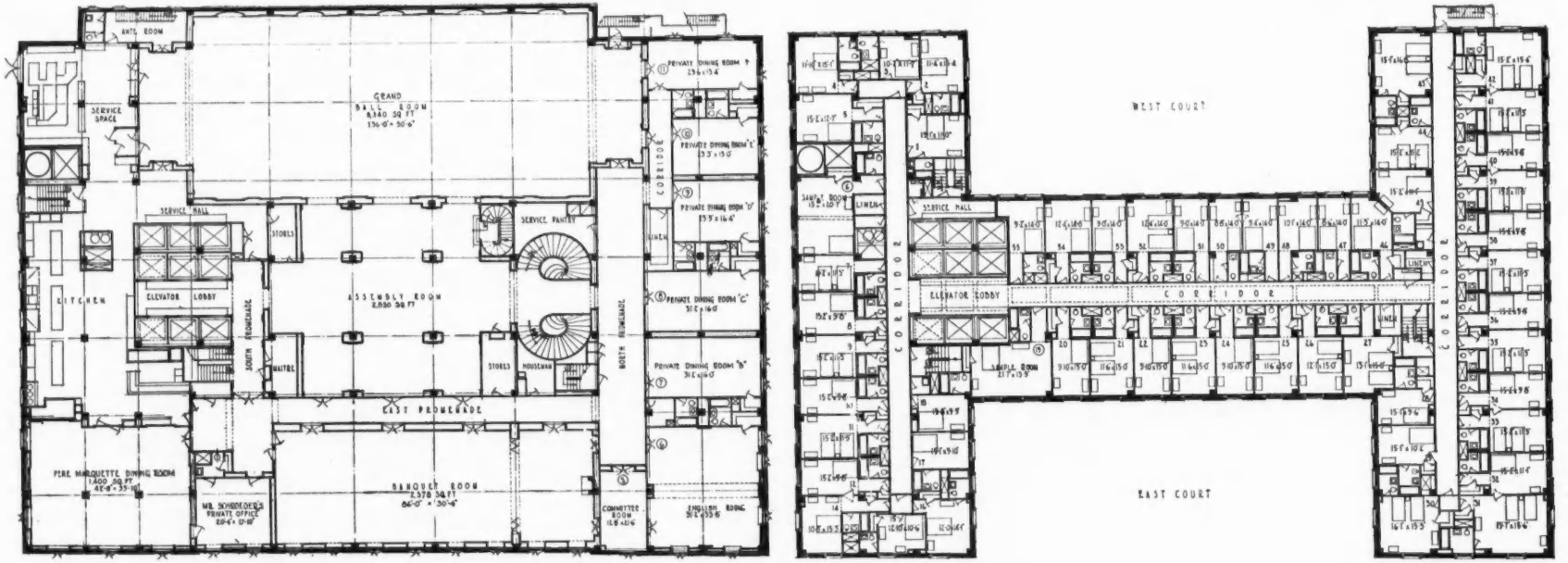


Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee.] *[By Holabird and Root.*

The staircase leading to the ballroom suite. The general colour-scheme is carried out in tones of grey and bronze. Reliance being placed on artificial light, the design of the lamp fittings shows great variety.

C


PIPE SPACE OVER DINING ROOM
UPPER PART OF DINING ROOM
UPPER PART OF LOBBY
UPPER PART OF LOUNGE
MAIN KITCHEN
COFFEE SHOP
CORRIDOR
PARLOR A
PARLOR B
PARLOR C
PARLOR D
PARLOR E
PARLOR F
PARLOR G
LADIES ROOM
MENS ROOM
TABLE STORAGE
STORAGE
ELEVATOR LOBBY
SERVICE HALL
COUNTER
TOILET
STORE NO 1
STORE NO 2
STORE NO 3
STORE NO 4
STORE NO 5
BAKERY SHOP
FOUNTAIN ROOM
COFFEE SHOP KITCHEN
PUBLIC UTILITY SPACE
COAL BUNKER
VEGETABLES
DAIRY
FREEZER
MEATS
COMMISSARY
BAKERY
STORAGE
RECEPTION
LOUNGE



Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee.] [*By Holabird and Root.*

The plans given above are of the ground, first, second, third, fourth, and a typical bedroom floor, respectively. The layout presents many outstanding features of interest.

Continued from page 272]

Throughout the building one notices an unusual clarity of planning. The broad lines of circulation, both horizontal and vertical, are laid down in a way that avoids confusion to the stranger guest or collision between the service and the public. Yet it is done with economy. The position of the elevator block in relation to the bedroom floor shape is unusual, but has advantages in the public floors.

American hotel managers insist on having their kitchens on the same level as the dining-rooms they serve. The absence of height restrictions makes this possible. In England the architect is practically forced to place his kitchens in the basement and provide lift or staircase services to all but the grill room. Here, however, the main dining-room is raised 10 ft. above the general level of the first floor—a good idea in view of the publicity of the usual American hotel lobby—and the kitchen is on a floor over. The waiters' access to the dining-room is by a short, straight stair, 4 ft. in height. Service is therefore direct, and the dining-room at the same time connects with the public floor. The kitchen arrangements are well worth scrutiny; the flow of supplies from the service lifts via the "commissary" to the various departments of the kitchen is good; so also is the waiters' circulation.

The fourth and fifth floors are in a way unique. Sandwiched between the public rooms and bedroom floors they form a separate monumental suite for receptions, dances, and conventions. Approaching by the elevator, one enters a long foyer, on one side of which is a huge cloakroom, and on the other retiring rooms and a space for reception secretaries. Opposite the elevator hall a double staircase leads to the ballroom suite over. In the centre is a large assembly foyer with, on one side, the ballroom, and on the other the banquet room. A separate banquet kitchen and service runs across the ends of the three. That necessary adjunct, a small committee room, has not been forgotten, and there is an office for the *maitre* placed in exactly the right position. The bedroom units are laid out in bays about 50 ft. wide, consisting of two rows of bedrooms and a corridor. Except in a few isolated instances the bathrooms are entirely internal. The bedroom-cum-bathroom unit determines the shapes of the upper floors and consequently the steelwork plan. The main stanchions continue downwards through the public floors and affect considerably the planning of them. It is customary to pick up rows of stanchions on lattice or plate girders over some of the chief rooms, the depth of these girders—often as much as 8 ft. or 10 ft.—affording a space in which to collect into trunks the numerous wastes and supplies from the pipe shafts. It will be seen that one row of stanchions has been picked up in this way over the dining-room. The 50-ft. span of the ballroom has been arranged immediately below a set-back, avoiding this construction where it would be most costly.

[*Concluded on page 276.*

Continued from page 275]

While not over-ornate, the rooms have an air of richness which the American seems unable to do without in his public buildings. The photographs fail to give any impression of the colouring, which is subtle and expressly designed for artificial light. It should be noted that of the rooms here illustrated only the lounge has windows.

Particularly, the charming stair leading to the ballroom floor will commend itself to English tastes. Generally, the interiors show an unusual care and attention to detail. The metalwork of the grilles and balustrades is admirable, although rather reminiscent of modern French craft. The light fittings also are interesting.

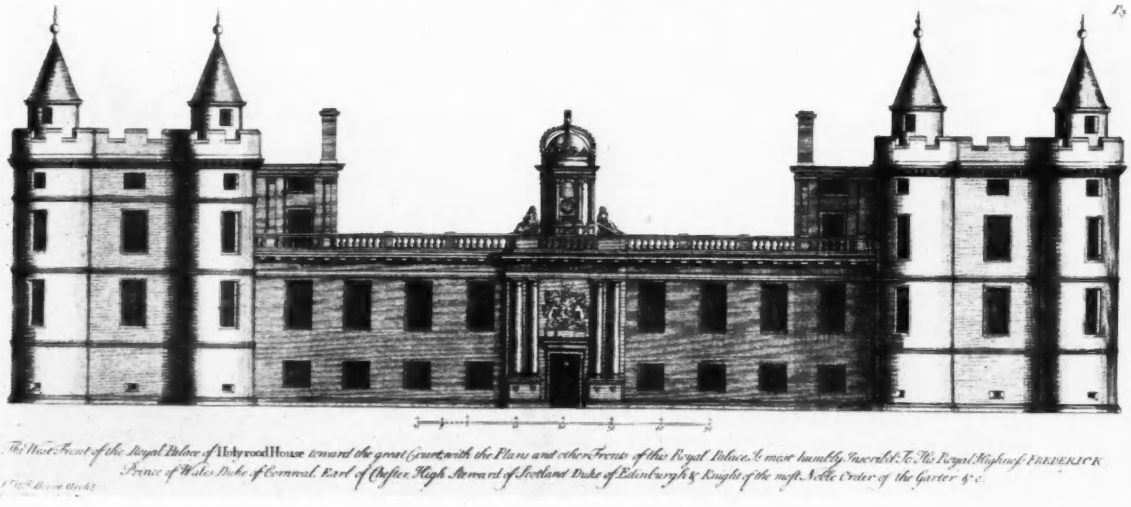
Two qualities, perhaps, distinguish American architects from their English confrères—their virtuosity and their industrious inventiveness. Whatever style is the mode of the moment they go for whole-heartedly, picking the best examples, applying them skilfully and with taste, though sometimes illogically.

In planning they are pre-eminent, however, for they have readily adapted themselves to the peculiar conditions dictated by their cities; their grasp of function and freedom from unreasoning tradition are among their most admirable attributes; they pursue a true modernity of structure and arrangement without losing sight of the great principles of axial planning laid down by the Romans and still holding good.



Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee.] [*By Holabird and Root.*

A corner of the ballroom. Here the colouring is mainly silver and peacock-green on walls of warm grey; for example, the niche supplies a silver leaf background to the peacock satin draperies and chair upholstery. The grilles are in Swedish iron.



The West Front of the Royal Palace of Holyrood House toward the great Court with the Plans and other Fronts of the Royal Palace. Is most humbly Inscribed To His Royal Highness FREDERICK Prince of Wales Duke of Cornwal. Earl of Chester High Steward of Scotland Duke of Edinburgh &c. Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter &c.

THE ROYAL PALACE OF HOLYROOD HOUSE

BY J. MURRAY EASTON

THE historic "mile" of the older Edinburgh leads steeply down from the castle to, and with a sudden dramatic turn before, the gates of Holyrood. The town is suddenly left behind and the bare steep shoulder of Arthur's seat impends on the palace, which is dark and sombre enough for its background of tragedy.

Yet only a small part of the building dates back to the time of Mary Stuart, and that section—the north-west block—was modified at the time of the rebuilding of the palace in 1671. The design was sponsored by Sir William Bruce, the King's surveyor in Scotland. He, like Wren, was an amateur and a person of some consequence before he took up architecture, and although he afterwards gave proof of considerable ability in the design of Kinross House, it is possible that he did little more than add a little extra classical flavouring to Holyrood.

A design for the new palace had been prepared some years previously by Robert Mylne, the seventh of that dynasty of master-masons to the kings of Scotland, and the rebuilding was proceeded with on these plans.

The buildings are arranged round a courtyard 140 ft. square with two projecting wings. That on the left of the engraving is the ancient keep; the other was built to match. Together they impress on the exterior a castle-like vertical character which, within the quadrangle, disappears. Or, perhaps we should say partly disappears—for in spite of the palladian decoration of the inner façades, the ratio of height to width is so great as to give an impression of openness. The details, too, have more than a touch of native feeling, both in proportion and in character. The measured drawing of the entrance gateway shows this. The door itself is 10 ft. 6 in. high, but the doorway, as a feature complete with the Royal arms, is 24 ft. in height—the same kind of proportion and decoration as may be found in Huntly Castle, or in a dozen examples of Scottish tower doorways. The open crown of the lantern, which looks curiously out of scale in the engraving, is an echo of the crown-topped tower of the neighbouring St. Giles's Cathedral. The stone is admirably cut and the detail of the order carefully followed from some contemporary handbook.

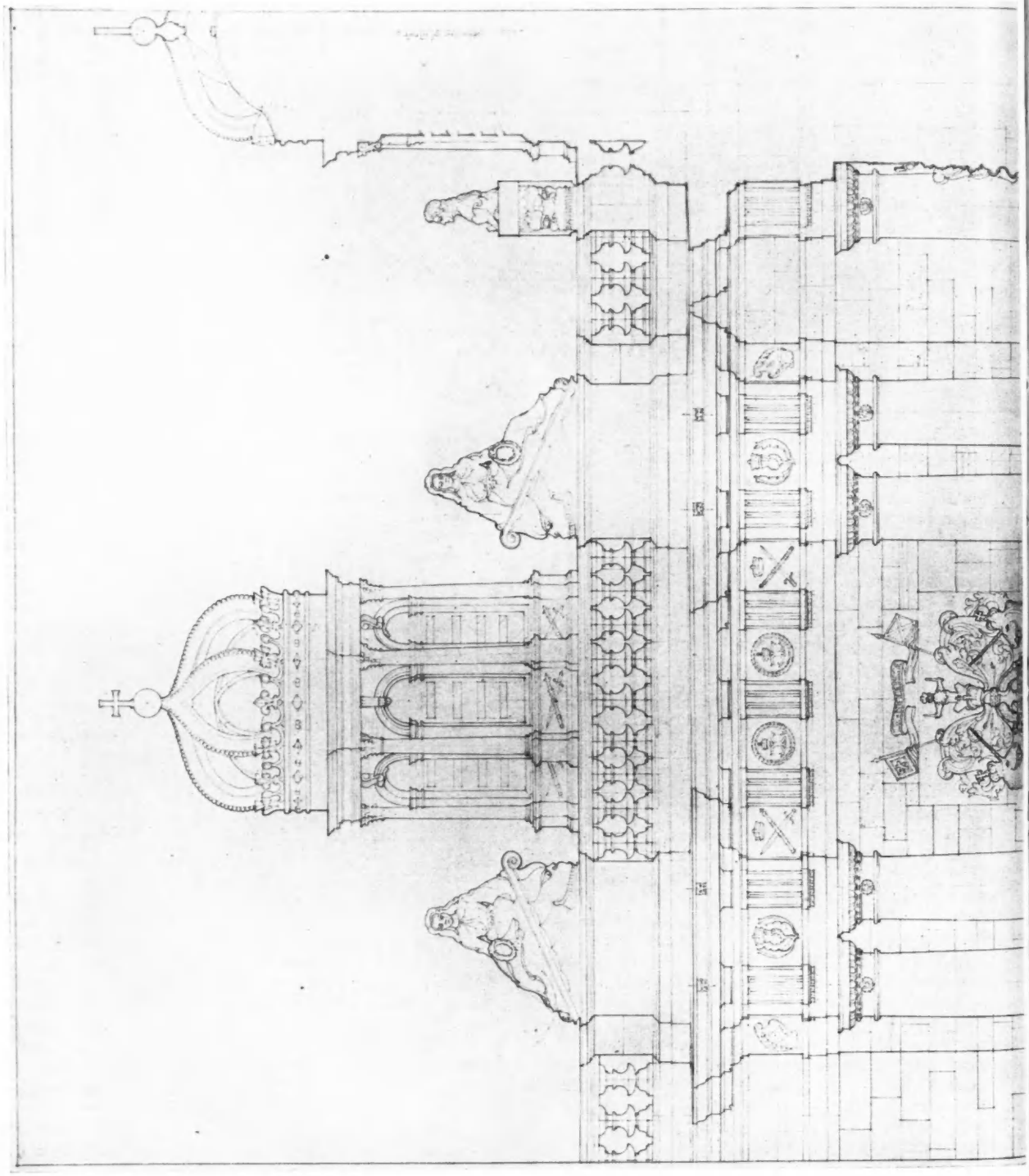
True to type, the castellated pavilions have no proper windows on the ground story. The chief apartments are on the first and second floors, and this arrangement has been followed throughout. Although in the newer part, where the ground floor is made over to kitchens and offices, rather more adequate windows are provided, these are still very much subservient to the windows of the first floor. In the two-story block connecting the pavilions this effect is not very happy. The entablature comes down almost on top of the voids and seems ruthlessly to cut down a system of fenestration which, on the three-storied side elevations, develops quite agreeably.

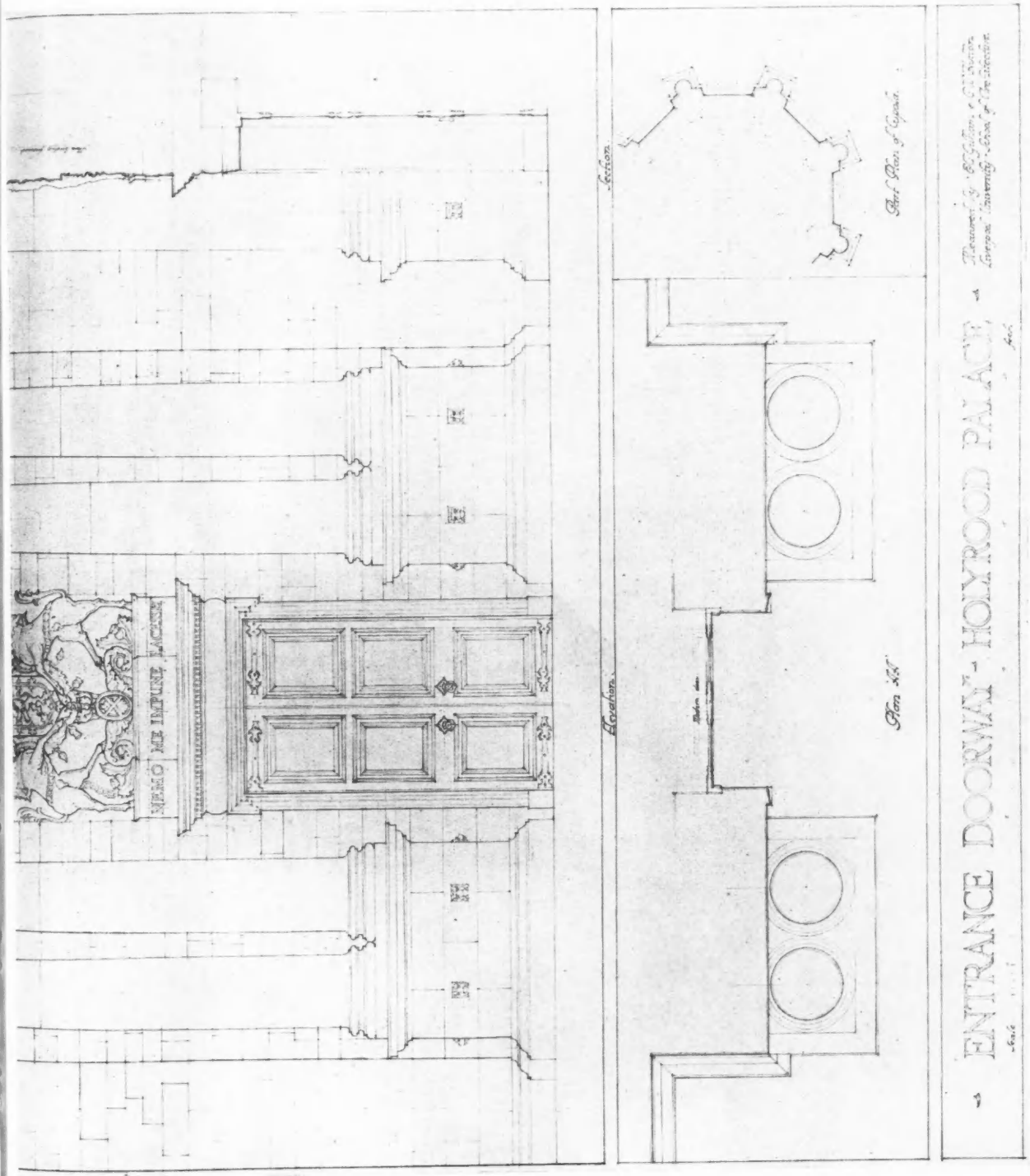
The principal state rooms are on the first floor. On the right of the entrance is the grand staircase, covered by a ceiling of the most exuberant plasterwork. Holyrood is notable as containing some of the most elaborate specimens of the plasterer's craft to be found in these islands, and it was for long believed that these were the work of Italians. Sir Lawrence Weaver, however, in an article in *Country Life*, states that original accounts of Bruce show that two English plasterers, Halbert and Dangerfield, worked there continuously from 1674 to 1679.

The south block contains the throne room and the principal state apartments. The east block overlooking the garden is devoted to the private Royal apartments, and here are to be found the richest decorations.

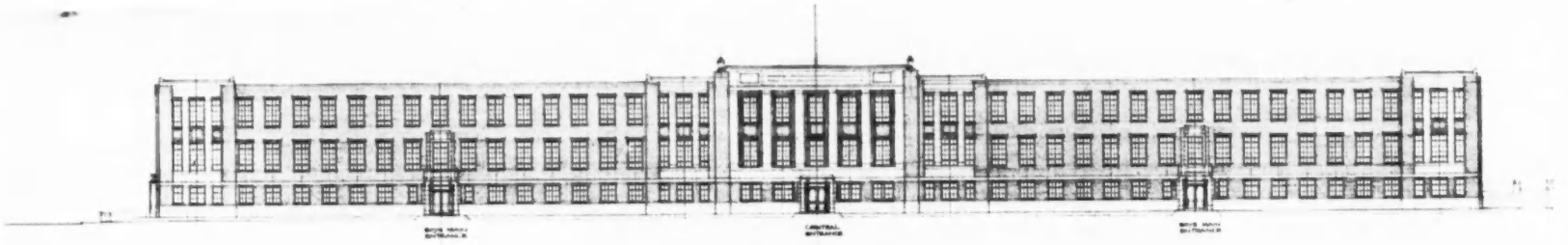
Richly carved oak mantelpieces, fine tapestries, and again the profuse and technically brilliant plasterwork, render these rooms notable. One long picture gallery occupies the whole length of the courtyard on the north side, and extends through to the east wall. Here are the 111 famous imaginary pictures of Scottish kings which the Dutch artist, James de Witt, turned out at two pounds apiece.

On the second floor were the apartments of the Duke of Hamilton, the hereditary keeper of the palace and, finally, in the north-west keep are to be found the famous rooms which Mary Queen of Scots and Darnley occupied. There Rizzio (or Riccio) met his end, and there until recently the tourist was stimulated by the spectacle of Rizzio's blood stains on the floor, maintained by the Office of Works.




NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT
Section
Part Plan of Cupola
Plan
ENTRANCE DOORWAY - HOLYROOD PALACE

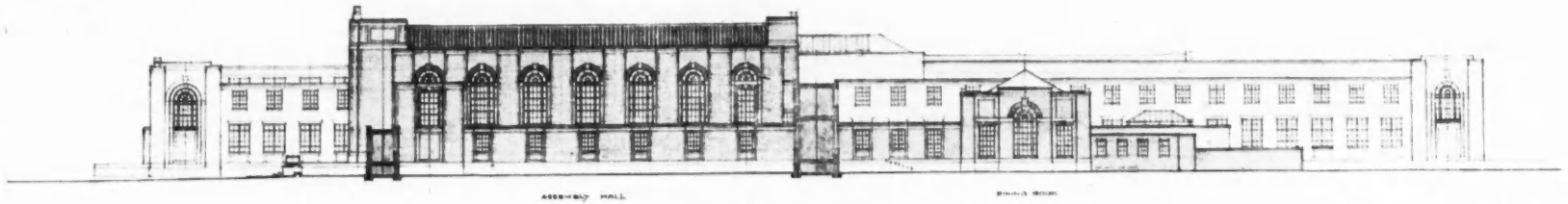
WYGGESTON (LEICESTER) GRAMMAR SCHOOL COMPETITION: THE WINNING DESIGN.



SOUTH EAST ELEVATION TO VICTORIA PARK ROAD

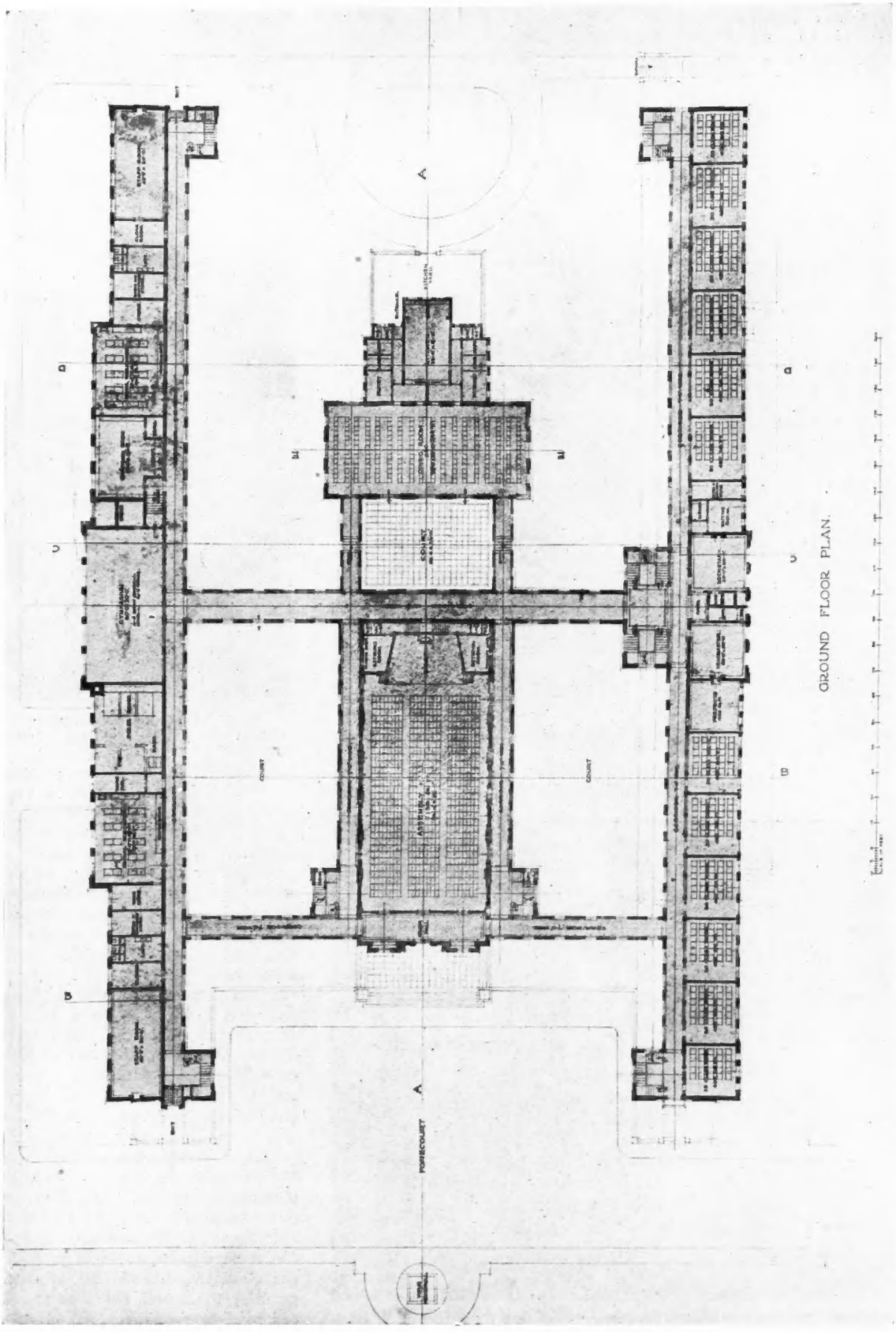


SOUTH WEST ELEVATION TO DRIVE



SOUTH EAST ELEVATION OF ASSEMBLY HALL AND DINING ROOM





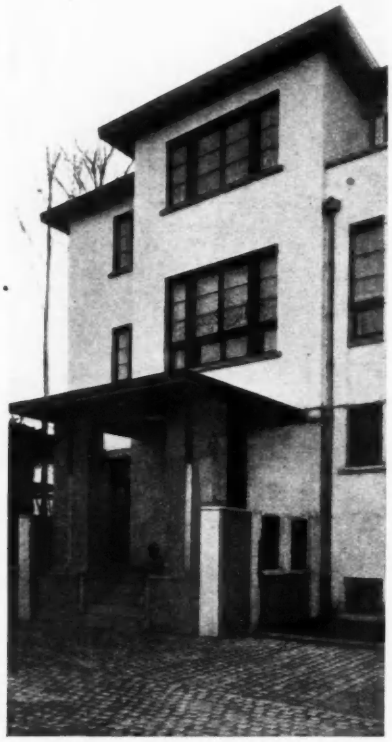
This design, by James Miller, was awarded the first premium in the competition for designs for the Wyggeston Grammar School for Boys, instituted by the Leicestershire Education Committee. Sir Felix Clay, Bart., was the assessor. The second premium was secured by Messrs. A. Bailey and D. H. McMorran.

SOME NEW HOUSES NEAR BRUSSELS

BY E. HENVAUX

IN Belgium, shortly after the war, great and ill-considered activity was expended in building, particularly in the vicinity of the larger towns. It was ill-considered because haste is apparent, not only in execution, but also in planning; and already the consequences are visible. Naturally time was then of great moment, for, on the one hand, thousands of people were waiting to rebuild their homes, while, on the other, thousands of new dwellings had to be erected to relieve the overcrowded town areas. But it appears now as if both these objects would have been better served by organizing the general effort instead of leaving it to individual and, in many cases, inadequate, initiative.

Brussels has suffered in the last few years an abnormal housing development. Apart from the cheap dwelling necessities, to cope with which official as well as private societies have built numerous apartment blocks and many garden cities, many private owners sought to make profit out of the pressing need for middle-class lodgings and soon began a most inconsiderate speculation in land and building. Land values increased to such a degree that sub-division was carried to the utmost limits.



At Boitsfort: a typical example of a simple but effective design by E. Simon.



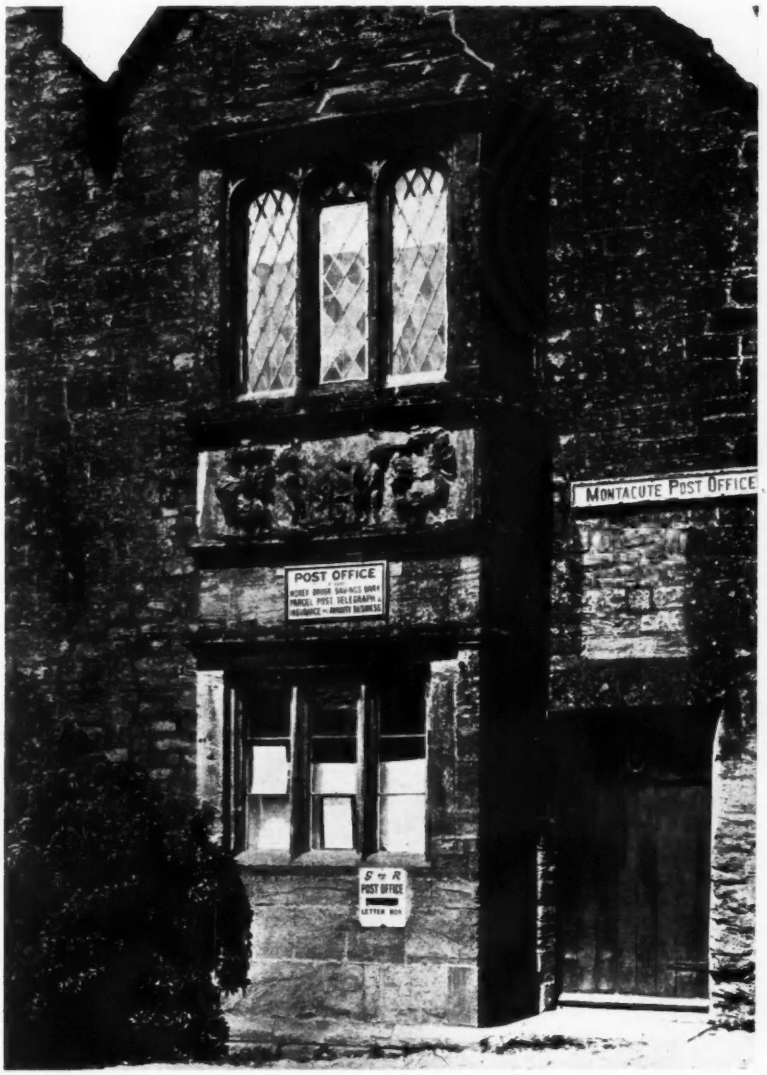
Front elevation of a house on a narrow site at Forest. Designed by A. Nyst.

It was inevitable that the æsthetic effect of the new buildings should suffer from these conditions. Moreover, communal administration was not prepared to cope with such a development, neither was it armed to require from the builders guarantees, either of technique or of good taste; so that very soon a great number of the best natural sites in the suburbs of Brussels were ruined by mediocre street planning and still more mediocre house building.

In the face of this state of things architects had to put up a fight for decent work; work in which sound design was carried out soundly. Amongst them a group attempted to put into practice recent experience of modern methods and materials, as well as to create new aspects of the suburban house front, with what success the reader will judge from the pictures here reproduced. The aim of the architects was to plan comfortable houses, to design simple and yet distinctive façades, to make profitable use of materials, and also, wherever possible, to respect the natural conditions of the site.



The garden-front of a house in Woluwe St. Pierre, erected from the designs of A. Nyst.



ENGLISH PRECEDENT No. 51

HOUSE AT MONTACUTE, SOMERSET.

This house has a bay window serving two floors. In small buildings the old methods and details were employed long after they had been abandoned for larger ones. Although the pointed windows and the crenellated moulding suggest the early sixteenth century, this bay may be considerably later work, like many others in the limestone countries.—[NATHANIEL LLOYD.]

GRASS-EDGED ARTERIAL ROADS

A Lesson from the North.



A pleasing example of double-track planning at Stratford Road, Birmingham.

TRAFFIC experts are to some extent divided on the question as between the single wide carriageway and the double carriageway with central dividing strip. The Great West Road, with its 50 ft. single carriageway is an example of the former—many think an extremely dangerous example—and the double track seems to be growing in popularity. A proposal to construct such a road in Essex was recently reported in *The Times*.

A notable pioneer of this form of road in this country was Mr. John Brodie, when city engineer of Liverpool. As a young man, Mr. Brodie lived in Liverpool, near such an old-established boulevard, and kept himself fit for Rugby football by running of an evening along the central strip. Later he designed and constructed many miles of similar boulevards, a practice which his successor, Mr. Frank, continues. The normal width is 120 ft., allowing a central strip (24 ft. wide) which provides a separate high-speed track for trams; two carriageways, each 24 ft. wide; two 15 ft. tree-lined grass margins; and two 9 ft. pathways.

An attractive feature is that the central strip is sown with grass, between and on each side of the tram-rails, protected by dwarf hedges. The grass is not only pleasing to the eye, but also acts as a sound-buffer and reduces the noise made by the trams.

The exact treatment varies according to local circumstances, and every care has been taken to preserve existing features of beauty. For Muirhead Avenue, a width of 220 ft. was taken, so that a fine avenue of trees should be preserved. The photographs of two sections of Aigburth Road illustrate three pleasing features. One is the retention of the old carriageway and the line of trees which once bordered it inside the wall of a private park, the widening being achieved by duplication. Again, the central strip is planted with flowers entirely open to the public and by them respected. Lastly, in the other section, not too beautiful gable-ends had previously been erected fronting the road; a little extra land was taken and these gable-ends are now masked by foliage.

The last-mentioned feature, perhaps, contains a useful lesson for the Council for the Preservation of Rural England; namely, to press for deep building lines. It is unlikely that it will be possible to prevent all unsightly building, or to get it in scale with its situation, but if set sufficiently far back so that it can be screened by foliage, the harm done will be greatly mitigated.

Liverpool is not the only city where such fine roads are being made: they are also to be found at Birmingham, Leeds, Bradford, and elsewhere. In the South, too, they have been laid out, but few have yet been completed. Where the full width has been marked out but only a section made, the effect is liable to be rather bare and untidy. Is it not time that the South showed more enterprise and finished and furnished its arterial roads? Also, in many places, much more care needs to be taken in planning such roads, so that widths may be reserved adequately to preserve existing features of beauty.



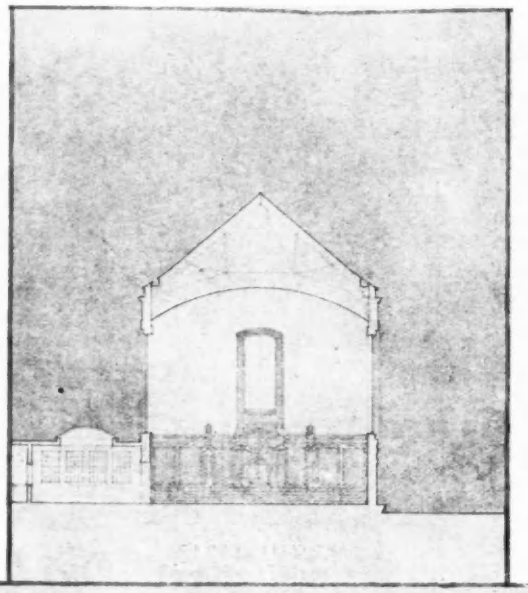


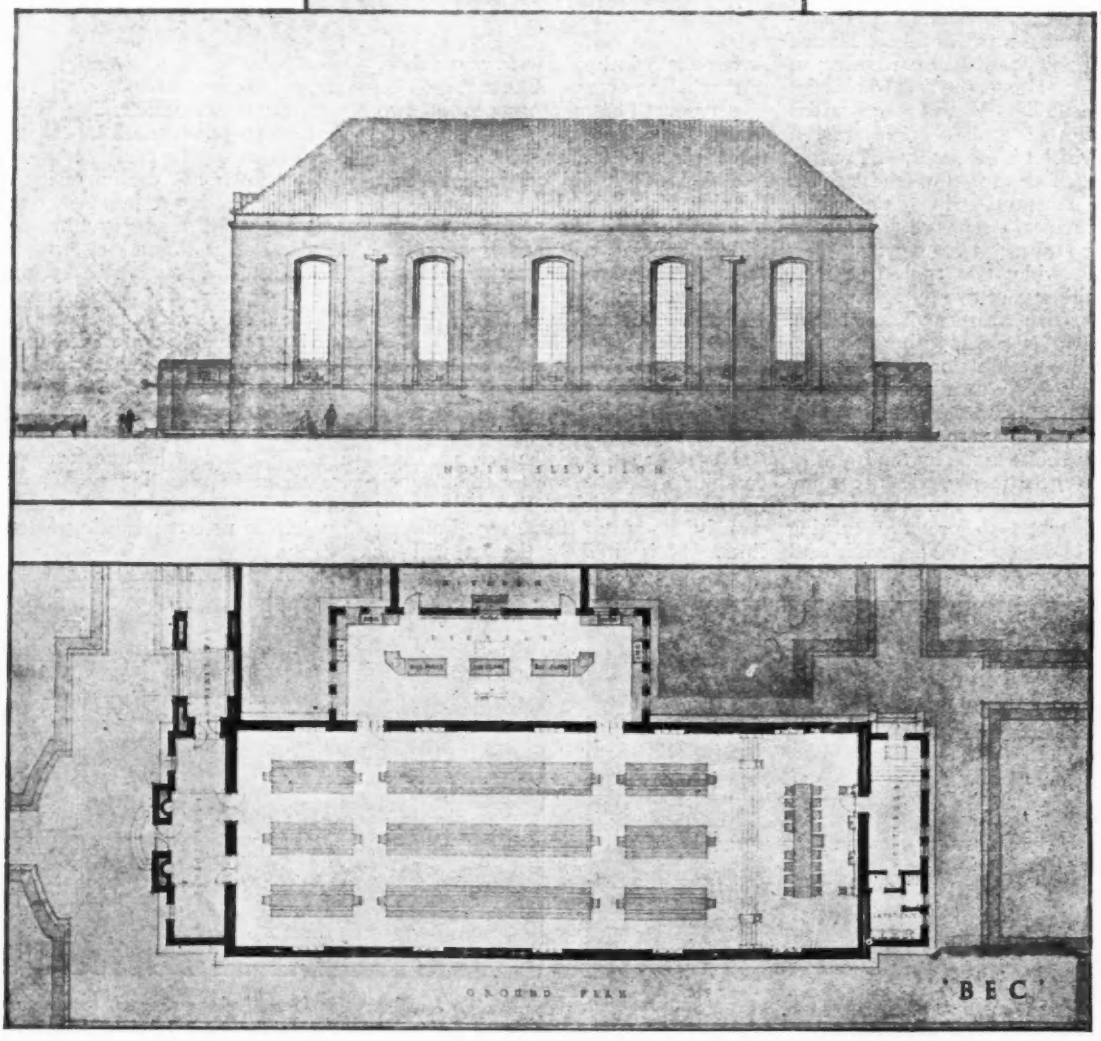
Two views of Aigburth Road, Liverpool, showing how the central strip has been planted with flowers; and, on another section, how foliage has been retained to hide the gable-ends of houses.

THE ROME SCHOLARSHIP COMPETITION, 1929

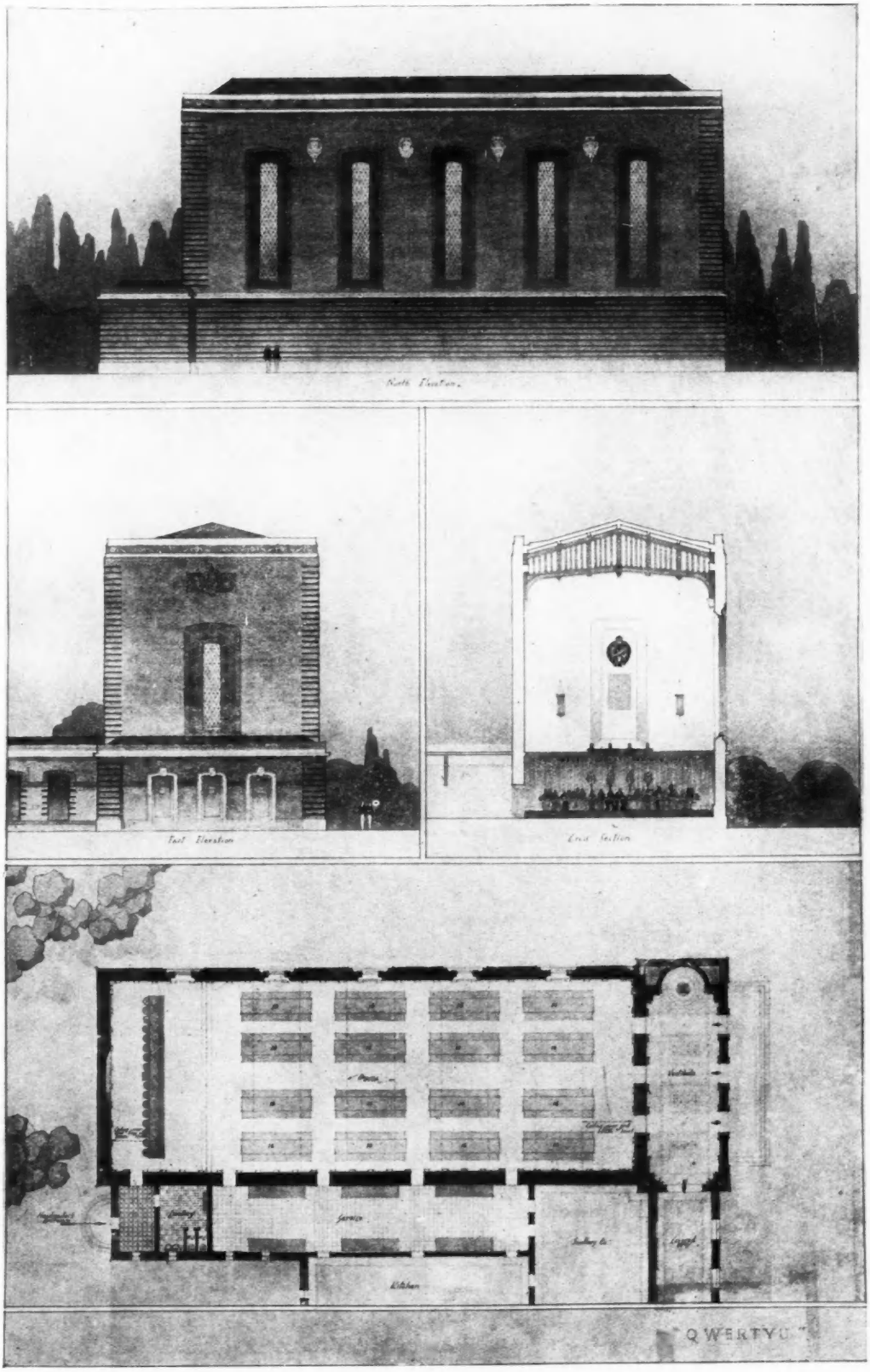
FOUR SUCCESSFUL DESIGNS OF THE

Of forty-four candidates admitted to the Preliminary Competition for the Rome Scholarship in Architecture, 1929, twenty-six passed. Seven of these have been selected to take part in the final stage, with three who submitted meritorious work last year and are therefore granted exemption. Thus, there are ten finalists. On this and the following three pages are reproduced four of the designs. The subject set was a public school dining hall, and the time allowed was twelve hours *en loge* for the sketch and five weeks for the finished drawings. Five of the finalists are from Liverpool University, and the remaining five are from Leeds College of Art, Manchester University, London University, Architectural Association (London), and the Welsh School of Architecture respectively. The other three of this year's selected designs will be reproduced in a subsequent issue. A critique appears on page 295.

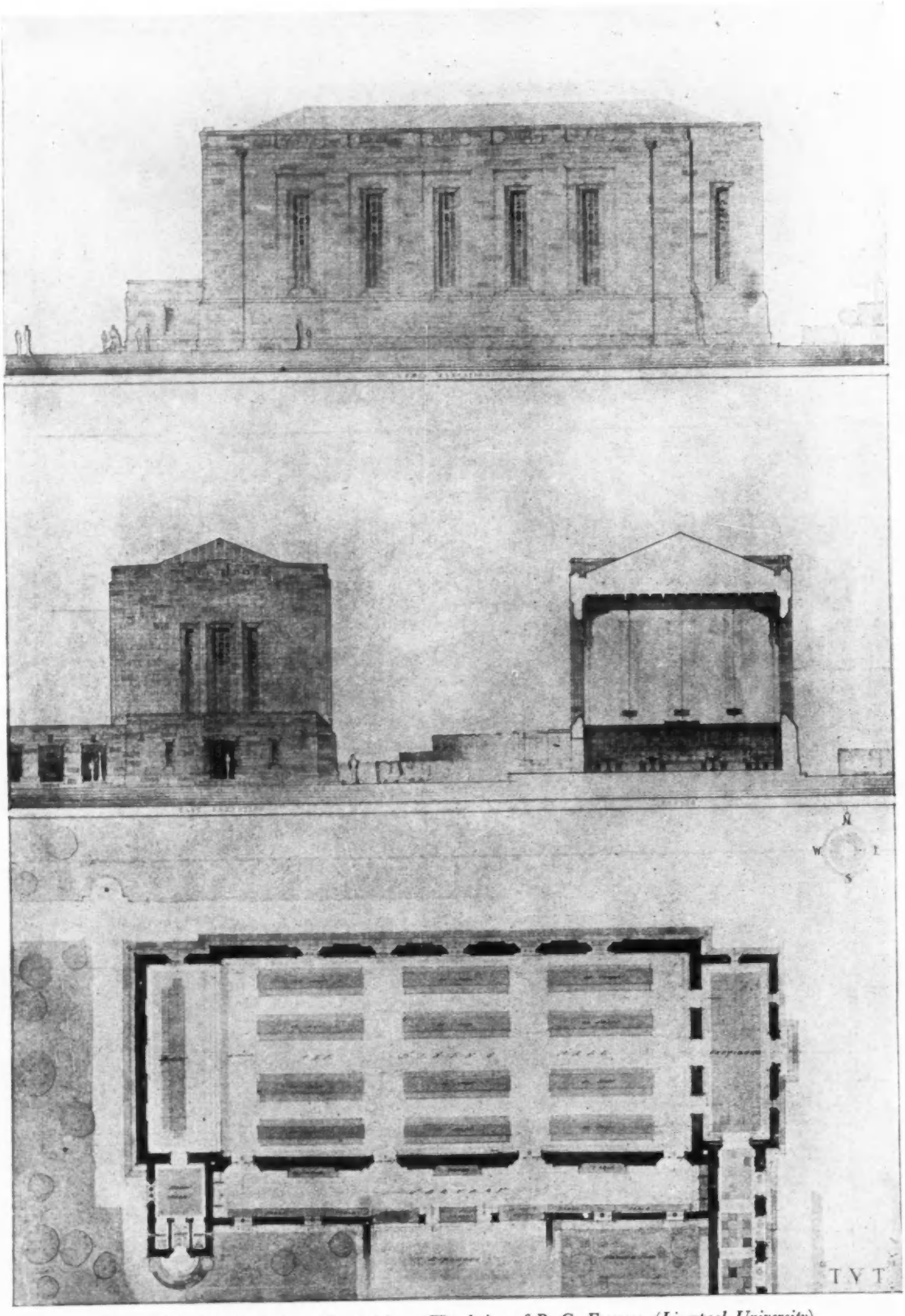




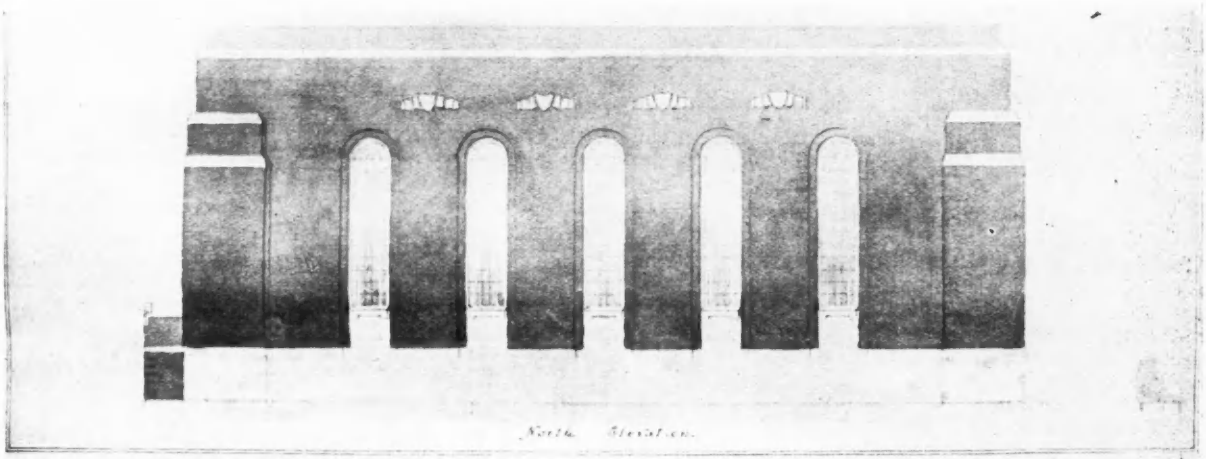
The design of H. L. Barton, Liverpool University.



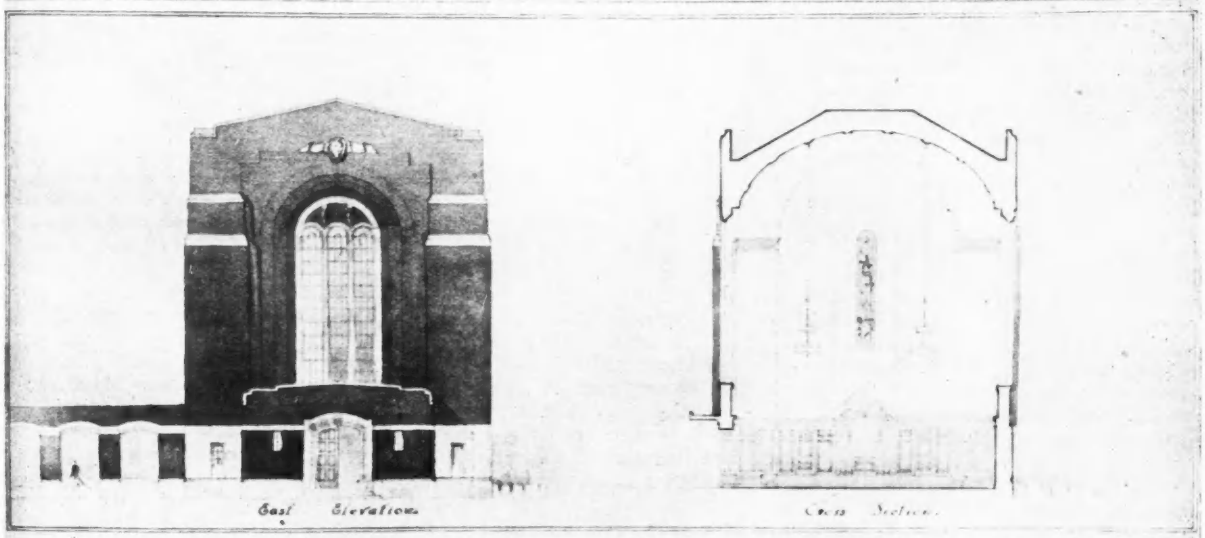
Rome Scholarship Preliminary Competition. The design of L. Wright (Liverpool University).

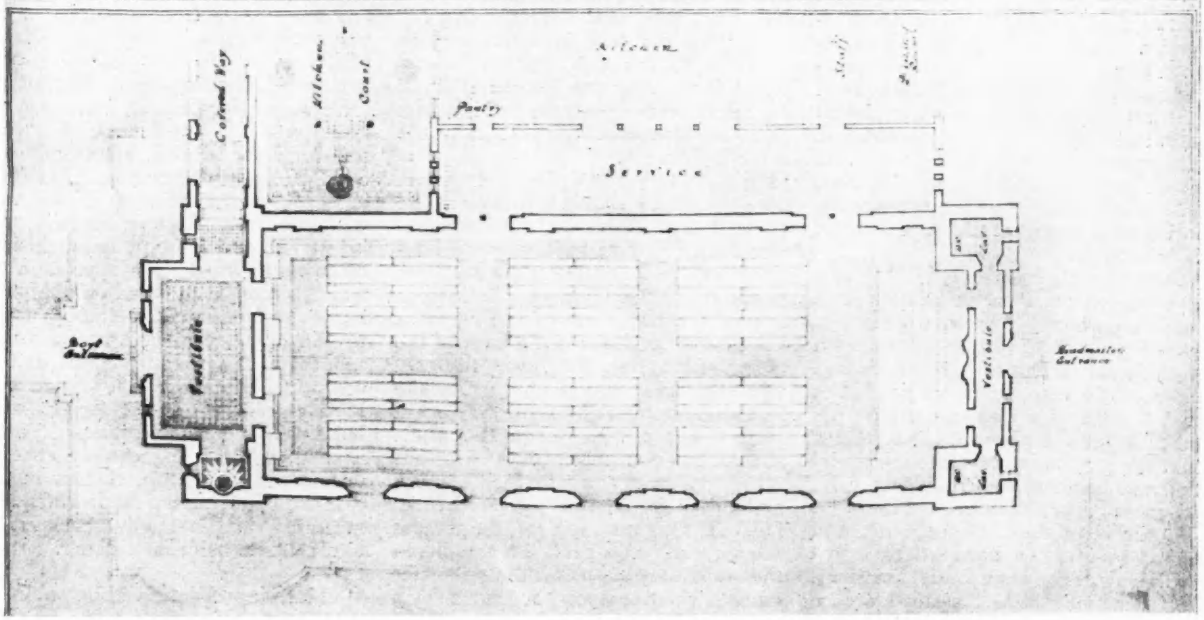


Rome Scholarship Preliminary Competition. The design of P. G. Freeman (Liverpool University).



North Elevation.





Rome Scholarship Preliminary Competition. The design of H. J. Knowles (Liverpool University).

LITERATURE

MURAL DECORATION

This second edition of the papers of the Society of Tempera Painters will be welcome to all experimenting in mural decoration. The purpose of the society, as indicated by Mrs. Herringham in the foreword, is to recover and perpetuate some of the priceless secrets of the old guilds, which in their turn were efforts to gain "quality" and realize the essential importance of scientific treatment and the nature of material.

To bring experiment completely up to date one has to recognize the change in the conditions of life itself. One of the more important papers from a modern architectural standpoint, when the life of a building is relatively short and new materials have to be reckoned with, especially as the idea of the painters themselves is to insure permanency, is that by Mr. L. H. Turner, dealing with the preparation of fibrous plaster grounds and the production of various surfaces for application to the wall.

In these days there is a decided tendency to appreciate the value of the use of tempera as a medium for obtaining translucency and brilliance of effect by glazing in the method employed by the old masters. This is especially acknowledged as being more suitable for mural painting than a purely oil medium. Direct painting in oil is possibly the outcome of the idea of spontaneous and virile brush-strokes which had come to be regarded as a merit in itself; but where architectural conformity is of primary importance this can be a decidedly disturbing quality. Likewise, as Mr. Reginald Hallward justly remarks, where, as in mural decoration, one has to consider atmospheric conditions, it is best to guard against the loading of colour, palette-knife effects and brush-smears, which tend to collect dirt and increase discoloration.

The paper contributed by Mr. Southall on medieval in relation with modern painters is somewhat irrelevant to the purpose of the society, though possibly interesting as a point of view. However, in 1929, we face the fact, not that "frock-coats and trousers do not make beautiful pictures," but rather that beauty consists in æsthetic properties and harmonies outside the realm of mere representation. Moreover, the period of 1906 confused art and morals in a way we have latterly learnt to disavow. The contributions of Mr. J. D. Batten and Mrs. M. Sargant-Florence are very illuminating. If any criticism can be offered, it is that these papers are not even more selective and up to date, which mars what otherwise is a helpful little volume. G. R.

Papers of the Society of Painters in Tempera, 1929. Price 10s. 6d. net.

SPON'S POCKET PRICE-BOOK

This pocket price-book has now reached its fifty-sixth edition, and every endeavour seems to have been made by the editor, Mr. Clyde Young, F.R.I.B.A., to keep the contents up to date. As usual the prices throughout, both for measured and day works, have been thoroughly revised. Under the grading system now in force labour prices vary in different districts, consequently to obtain close estimates the constants of labour published in the book should be of the greatest value. The difference between the highest and the lowest rate is as much as 7d. The prices given are based on actual prices in bills of quantities for various contracts now being carried out under the editor's supervision.

Spon's Architects' and Builders' Pocket Price-Book, 1929. Edited by Clyde Young, F.R.I.B.A. E. and F. Spon, Ltd. Price 5s. net.

PRIMITIVE DETAIL OF TODAY

Plate 6: Concerning Eaves

BY A. J. PENTY

THE treatment of the eaves is in most houses today very unsatisfactory. They are generally given too great a projection and are clumsy in detail, and badly-designed eaves will ruin any building.

Figure A is typical of a great number of eaves on old houses. The projection is only 6 in. to the end of the rafters. On old buildings the rafters vary a great deal in size, but they are invariably laid flatways, and the dimension I have given, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep and 3 in. on soffit, is about the average size. The rainwater gutter is $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. in half round, and supported by wrought-iron brackets fixed into the brickwork.

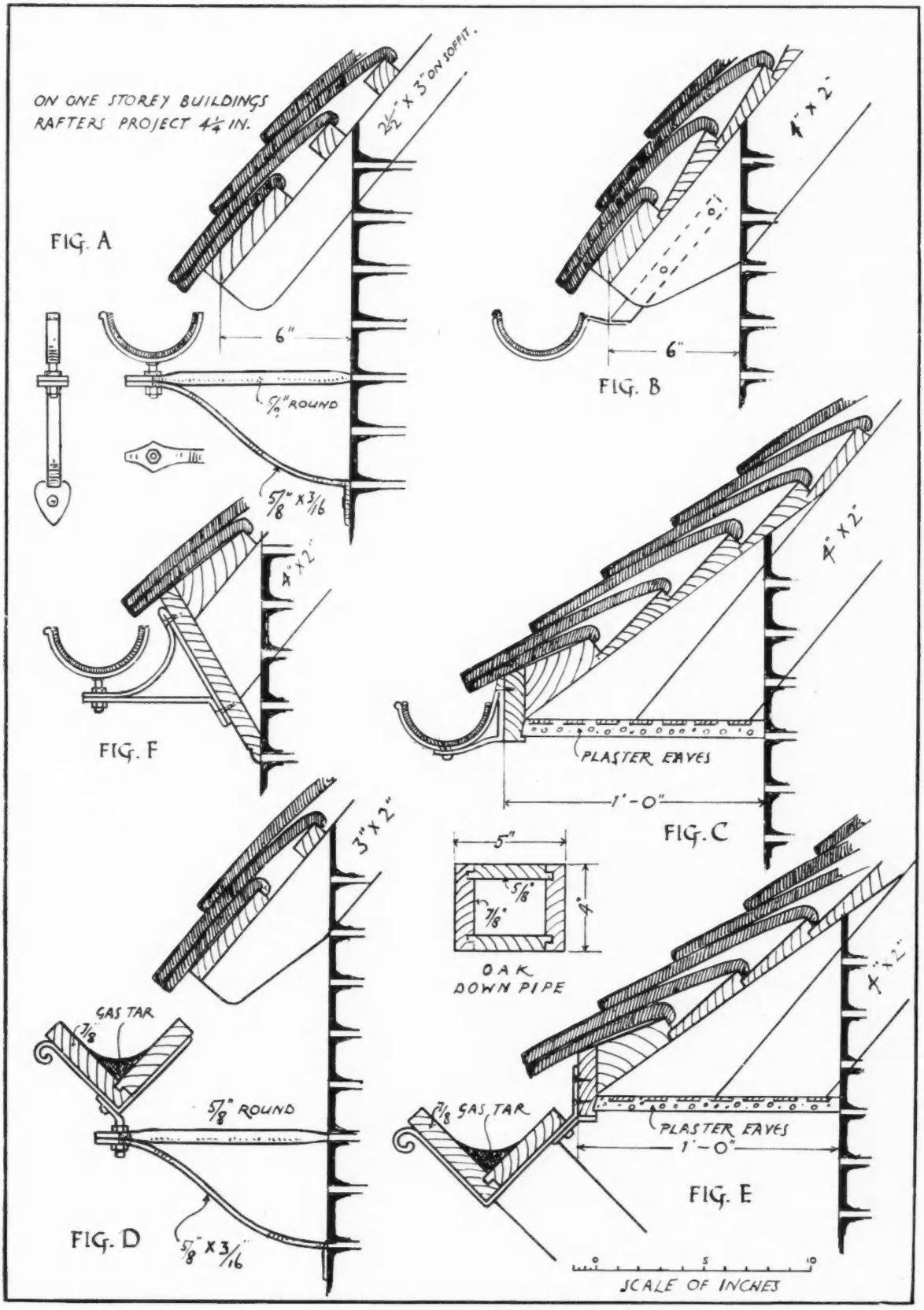
Figure B is a design embodying the principle of figure A and adapting it for use with 4×2 in. rafters which we have to use today. The rafter-ends should not be planed or painted, but left from the saw. The rainwater gutter in this case is fixed by iron brackets to the sides of the rafters, which is often the case in old buildings. In execution the general effect is, apart from the iron brackets, practically the same as figure A.

Figure C shows plastered eaves. The points to watch are these: The projection of 12 in. exclusive of rainwater gutter would do for any medium-sized house. In setting it out the back of the rafter should strike a line which is half the projection of the eaves at the plaster level, for if the back of the rafter starts from the fascia the roof will look like an extinguisher, while if it starts from the wall line there will be too big a tilt. Then the fascia should not be more than 3×1 in., otherwise the eaves will look clumsy, and this is where most plastered eaves fail. I suppose most of the fascias are 5×1 in. or 6×1 in. This results in the fascia showing below the rainwater gutter, which makes the eaves look clumsy. Theoretically there should be no fascia at all. The plaster should finish behind the tiles, and if there were no rainwater gutter this is the way plastered eaves should be made. But when a rainwater gutter is used the brackets must either be on the top of the rafters under the tiles, which is a nuisance if anything goes wrong, or they must be fixed to a fascia. And a 3×1 in. fascia is all that is required for practical purposes, and does not spoil the effect because it is hidden behind the rainwater gutter. I always paint the fascia and rainwater gutter the same colour, namely, black.

Figure D is a measured drawing of open eaves with a wood gutter, supported by iron brackets fixed into the brickwork. Figure E shows a wood gutter combined with plastered eaves. Both are very effective. It is a pity oak gutters are not more used in domestic work, for they are very effective in execution. Sometimes they are lined with lead, but this is expensive. A cheaper way is to fill the angle with gas tar. Oak gutters demand oak downpipes. The one I have shown is 5×4 in., but they are made in a variety of sizes. I have a note of one in my sketch book which is $6\times4\frac{1}{2}$ in., and another 4×4 in. Old ones are generally fixed to the wall with holdfasts. A more imposing way is to fix them with wrought-iron collars. Figure F is a type of eaves which is sometimes found on old buildings. It consists of a sloping fascia to which are fixed iron brackets that support a half round gutter. It is a very useful type of eaves to know about. It is especially suitable for one-story buildings where a Georgian elevation is used, while being equally effective when used higher up, though in this case the depth of the fascia should be increased, and it might be expedient to use a 5 in. half round gutter.

[This series of plates will be published at fortnightly intervals. The previous instalments appeared in our issues for January 2, 16, and 30.]

PLATE 6


ON ONE STOREY BUILDINGS
RAFTERS PROJECT 4¼ IN.
2½" X 3" ON SOFFIT.
FIG. A
6"
5/8" ROUND
5/8" X 3/16
4" X 2"
FIG. B
FIG. F
PLASTER EAVES
1'-0"
FIG. C
5"
5/8"
7/8"
4"
OAK
DOWN PIPE
3" X 2"
GAS TAR
7/8"
5/8" ROUND
FIG. D
5/8" X 3/16"
7/8" GAS TAR
PLASTER EAVES
1'-0"
FIG. E
SCALE OF INCHES

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

ARCHITECTURAL FORM

Under the auspices of the West Yorkshire Society of Architects a students' debate took place in the society headquarters, Leeds, on "That the architects should endeavour to create new forms and not accept the traditions of a previous age."

Taking the affirmative, Mr. P. Lingwood said that the requirements of this age were different from those of the past. No Greek, Roman or even Renaissance architect was required to build an aerodrome, wireless broadcasting station, or telephone exchange. There were, therefore, no traditional lines on which those could be built. New forms, therefore, must be evolved.

Mr. F. Johnson, taking the negative, said tradition always brought in its train a deep-rooted sense of style, which was a great help to the architectural ensemble. Architects who had been so eager to be original as to discard all precedent had not gone far before they had realized that they had "gone off the rails" and had had to discard their ill-judged originality.

OLD BUILDINGS THAT SHOULD BE SAVED

A plea for the preservation of local historical records and buildings was made by Mr. Francis R. Taylor, L.R.I.B.A., at a meeting of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, held at the Bishopsgate Institute. Mr. Taylor dealt entirely with Middlesex, and stated that many old buildings in the county—mansions, farms, inns, and cottages—deserved preservation. Historical properties were coming into the market, and others were being demolished to make way for modern developments. The number of those properties was increasing steadily, and anything that could be done to preserve them and their records was worth doing. Mr. Taylor stated that, although several histories of Hampton Court had been written, there must still be a great deal of material that would repay archæological research. The society might well undertake a thorough survey of the county.

THE SOUTH-EASTERN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

A meeting of the South-Eastern Society of Architects was held in London, with the president, Mr. H. V. Lanchester, in the chair. An important matter dealt with was the proposal of the R.I.B.A. to apply to the Privy Council for power to reopen the class of Licentiates under the same conditions of admission as existed in 1910-12; that is that architects over thirty years of age who have been for not less than five years engaged in practice or who have been for not less than ten years engaged in the practice or the study of architecture will be eligible to apply for election as Licentiates, R.I.B.A. A resolution was adopted in favour of this proposal and also of certain minor proposals for the development of the R.I.B.A. proposed by the Executive Committee.

DUBLIN'S SCULPTURE

In a lecture to the Architectural Association of Ireland on "The Custom House and its Makers," Mr. T. J. Byrne, of the Office of Public Works, traced the history of the building, which was designed by James Gandon in 1781. He described the sculpture which ornamented the building, the work of Edmond Smyth, a Meath man, who died in 1812, as specimens not to be excelled perhaps in any city in Europe. Dealing with the reconstruction rendered necessary as a result of the fire in 1921, he mentioned that the dome, with its peristyle and base, was rebuilt from the main attic level—the lower part in Ballyknocken granite, and the peristyle and attic in Ardbraccan stone, busked with brick concrete. The cupola was not yet complete, but the figure of Commerce was restored. The work was all done by Dublin workmen, and there had been few misfits. Several new services would be installed in the new Custom House, in which the old building was markedly deficient, including central heating by hot-water pipes and radiators.

INIGO JONES: A MODERN VIEW

At the last meeting of the Northants, Beds and Hunts Association of Architects, held at the George Hotel, Luton, a paper on "Inigo Jones: a Modern View" was given by Mr. J. Alfred Gotch. He observed that Inigo Jones, who flourished in the first half of the seventeenth century, had been credited with much architectural work to which, in reality, he had no claim. On the other hand, much of his most remarkable work had not received the attention it deserved.

Inigo Jones was first and foremost an architect, although not universally employed as such. The duties of his office as surveyor to his Majesty's works occupied most of his time, and he had little opportunity for independent practice, practically the only work he undertook being from persons of the Court. His work in connection with the masques at the Court occupied a great deal of his time and energies, as it was he who designed the costumes and scenery. He was the pioneer of scenery as we knew it, and the success of the masques of those days was as much due to his skill and fertility of mind as to the services of such literary masters as Ben Jonson. Jones was, in fact, an all-round artist, and the most accomplished England had up to that time produced.

Probably no man achieved so great a reputation as an architect on so scanty a foundation. His surviving work was admirable, but his principal claim to fame was that he was chiefly instrumental in introducing into England a true appreciation of Italian architecture. He had great natural abilities, which he cultivated to the utmost in certain directions. When all the corrections had been made which modern research suggested, Inigo Jones stood out as one of the greatest designers in architecture and its allied arts England had produced.

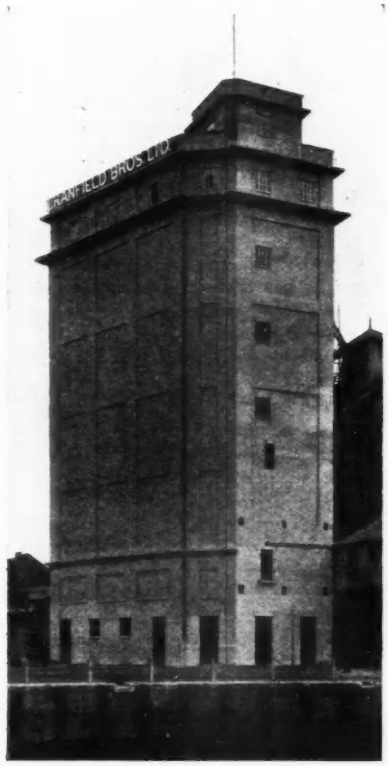
ARCHITECTURE AS AN AID TO COMMERCE

Mr. Walter Tapper, speaking at the dinner of the West Yorkshire Society of Architects, held at the Great Northern Hotel, Leeds, said the education of the architect was necessary, but the education of the layman was almost more so. As spokesmen of the art of architecture in this district his hearers had to impress upon laymen the vital importance of architecture as a real aid to civilization. He wished there were more commercial men present, because he would like to tell them that in his opinion architecture was really an asset to sound commerce. It had been realized more readily in the last few years, but it still required emphasizing a little.

"If one walks for five minutes," Mr. Tapper continued, "through the streets of any of these cities—London, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, or any you like to mention—few men with eyes to see and vision cannot help believing that we have fallen far below even the most moderate ideal in our street architecture, and to go through the outer districts of those cities is, with very few bright exceptions, a really bitter experience."

In many cases it was not because there had been little money, but because there had been too much. What was chiefly wanted today, he thought, was the unhampered skill of a true architect, helped by the public spirit and inspiration of the public at large.

It was often said in industrial cities that there was no time or room for beauty, so occupied were those in them in making money; but that was a profound fallacy. Athens, in the great day of its architectural glory, and best examples of painting and sculpture, was one of the greatest commercial and wealthiest cities in Greece. In certain



New grain silo, Ipswich. By Miller, Son and Clarke. View from the dock. The height of the elevator tower is 132 ft., and the whole is of reinforced concrete.

modern cities, New York, Chicago, Stockholm, and many others, if not wholly, at least partially, great architectural works were to be seen, and even in industrial cities, now and again, rose a great building, not at the desire of the community at large, but despite their wanting it.

There would never be beauty universally until the man in the street took an interest in his city.

Mr. Tapper, who was replying to the toast of "The Royal Institute," proposed by Professor A. Hamilton Thompson, congratulated West Yorkshire on having a membership of over 300.

The Lord Mayor of Leeds (Ald. D. B. Foster), responding to "The City of Leeds," submitted by Mr. Norman Culley, remarked that Leeds was a conglomeration of streets and houses built round factories.

Some of the slums were wonderfully persistent, and what to do with them he did not quite know; but they must be moved before there could be beauty in the city.

Sir Robert Lorimer, acknowledging the toast of "The Allied Societies," proposed by Mr. Sydney D. Kitson, said the design of bridges at the present time was most important. The reinforced concrete bridge was a thing that had come to stay, but he did not think they had got very far yet with the design. He could not see why some colouring matter should not be added to the cement to make the colour of the bridge more in harmony with the countryside in which it was placed.

HOUSING "BLOTS ON LANDSCAPE"

"While the housing subsidy grant has undoubtedly helped to make good the serious deficiency that at one time existed, it has, on the other hand, been responsible for some of the dreadful monstrosities that have been erected in our towns and country districts." This is an extract from the report for 1928 of the Administration Committee of the Southern Counties Federation of Building Trades Employers.

"Some of these houses are blots on the landscape," it is added, "and will be, in a few years' time, anything but a blessing to their owners. All too late, the powers that be are awakening to the fact that something must be done to prevent the spoliation of the towns and rural districts."

In many areas the housing shortage had been, to a very great extent, overcome, the report continued, and operatives who had been constantly engaged upon housing schemes and subsidy houses were turning to the bona-fide builder for employment.

Although the year had, on the whole, been a fairly busy one from the builder's point of view, there were many signs of a falling-off in activities in many parts of the Southern Counties area.

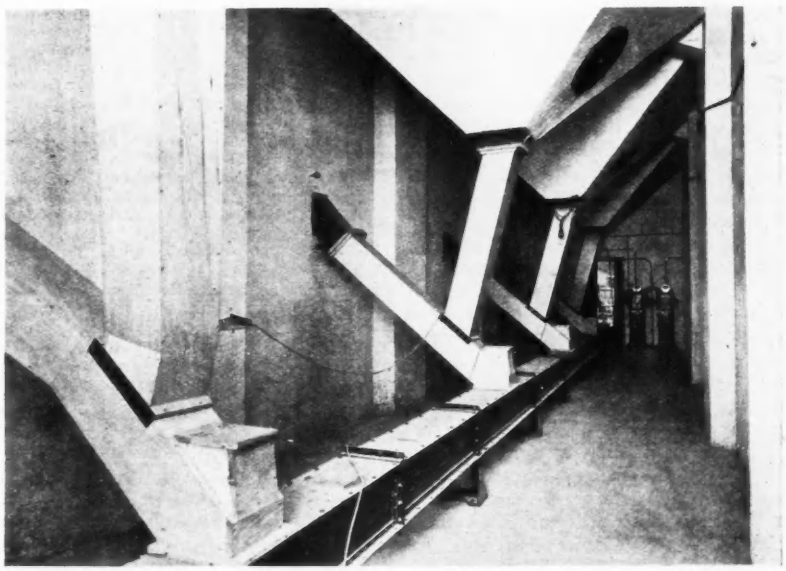
"Competition among building contractors is very keen, and prices are cut very fine. Labour, too, in all crafts, is more plentiful than has been the case for some years.

"It is difficult to forecast for 1929, but with a distinct lowering of prices for building materials and a more or less stabilized wage, prospective building owners, whether of houses or business premises, should be encouraged to place orders, confident that the work will be keenly competitive."

THE TOWN-PLANNING INSTITUTE

Mr. F. M. Elgood, vice-president of the Town-Planning Institute, spoke on the town-planning clauses of the Local Government Bill, and problems in statutory town-planning schemes, at a meeting of the Institute, at Caxton Hall. He said that under the Bill a county council could not itself prepare a town-planning scheme or compel a local authority in the district to do so. Both must act together, and, failing their agreement, it was open to the Minister of Health to provide for the constitution of a joint committee.

The great fear seemed to be that rural district and small urban district councils would feel that it was not worth while for them to undertake the preparation of schemes, and that county councils might not have the necessary influence over the smaller authorities, or the energy and stimulus to press them. Every one, however, would welcome the power given to the Minister. A great step in advance, which ought to facilitate bolder schemes, was the new provision that county councils might be made the responsible authority for observing



An interior view of the grain silo at Ipswich, illustrated above, showing the underside of the hoppers through which the grain is discharged.

certain provisions of the scheme. He regretted that the obligation upon borough and district councils with a population over 20,000 to prepare schemes within a definite time was postponed by the Bill for another ten years. In that respect town planners could not but feel that they had been somewhat let down.

TOWN PLANNING AND CIVICS

Mr. Manning Robertson, speaking on town planning in Ireland at a meeting of the Architectural Association in Dublin, said Ireland was terribly behind other countries, both in town planning and in the preservation of natural beauty, and nothing but an awakened public conscience could help them. In almost every country except Ireland town planning was, in different ways, enforced by legislation. Civilization demanded the introduction of order, efficiency, and the retention of beauty in our surroundings by the exercise of legal control over their development, especially regarding areas likely to be soon developed.

The man who injured the countryside and defiled it with ugly buildings, smoke, or advertisements, took away our free enjoyment.

The movement towards preserving order and seemliness was world-wide, and some of its major problems were: 1: Effective organization of transport, road, rail, and canal, including economic co-operation between them; 2: the internal organization of each area, such as preserving sites for factories, housing, fixing building lines, and preserving the amenities of buildings; 3: the provision of adequate open spaces, parks, playing grounds, and gardens; 4: the safeguarding of places of exceptional beauty as national treasures, such as Killarney, Glendalough, Cork Harbour, and the Dalkey-Killiney coast; 5: the reduction of smoke and the noise in the streets; 9: the control of advertisements.

He suggested the setting up of an advisory committee composed of an equal number of laymen and architects to assist local authorities as in England. Such a body could be of the greatest assistance to private individuals as well as making recommendations to local authorities. In this country there was a powerful movement towards a definitely national culture, in the forefront of which was the Gaelic movement. It was not necessary to stress the force of this driving force on Irish thought, literature, and drama, but in the whole of history no country had produced a powerful and self-reliant culture without the aid of architecture and all that it stood for.

Dealing with the Shannon Scheme, he inquired if they would allow the great area of potential industrialism to turn into a messed-up hotchpotch? What were the architects doing to help and guide future industries for their benefit and the benefit of the area?

IN PARLIAMENT

[BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE]

Captain Margesson informed Mr. Wardlaw-Milne that 372,004 houses had been completed under the Housing Act, 1923, and 222,643 under the Act of 1924 up to December 31 last. The average prices of non-parlour and parlour houses included in contracts let by, or in direct labour schemes of, local authorities under the two Acts during the quarter ended December 31 last, were £354 and £424 respectively.

COMPETITION CALENDAR

The conditions of the following competitions have been received by the R.I.B.A.:

February 15. Municipal Buildings and Market Hall in Whitby Road, Ellesmere Port. Assessor: Mr. T. R. Milburn, F.R.I.B.A. Premiums: £100, £75, and £50. Particulars from the Clerk to the Council, Council Offices, Ellesmere Port. Deposit £1 1s.

March 1. The "Promoters," the Committee of the Mount School, York, invite architects who are members of the Society of Friends, or those who have at one time attended either the Bootham School or the Mount School at York to submit designs for the proposed new school at the Mount School. Assessor: Mr. G. Mansell Jenkinson, A.R.I.B.A. Premiums: £50, £30, and £20. Latest date for inquiries March 1, 1929. Latest date for submitting designs April 24, 1929. Particulars from Dr. C. E. Hodgson, Mount School, York.

March 31. Erection of a monument to the Liberator Bolivar in the City of Quito. The Ecuadorean Minister in Paris and two members of the Sociedad Bolivariana of Quito, residing in Paris, will form a committee to organize and carry out the competition. A jury of four members, composed of experts, artists, and art critics, will judge the works presented. The designs, "Esbozos" (drawings or sketches), "maquettes," etc., which it is desired to present must be forwarded to the Legation of Ecuador, 91 Avenue Wagram, Paris, not later than March 31. The sum of 2,000,000 French francs is available for the erection of the monument. This sum includes the fees of the artist who will carry out the work, either by himself or with others acting under his direction. Honourable mention will be awarded to the authors of the designs adjudged second and third. The decision of the jury will be submitted to the Sociedad Bolivariana of Quito for ratification, prior to the contract with the author of the selected design being signed.

NEW INVENTIONS

[The following particulars of new inventions are specially compiled for THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office. All inquiries concerning inventions, patents, and specifications should be addressed to the Editor, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. For copies of the full published specifications here enumerated readers should apply to the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.2. The price is 1s. each.]

LATEST PATENT APPLICATIONS

2044. Gorlish, F., and Koidl, T. Building-bricks. January 21.

2783. Harley, A. Composite boards, &c., for building. January 26.

2641. I. G. Farbenindustrie Akt.-Ges. Immunizing-agents for wood, &c. January 25.

2323. Knightsmith, W. L. St. J. Sliding-doors. January 23.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED

305375. Morton, F. Spring floors.

304409. Hurden, E., and Hurden, A. P. Methods of and means for covering roofs, walls, and similar structures.

304571. Palmer, E. T. Suspended scaffold.

ABSTRACTS PUBLISHED

300925. Charbonnier, P. L., 13 Rue de la Garenne, Loir-et-Cher, and Bardot, J. E., 59 Rue Condorcet, Paris, both in France. Walls.

301509. Chemische Fabrik Grunau, Landshoff, & Meyer Akt.-Ges., Grunau, Berlin. Hydraulic cements.

A RECORD YEAR OF PATENTS

According to Messrs. Rayner & Co., the London patent agents, 1928 held the record for patents, a total of 38,953 being granted, against the previous record of 36,680 in the year 1920. The "wireless" world and the transmission of both sound and vision are responsible for a large portion of the increase. The building industry was also well represented.

OBITUARY

HARRY GEORGE CROTHALL: 1865-1929

The death has occurred at the age of sixty-four of Mr. Harry George Crothall, architect to the Middlesex County Council. Mr. Crothall, who specialized in the designing of schools, started his career as a plasterer, later becoming a draughtsman in the architectural department of the London School Board. From there he went to the Middlesex County Council as chief architect to the Education Committee. In 1919 Mr. Crothall became the county architect. He was till lately engaged on the plans for the new mental hospital and colony at Shenley, Herts.

Mr. Henry Hardy, of Talbothays, West Stafford, near Dorchester, retired builder, brother of the late Thomas Hardy, the novelist, who died on December 9, aged seventy-seven, left £40,628, with net personality £36,193. He left £5 and his gold watch to his brother Thomas "as a token of good feeling, more being unnecessary."

ROME PRIZE SCHOLARSHIP, 1929

The subject set this year was a dining-hall for a large public school. The building was to form a unit of a larger scheme to which it was to be connected on plan and elevation by a covered corridor or cloister; and on plan only by kitchen and service quarters.

This subject is reminiscent of one set some years ago: a school chapel connected by cloisters to the main buildings. Unfortunately, the designs sent in this year recall those for this previous chapel design, and there is no attempt on the part of any one competitor either to break away from the tradition of the medieval college dining-hall, or to infuse into the elements of the old form greater life and vitality. Instead, the competitors, with one exception, have played weakly and unimaginatively with the idea of dramatic contrast in the form of an immense disparity as between width and height. Every section tells the same story. There are the tiny tables and tiny hungry scholars, looking like a sort of moss on the bottom of a deep tank, while above, a great wall of white plaster fades into the obscurity of oak beam and truss.

And, with every section, each plan and elevation is as parsimonious of effort and as devoid of life. The elevations are bred out of Charterhouse chapel by something modern and austere, but quite safe. Much wall surface, very few and very narrow windows, and little else beside. All very dull and uninteresting.

Apparently the monastic or medieval atmosphere is considered essential to English public-school life, despite the existence of Stowe and other schools of later building, and little boys must shiver in semi-gloom for their historical sense's good; being uplifted at meat as at prayer. I wish I could inject some doubt to melt this frozen fallacy.

Be it understood still that such ideals might breed good designs, given artistic impulse and logical thought. The older form of dining-hall arises from a long series of beautiful buildings, that sustained the form of the medieval hall from which the English house declined. The point here is that none of these designs shows anything more than an elementary knowledge of form, advancing the type by very little, nor yet refining upon the accepted formula.

The designs of the Liverpool school competitors show similar rectangular plans, very slightly modelled at the dais end of the hall. Double doors might have been used between service and hall with profit, for although the service stands between hall and kitchen, there is still a deal of noise and smell that should be allowed to spread no farther.

The elevations, whether in stone or brick, are as similar as the plans, with little feeling for texture and material. The predominant impression is one of nervousness and a wish to do the right thing. Perhaps this nervousness will disappear under stress of working on the more advanced problem set for the final round. To sit for the Rome prize at all is something of an ordeal.

READERS' QUERIES

SMOKY CHIMNEY

W. C. C. writes: "Six months after the completion of a house built about a year ago, an adjoining owner built a garage having a metal chimney on the side nearest the house and only 10 ft. from it. Smoke from this chimney when the wind is favourable will very probably be a serious nuisance, there being a bedroom window immediately opposite above, and a sitting-room window below. Can you please tell me what action (if any) the house owner can take against the adjoining owner, causing him to prevent the nuisance?"

It is settled law that the owner of freehold land, in the absence of a covenant or agreement to the contrary, or acting under power conferred by statute, can use his land how he pleases, however much he may annoy his neighbours (The Mayor of Bradford *v.* Pickles [1895] A.C. 587). Unless he acts under statutory power he is not allowed to use his property so as to commit an actionable nuisance or a trespass. The enjoyment of pure and wholesome air is a right to which the owners of land and the inmates of a dwelling-house are of common right entitled, and any act which pollutes or corrupts the air is a nuisance. Although an act or omission may be a nuisance, yet in order that it will be actionable it must be of so sensible a nature as to diminish materially the value, or interfere materially with the comfort and enjoyment of property, which a reasonable man is entitled to expect, regard however always being had to the situation and mode of occupation of the property injuriously affected. (Tipping *v.* St. Helens Smelting Co. [4 B. & S. 608]: "There are many trades and many occupations which are not only reasonable but necessary to be followed, and which still cannot be allowed to be followed in the proximity of dwelling-houses so as to interfere with the comfort of their inhabitants": per Jessel M.R. in Broder *v.* Saillard (1876) 2 Ch. D. 692 at p. 701. The standard of comfort, however, which the owner of a dwelling-house is entitled to is not an absolute one; it depends on the circumstances of the locality. "What would be a nuisance in Belgrave Square would not necessarily be so in Bermondsey": per Thesiger L.J., in Strages *v.* Bridgman (1879) 11 Ch. D. at p. 865. If a man lives in a town he must of necessity submit himself to the consequences of the obligations of trade which may be carried on in his immediate locality, and are necessary for the purposes of commerce, and for the benefit of the inhabitants of the town, and the public at large (Kine *v.* Jolly [1905] 1 Ch. 489). The law requires that the business should be carried on in a reasonable and proper manner and so as not to cause inconvenience.

Every case is judged on its merits, and there is no standard (Colls *v.* Home and Colonial Stores [1904] A.C. 179.) Injunctions will be granted in proper cases to restrain persons from discharging smoke so as to cause a nuisance (Sampson *v.* Smith, 8 Sim 272).

It appears, from the facts before me, that there is no evidence that the smoke from the chimney has penetrated the windows, and therefore if smoke has penetrated the house it may be difficult at this stage to prove that it has done so in sufficient quantity to satisfy the requirements of the nature hereinbefore mentioned for the Court to grant an injunction, regard also being paid to the other matters hereinbefore set forth. If it can be established that there is an actionable nuisance, then I am clearly of opinion, having regard to the possibility of frequent recurrence, that the proper remedy is an injunction to restrain the owner of the garage continuing the nuisance, and not, in the first instance, to claim damages, as it will not prevent a recurrence of the nuisance in the future. E. F. I.

RE-USING OLD ROOFING TILES

Anon. writes: "I purpose re-using some old roofing tiles which have been taken off old buildings. These have no nail holes. There is only one nib to each tile, and in some cases no nib. I propose to bed the whole of the tiles. Do you think this would make a permanent and watertight job? These tiles have been on a roof for over a century, but I do not know what method was used when they were laid."

Yes, provided that the bedding is done conscientiously, and not on too low a pitch. It is worth while to engage a man who has had experience in this kind of work. It is imperative that the mortar should be freshly mixed for each batch of tiles laid. Whether the tiles without nibs will stand depends upon the skill of the bedder, but with a competent man there should be no difficulty. One point to remember is to have no projection from the mortar sagging downwards to touch the plaster inside, as this often allows wet to soak through.

W. H.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. Edward R. F. Cole, of the School of Architecture, Liverpool University, would be glad to receive manufacturers' catalogues.

Mr. Cecil Masey, F.R.I.B.A., has moved to 15 Caroline Street, Bedford Square, W.C.1. Telephone: Museum 3896.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

The governors of the Bedford College for Women, BLOOMSBURY, are to complete the north wing of the extensions at a cost of £16,000.

*

Sanction has been obtained by the Surrey Education Committee to borrow £45,300 for the erection of a secondary school at GODALMING.

*

The Surrey Education Committee is considering the provision of a new secondary school at WALLINGTON on a site already acquired.

*

The L.C.C. is to erect another elementary school on the DOWNHAM estate at an estimated cost of £28,424.

*

The CORNWALL County Council has prepared a Bill to empower it to extend and improve Torpoint Ferry, and to construct a new bridge and street works at Penryn.

*

The BECKENHAM U.D.C. has passed plans, submitted by Mr. S. Burgoine, A.R.I.B.A., for the erection of an elementary school at Elmers End at a cost of £22,400.

*

Plans passed by the SHIPLEY U.D.C.: Two houses, Thackley Old Road, for Messrs. Mellor and Booth; six houses, Castle Road, for Mr. H. Chippendale; extension to golf house, Moorhead Lane, for the Northcliff Golf Club; twenty-four bungalows, Nab Wood Grove, Nab Wood Bank, and Nab Wood Place, for Messrs. William Pitts and Sons.

*

The CHELMSFORD Corporation Housing Committee recommends that a further 100 houses be erected on the Boarded Barns estate, and that a further twenty-six semi-detached, parlour type, be erected on the vacant sites on the estate.

*

The STOKE-ON-TRENT Corporation Highways Committee has approved of the proposed Eastern Valley intercepting sewer. An estimate of the work is £145,000.

*

Plans passed by the CHELMSFORD Corporation: Extension of turret, Rectory Lane, for the Hoffmann Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; public-house (New Barn), North Avenue, for Messrs. T. D. Ridley and Sons, Ltd.; four houses, Rainsford Road, for Mr. W. H. Fincham; eight houses, Goldlay Avenue, for Mr. W. J. Aldred; house, Wood Street, for Mrs. McLoughlin.

*

Messrs. Gridley, Miskin & Co., Ltd., are to erect new buildings at KINGSTON BRIDGE.

*

The NORWOOD U.D.C. is to construct a bridge over Grand Junction Canal, North Hyde, at a cost of £16,000.

Plans passed by the WIMBLEDON Corporation: Recreation room, etc., 31 Worple Road, for Mr. T. Roker; house and garage, McKay Road, for Mr. A. J. Styles; house and garage, Home Park Road, for Mr. A. A. Smith; alterations, 81 The Broadway, for Mr. Andrew Ford; extension to bakehouse, rear of 154 Merton Road, for Messrs. Jas. Burges and Sons, Ltd.; extensions and additions, mantle factory, Ravensbury Terrace, for Mr. J. R. W. Maxwell; four shops, Durnsford Road, for Messrs. G. W. Beattie, Ltd.; alterations and additions, 3 High Street, for Messrs. Stanley Jones & Co.; alterations and additions, "The Fox and Grapes," Camp Road, for Messrs. Sewell and Richardson.

*

If the Ministry of Health and the LEICESTER City Council agree to a recommendation of the Housing and Town Planning Committee a large portion of land will be sold to Mr. Horace Frenson, builder, who has promised to construct a road joining up Coleman Road with St. Saviour's Road East, and also to build thirty houses on the new road.

*

At a recent meeting of the HALIFAX Corporation Housing Committee it was reported that sanction to proceed with the erection of the sixty-four houses contemplated at Moor End Road had been received.

*

Plans passed by the BECKENHAM U.D.C.: Messroom, L.G.O.Co., Elmers End Road; twelve houses, Kingshall Road; four houses, South Hill Road; dairy depot, 65 High Street; forty-two houses, Kent House Road; pavilion, Upper Elmers End Road.

*

The SHIPLEY U.D.C. Town Planning Committee has considered the layout and house plans in connection with the proposal to complete the development of the Albert Road site, and has decided to reserve an area adjoining the Albert Road schools, with a view to future extensions of the school and playgrounds, and has approved the erection of fifty-eight houses on the remainder of the land.

*

The James Hartnoll Estates, Ltd., is to erect on a site abutting on East Street, King and Queen Street, and Angle Street, WALWORTH, S.E., eight blocks of dwelling-houses, containing 150 flats and eighteen shops. The layout has been passed by the London County Council. The residents of the site will be rehoused in the new dwellings as the scheme develops. The architect is Mr. E. Percy Kendall, of High Holborn, W.C.1.

*

Sanction has been received by the LEEDS Corporation to borrow £80,000 for general sewers, and £20,000 for sewers on new estates.

The Middlesex County Council has come to an agreement with Mr. R. H. Cohen in regard to a scheme for the erection of a cinema on a piece of vacant land fronting and on the south side of the Surrey approach to KINGSTON BRIDGE.

*

The CARDIGANSHIRE C.C. has appointed a subcommittee to consider the provision of a smallpox hospital.

*

Plans have been passed for the erection of sixty additional houses, the seventh development of the DUMBARTON Town Council's housing scheme. The new houses will be erected on the ground acquired at Brucehill, off Cardross Road, and will be built in fifteen blocks of four houses each.

*

Another 120 municipal houses are to be erected at HOUNSLOW.

*

New stores are to be erected in OXFORD STREET, W.1, and arrangements have been entered into for the erection of a building costing about £250,000. There will be a frontage of 130 ft. in the main thoroughfare and 160 ft. in Orchard Street.

*

The Mayor of Huddersfield, speaking at the annual meeting of the Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce, said that the British Dyestuffs Corporation intended to spend £300,000 on extending and improving their works and plant at Dalton, HUDDERSFIELD.

*

A valuable freehold site has been purchased in EPSOM by J. G. and R. B. Wainwright, Ltd., upon which will be erected a super-cinema having seating capacity for 2,000 persons. In addition, the building will provide for a luxurious ballroom and extensive tearooms, also a free parking space for cars.

*

The LEEDS Corporation is seeking sanction to borrow £120,000 for the erection of shops and offices in Guildford Street.

*

The BIRMINGHAM Corporation is proceeding with the development of the Hall Green estate, where provision is being made for the erection of 2,000 houses.

*

The BIRMINGHAM Corporation has granted a building lease to Messrs. W. H. Briscoe & Co., Ltd., of land fronting Tiburn Road and Holly Lane for the erection of a factory at a cost of about £20,000.

*

The BIRMINGHAM Corporation is to proceed with sewerage schemes at Hall Green at a cost of £34,450; at Perry Barr, £60,000; at Northfield, £11,000; and at the Colmers estate, £7,600.

Plans passed by the BOLTON Corporation: House, Horrocks Fold, Belmont Road, for Mr. W. E. Helme; house, Belmont Road, for Mr. Ernest Howarth; nine houses, Kimberley Road, for Messrs. A. H. Price and Groves; twenty houses, Whittle Grove, and ten houses, Highfield Road, for Messrs. Leigh Brothers, Ltd.; house, Withins Lane, for Miss M. Glaister; two houses, Lakeside Avenue, for Mr. R. C. Fogg; eight houses, Thornton Avenue, for Mr. F. E. Thornton; two houses, St. Aubin's Road, for Mr. James E. Paiton; reconstruction of premises, 19 and 21 Knowsley Street, for Messrs. J. Jones, Ltd.; alterations, Mealhouse Lane, for Midland Bank Ltd.; bridge over yard, Halliwell Mills, Weymouth Street, for Messrs. Greenhalgh and Shaw, Ltd.

*

Plans passed by the LEEDS Corporation: Six houses, Bramstan Gardens and Bradford Road, Bramley, for Mr. Frank Rawnsley; eight houses, Gipton Wood Place, Harehills, for Mr. James Ambler; eight houses, Rock Lane and Bradford Road, Bramley, for Messrs. J. W. Dufton and Sons, Ltd.; two houses, Vesper Walk, Kirkstall, for Mr. G. W. Petty; two houses, Vesper Walk, Kirkstall, for Messrs. T. and W. Broderick; six houses, Regina Drive, Chapel Allerton Hall estate, for Sir Rowland Barran; six houses, Gipton Wood Avenue, Harehills, for Messrs. H. and D. Leslie; eight houses, Gipton Wood Place, Harehills, for Mr. J. Craven; two houses, Green Lane, Cookridge, for Messrs. W. Midgley and W. V. Kerr; six houses, Harehills Lane, for Messrs. T. Morley and Sons; three houses, Upland Grove, Harehills, for Mrs. Ethel Mason; two houses, Stainburn Crescent, Moortown, for Messrs. Boardman and Lolley; fourteen houses, Newport View and Crescent, Headingley, for Mrs. Charlotte Wheatley; four houses, Stainburn Crescent, Moortown, for Mr. Sylvanus Shute; ten houses, Talbot Crescent and Avenue, for Mr. W. Clifford Rodgers; fourteen houses, Street Lane and Norton Road, Roundhay, for Mr. Arthur Dickinson; four houses, Green Hill Lane, Wortley, for Mr. A. Chatterton; two houses, King Lane, Moortown, for Messrs. A. W. and G. W. Warrilow; ten houses, Barrowby Road, Austhorpe, for Mr. G. Morritt; eighteen houses, Alexander Avenue and Sherbrooke Avenue, Halton, for Messrs. Dunhill Brothers; twenty-eight houses, estate off Scott Hall Road and King Lane, for Mr. H. Richardson.

*

The BOLTON Corporation has appointed a subcommittee to consider and report as to the layout of future housing sites and the types and plans of the houses to be erected thereon.

*

The L.C.C. has sold land with frontages to North Street, Wood Street, and Gayfere Street, WESTMINSTER, for the erection of private houses, flats, or offices, to Mr. R. S. Hudson, M.P.

The Church of England authorities have purchased land on the Longley estate, SHEFFIELD, for the erection of a church.

*

Plans passed by the SHEFFIELD Corporation: House, Melrose Road, for the Rev. Father White (Presbytery); twelve houses, Norfolk Road, for the governors of Shrewsbury Hospital; six houses, Endcliffe Glen Road, for Messrs. Reeves Charlesworth, Ltd.; twenty-two houses, Dykes Hall estate, for the Estates Committee of the Corporation.

*

Plans passed by the OLDHAM Corporation: Six houses, Oriel Avenue, for Messrs. Hawthorne and Bloor; seven houses, Elgin Road, for Messrs. J. Whitehouse and Sons; six houses, Foster Street, for Mr. F. Lord.

*

Plans passed by the YORK Corporation: Offices, Haxby Road works, for Messrs. Rowntree & Co., Ltd.; building, Jubilee Terrace, Leeman Road, for St. Barnabas Church Council; alterations, Festival Concert Rooms, Museum Street, for Mr. J. Pulleyn; alterations, 20 Blake Street, for Britannic Assurance Co.; additions, Burns Hotel, Market Street, for Mr. S. Smith, on behalf of the Old Brewery (Tadcaster), Ltd.; two houses, Kilburn Road, for Messrs. Fishburn and Hockley; alterations, Leeman Road, for Phœnix Working Men's Clubhouse, Hobgate, for Mr. A. Ward; layout of land, Chatworth Grove and Linton Street, for Messrs. W. E. Puckering & Co.; alterations, Tanner's Moat, for Messrs. Leedhams (York), Ltd.; additions, 37 Coney Street, for Messrs. Liptons, Ltd.; additions, 5 High Ousegate, for Messrs. Stead and Simpson, Ltd.; additions, 5 Low Ousegate, for Home and Colonial Stores, Ltd.; new curing room, James Street, for Messrs. H. Angel & Co., Ltd.; six shops and offices, St. Helen's Square, for Mr. M. Meyer; four houses, Shipton Road, for Clifton Lodge Estate, Ltd.; two houses, Stockton Lane, for Mr. C. T. Tesseyman; two houses, Rawcliffe Lane, for Messrs. Hayton and Davis.

*

At a meeting of the DUDLEY Corporation Housing Committee, the borough engineer submitted plans for the erection of 514 houses, comprising sixty parlour type (three bedrooms), sixty non-parlour type (two bedrooms), and 394 non-parlour type (three bedrooms), and for the construction of the roads and sewers in connection with the development of the Priory estate. The plans were approved and tenders are to be invited for carrying out the work, estimated at approximately £250,000.

*

The Lancashire Education Committee has obtained a site for the proposed elementary school at GOLBORNE.

*

Mr. F. Lord is to build twenty-eight houses in Uttoxeter Road, Meir, STAFFS.

The EAST BARNET VALLEY U.D.C. is to reconstruct the railway bridge at East Barnet Road at an estimated cost of £28,000.

*

The Lancashire Education Committee has obtained further land for the site of the proposed boys' grammar school at LEIGH.

*

The HERTS County Council has adopted a scheme prepared by Mr. J. Mackworth Wood, M.I.C.E., for the erection of a new waterworks and tower on the Hill End Mental Hospital at a cost of £16,000.

*

The Herts Education Committee has approved plans prepared by Mr. Barry Parker, of LETCHWORTH, for the erection of the proposed secondary school building at Letchworth in which to accommodate about 300 boys and girls, at a total estimated cost of £46,000.

*

In connection with the proposal for the construction of a new road over New Street Station and connecting Corporation Street and Stephenson Place with Bristol Road, the BIRMINGHAM Corporation is to negotiate from time to time for the acquisition of the properties that will be required for the scheme, which involves an outlay of £925,000.

*

Plans passed by the BIRKENHEAD Corporation: Shop and store, Cavendish Park Nursery, Bebington Road; alterations, 197 Chester Street; alterations, 451 and 453 New Chester Road; six houses, Cearns Road; six houses and shops, Hoylake Road; conversion of house into shop, 292 Conway Street; extensions, the Emmanuel Missionary Training Home, 1 Palm Grove.

*

It has been decided by the LEEDS Corporation that during the next financial year additional houses or cottage flats be erected as follows: 100, York Road and Selby Road estate; thirty, Hawksworth Wood estate; seventy-six, Middleton estate; 150, Dewsbury Road estate; 360, Westfield estate, Stanningley Road. The city engineer has been asked to prepare plans of the 206 cottage flats to be erected on the York Road and Selby Road, Hawksworth Wood, and Middleton estates.

*

The LANCASHIRE C.C. has obtained premises in Orrell Road, Orrell, for purposes of a school clinic and welfare centre.

*

The MANCHESTER Education Committee has obtained a site at Hamilton Road, Longsight, for the erection of a special school.

*

The MANCHESTER Corporation Aerodrome Special Committee recommends borrowing £30,000 in connection with the proposal for the construction of an aerodrome at Chat Moss.

RATES OF WAGES

The initial letter opposite each entry indicates the grade under the Ministry of Labour schedule. The district is that to which the borough is assigned in the same schedule. Column I gives the rates for craftsmen; Column II for labourers; the rate for craftsmen working at trades in which a separate rate maintains is given in a footnote. The table is a selection only. Particulars for lesser localities not included may be obtained upon application in writing.

			I s. d.	II s. d.
A_1	ABERDARE	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_1	Abergavenny	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B	Abingdon ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Accrington	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Addlestone	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Adlington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Airdrie ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
C	Aldeburgh	E. Counties	1 3	11½
A	Altrincham	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_3	Appleby ..	N.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Atherstone	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Aylesbury ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B_1	BANBURY ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B	Bangor ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Barnard Castle	N.E. Coast	1 7	1 2½
A	Barnsley ..	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Barnstaple	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Barrow ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barry ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B_3	Basingstoke	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
B	Bath ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Batley ..	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
B	Bedford ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 1¼
A_2	Berwick-on-Tweed	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Bewdley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_3	Bicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Birkenhead	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A	Birmingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bishop Auckland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackburn	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackpool	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Blyth ..	N.E. Coast	1 7	1 2½
B_3	Bognor ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Bolton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Boston ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Bournemouth	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_3	Bovey Tracey	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0½
A	Bradford ..	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Brentwood	E. Counties	1 6	1 2
A	Bridgend ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B_3	Bridgwater	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0½
A_1	Bridlington	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Brighouse ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Brighton ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Bristol ..	S.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_3	Brixham ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Bromsgrove	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
C	Bromyard ..	Mid. Counties	1 3	11½
A	Burnley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Burslem ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Burton-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bury ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Buxton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	CAMBRIDGE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_3	Canterbury	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Cardiff ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Carlisle ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Carmarthen	S. Wales & M.	1 5	1 1½
B_1	Carnarvon	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Carnforth ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Castleford	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Chatham ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Chelmsford	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_3	Cheltenham	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Chester ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Chesterfield	Mid. Counties	*1 7	1 2½
B_3	Chichester	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Chorley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Cirencester	S. Counties	1 4	1 0½
A	Clitheroe ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Clydebank	Scotland	1 7	1 2½
A	Coalville ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Colchester ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 1½
A	Colne ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_3	Colwyn Bay	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Consett ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Conway ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Coventry ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Crewe ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Cumberland		1 6	1 1½
A	DARLINGTON	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Darwen ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_2	Deal ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0½
A_3	Denbigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Derby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Dewsbury	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
B	Didcot ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Doncaster	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
B_3	Dorchester	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_3	Driffield ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Droitwich	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Dudley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Dundee ..	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Durham ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	EASTBOURNE	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Ebbw Vale	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Edinburgh	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	E. Glamorganshire & Monmouthshire	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Exeter ..	S.W. Counties	*1 6½	1 2
B_2	Exmouth ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	FELIXSTOWE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_3	Filey ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A	Fleetwood ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Folkestone	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Frodsham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Frome ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	GATESHEAD	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Gillingham	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_3	Gloucester	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Goole ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
B	Gosport ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_3	Grantham	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Gravesend	S. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Greenock ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Grimsby ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Guildford ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	HALIFAX	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hanley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Harrogate	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hartlepools	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Harwich ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Hastings ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_3	Hatfield ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Hereford ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Hertford ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Heysham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Howden ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Huddersfield	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hull ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	ILKLEY ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Immingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Ipswich ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
C	Isle of Wight	S. Counties	1 3½	11¾
A	JARROW ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	KEIGHLEY	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Kendal ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Keswick ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Kettering ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	King's Lynn	E. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	LANCASTER	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Leamington	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Leeds ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leek ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Lewes ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Lichfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lincoln ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Liverpool ..	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A_3	Llandudno	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Llanelly ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	London (12 miles radius)		1 9	1 4
	Do. (12-15 miles radius)		1 8½	1 3½
A	Long Eaton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Loughborough	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Luton ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Lytham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	MACCLESFIELD	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Maidstone	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_3	Malvern ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Manchester	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Mansfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Margate ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_3	Matlock ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Merthyr ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Middlesbrough	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Middlewich	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Minehead ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Monmouth	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	S. and E. Glamorganshire			
	Morecambe	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	NANTWICH	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Neath ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nelson ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newcastle ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newport ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Normanton	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Northampton	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	North Staffs.	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	North Shields	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Norwich ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Nottingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nuneaton ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	OAKHAM ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Oldham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Oswestry ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Oxford ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	PAISLEY ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Pembroke	S. Wales & M.	1 4	1 0
A	Perth ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Peterborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Plymouth	S.W. Counties	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Pontefract	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Pontypridd	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B	Portsmouth	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Preston ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	QUEENSFERRY	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	READING	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Reigate ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_3	Retford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Rhondda Valley	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_3	Ripon ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A	Rochdale ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Rochester ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Ruabon ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Rugby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Rugeley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Runcorn ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	ST. ALBANS	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	St. Helens ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Salisbury ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_1	Scarborough	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Scunthorpe	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Sheffield ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Shipley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Shrewsbury	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Skipton ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_3	Slough ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Solihull ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_3	South'pton	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Southend-on-Sea	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Southport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	S. Shields ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Stafford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Stockport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stockton-on-Tees	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stoke-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Stroud ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Sunderland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swadlincote	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swansea ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B	Swindon ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	TAMWORTH	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Taunton ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Teeside Dist.	N.E. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Teignmouth	S.W. Coast	1 5½	1 1½
A	Todmorden	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Torquay ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
C	Truro ..	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
B_1	Tunbridge Wells	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Tunstall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Tyne District	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	WAKEFIELD	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Walsall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Warrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Warwick ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Wellingborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Weston-s-Mare	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Whitby ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Widnes ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Wigan ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Winchester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Windsor ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Wolverhampton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Worcester	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Worksop ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Wrexham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Wycombe ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	YARMOUTH	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Yeovil ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	York ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½

* In these areas the rates of wages for certain trades (usually painters and plasterers) vary slightly from those given. The rates for each trade in any given area will be sent on request.

PRICES CURRENT

The wages are the Union rates current in London at the time of publication. The prices are for good quality material, and are intended to cover delivery at works, wharf, station, or yard as customary, but will vary according to quality and quantity. The measured prices are based upon the foregoing, and include usual builders' profits. Though every care has been taken in its compilation it is impossible to guarantee the accuracy of the list, and readers are advised to have the figures confirmed by trade inquiry.

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

EXCAVATOR, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* NAVVY, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* TIMBERMAN, 1*s.* 5½*d. per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour;* WATCHMAN, 7*s.* 6*d. per shift.*

	£	s.	d.
Broken brick or stone, 2 in., per yd.			
Thames ballast, per yd.	0	10	0
Pit gravel, per yd.	0	15	0
Pit sand, per yd.	0	12	6
Washed sand, per yd.	0	15	0
Screened ballast or gravel, add 10 per cent. per yd.			
Clinker, breeze, etc., prices according to locality.			
Portland cement, per ton	£2	8	0
Lias lime, per ton	2	0	0
Sacks charged extra at 1s. 9d. each and credited when returned at 1s. 6d.			
Transport hire per day:			
Cart and horse £1 3 0 *Trailer*	£0	15	0
3-ton motor lorry 3 15 0 *Steam roller*	4	5	0
Steam lorry, 5-ton 4 0 0 *Water cart*	1	5	0
EXCAVATING and throwing out in ordinary earth not exceeding 6 ft. deep, basis price, per yd. cube	0	3	0
Exceeding 6 ft., but under 12 ft., add 30 per cent.			
In stiff clay, add 30 per cent.			
In underpinning, add 100 per cent.			
In rock, including blasting, add 225 per cent.			
If basketed out, add 80 per cent. to 150 per cent.			
Headings, including timbering, add 400 per cent.			
RETURN, fill, and ram, ordinary earth, per yd.	£0	1	6
SPREAD and level, including wheeling, per yd.	0	1	6
FILLING into carts and carting away to a shoot or deposit, per yd. cube	0	10	6
TRIMMING earth to slopes, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
HACKING up old grano. or similar paving, per yd. sup.	0	1	3
PLANKING to excavations, per ft. sup.	0	0	5
DO. over 10 ft. deep, add for each 5 ft. in depth, 30 per cent.			
If left in, add to above prices, per ft. cube	0	2	0
HARDCORE, 2 in. ring, filled and rammed, 4 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	2	1
DO. 6 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	2	10
PUDDLING, per yd. cube	1	10	0
CEMENT CONCRETE, 4-2-1, per yd. cube	2	3	0
DO. 6-2-1, per yd. cube	1	18	0
DO. in upper floors, add 15 per cent.			
DO. in reinforced-concrete work, add 20 per cent.			
DO. in underpinning, add 60 per cent.			
LIAS-LIME CONCRETE, per yd. cube	£1	16	0
BREEZE CONCRETE, per yd. cube	1	7	0
DO. in lintels, etc., per ft. cube	0	1	6
CEMENT concrete 4-2-1 in lintels packed around reinforcement, per ft. cube	0	3	9
FINE concrete benching to bottom of manholes, per ft. cube	0	3	0
FINISHING surface of concrete spade face, per yd. sup.	0	0	9

DRAINER

LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* TIMBERMAN, 1*s.* 5½*d. per hour;* BRICKLAYER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* PLUMBER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* WATCHMAN, 7*s.* 6*d. per shift.*

	£	s.	d.
Stoneware pipes, tested quality, 4 in. per ft.	£0	0	10
DO. *6 in., per ft.*	0	1	3
DO. *9 in., per ft.*	0	2	3
Cast-iron pipes, coated, 9 ft. lengths, 4 in., per yd.	0	5	6
DO. *6 in., per yd.*	0	8	0
Portland cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.			
Leadwool, per cwt.	£2	0	0
Gaskin, per lb.	0	0	4½
STONEWARE DRAINS, jointed in cement, tested pipes, 4 in., per ft.	0	4	3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0	5	0
DO. 9 in., per ft.	0	7	9
CAST-IRON DRAINS, jointed in lead, 4 in., per ft.	0	8	3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0	10	3
Note.—These prices include digging concrete bed and filling for normal depths, and are average prices.			
Fittings in Stoneware and Iron according to type. *See* Trade Lists.			

BRICKLAYER

BRICKLAYER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour.*

	£	s.	d.
London stocks, per M.	£4	5	0
Flettons, per M.	2	15	0
White facing bricks, per M.	5	0	0
Multi-coloured facings, per M.	7	7	9
Best red facings, per M.	7	7	9
Rubbers, 9¼ in., per M.	12	0	6
Staffordshire blue, per M.	9	5	0
Firebricks, 2½ in., per M.	9	0	0
Glazed salt, white, and ivory stretchers, per M.	21	10	0
DO. *headers, per M.*	20	10	0
Colours, extra, per M.	5	10	0
Seconds, less, per M.	1	0	0
Cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.			
Lime, grey stone, per ton	£2	11	6
Mixed lime mortar, per yd.	1	6	0
Dampcourse, in rolls of 4½ in., per roll	0	2	6
DO. *9 in. per roll*	0	4	9
DO. *14 in. per roll*	0	7	6
DO. *18 in. per roll*	0	9	6
BRICKWORK in stone lime mortar, Flettons or equal, per rod	32	0	0
DO. in cement do., per rod	34	10	0
DO. in stocks, add 25 per cent. per rod.			
DO. in blues, add 100 per cent. per rod.			
DO. circular on plan, add 12½ per cent. per rod.			
DO. in backing to masonry, add 12½ per cent. per rod.			
DO. in raising on old walls, etc., add 12½ per cent. per rod.			
DO. in underpinning, add 20 per cent. per rod.			
HALF-BRICK walls in stocks in cement mortar (1-3), per ft. sup	£0	1	0
BEDDING plates in cement mortar, per ft. run	0	0	3
BEDDING window or door frames, per ft. run	0	0	3
LEAVING chases 2½ in. deep for edges of concrete floors not exceeding 6 in. thick, per ft. run	0	0	2
CUTTING do. in old walls in cement, per ft. run	0	0	4
CUTTING, toothing and bonding new work to old (labour and materials), per ft. sup.	0	0	7
TERRA-COTTA flue pipes 9 in. diameter, jointed in fireclay, including all cuttings, per ft. run	0	3	6
DO. 14 ft. by 9 in. do., per ft. run	0	6	0
FLAUNCHING chimney pots, each	0	2	0
CUTTING and pinning ends of timbers, etc., in cement	0	1	0
FACINGS fair, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	3
DO. picked stocks, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	7
DO. red rubbers gauged and set in putty, per ft. sup. extra	0	4	9
DO. in salt white or ivory glazed, per ft. sup. extra	0	5	6
TUCK pointing, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	10
WEATHER pointing, do. do.	0	0	3
TILE creasing with cement fillet each side per ft. run	0	0	6
GRANOLITHIC PAVING, 1 in., per yd. sup.	0	5	0
DO. 1½ in., per yd. sup.	0	6	0
DO. 2 in. per yd. sup.	0	7	0
If coloured with red oxide, per yd. sup.	0	1	0
If finished with carborundum, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
If in small quantities in finishing to steps, etc., per ft. sup.	0	1	4
Jointing new grano. paving to old, per ft. run	0	0	4
Extra for dishing grano. or cement paving around gullies, each	0	1	6
BITUMINOUS DAMP COURSE, ex rolls, per ft. sup.	0	0	7
ASPHALT (MASTIC) DAMP COURSE, ½ in., per yd. sup	0	8	0
DO. vertical, per yd. sup.	0	11	0
SLATE DAMP COURSE, per ft. sup.	0	0	10
ASPHALT ROOFING (MASTIC) in two thicknesses, ¾ in., per yd.	0	8	6
DO. SKIRTING, 6 in.	0	0	11
BREEZE PARTITION BLOCKS, set in cement, 1½ in. per yd. sup	0	5	3
DO. DO. 3 in.	0	6	6
BREEZE fixing bricks, extra for each	0	0	3

MASON

MASON, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* DO. *fixer,* 1*s.* 10*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d.* per hour; SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour.*

	£	s.	d.
Portland Stone:			
Whitbed, per ft. cube	£0	4	6
Basebed, per ft. cube	0	4	9
Bath stone, per ft. cube	0	3	0
Usual trade extras for large blocks.			
York paving, av. 2½ in., per yd. super.	0	11	0
York templates sawn, per ft. cube	0	7	6
Slate shelves, rubbed, 1 in., per ft. sup.	0	2	6
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.			
HOISTING and setting stone, per ft. cube	£0	2	2
DO. for every 10 ft. above 30 ft. add 15 per cent.			
PLAIN face Portland basis, per ft. sup.	£0	2	8
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	0
SUNK FACE, per ft. sup.	0	3	9
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	10
JOINTS, arch, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. sunk, per ft. sup.	0	2	7
DO. DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
CIRCULAR-CIRCULAR work, per ft. sup.	1	2	0
PLAIN MOULDING, straight, per inch of girth, per ft. run	0	1	1
DO. circular, do., per ft. run	0	1	4
HALF SAWING, per ft. sup.	0	1	0
Add to the foregoing prices, if in York stone, 35 per cent.			
DO. Mansfield, 12½ per cent.			
Deduct for Bath, 33⅓ per cent.			
DO. for Chilmark, 5 per cent.			
SETTING 1 in. slate shelving in cement, per ft. sup.	£0	0	6
RUBBED round nosing to do., per ft. lin.	£0	0	6
YORK STEPS, rubbed T. & R., ft. cub. fixed	1	7	6
YORK SILLS, W. & T., ft. cub. fixed	1	10	0
ARTIFICIAL stone paving, 2 in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO. 2½ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	1	3

SLATER AND TILER

SLATER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* TILER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

N.B.—Tiling is often executed as piecework.

	£	s.	d.
Slates, 1st quality, per 1,200:			
Portmadoc Ladies	£13	0	0
Countess	25	0	0
Duchess	32	0	0
Old Delabole Med. Grey. Med. Green			
24 in. × 12 in. £42 11 3 £45 1 0			
20 in. × 10 in. 31 4 3 33 0 6			
16 in. × 10 in. 20 18 0 22 4 9			
14 in. × 8 in. 12 1 0 12 16 3			
Green Randoms, per ton	8	3	9
Grey-green do., per ton	7	3	9
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long, per ton	5	13	9
In 4-ton truck loads, delivered Nine Elms station.			
Clips, lead per lb.	£0	0	6
Clips, copper, per lb.	0	2	0
Nails, compo, per cwt.	1	6	0
Nails, copper, per lb.	0	2	2
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above			
Hand-made tiles, per M	£5	18	0
Machine-made tiles, per M.	5	8	0
Westmorland slates, large, per ton	9	0	0
DO. *Peggies, per ton*	7	5	0
SLATING, 3 in. lap, compo nails, Portmadoc or equal:			
Ladies, per square	£4	0	0
Countess, per square	4	5	0
Duchess, per square	4	10	0
WESTMORLAND, in diminishing courses, per square	6	5	0
CORNISH DO., per square	6	3	0
Add, if vertical, per square approx.	0	13	0
Add, if with copper nails, per square approx.	0	2	6
Double course at eaves, per ft. approx.	0	1	0
SLATING with Old Delabole slates to a 3 in. lap with copper nails, at per square. Med. Grey. Med. Green			
24 in. × 12 in. £5 0 0 £5 2 0			
20 in. × 10 in. 5 5 0 5 10 0			
16 in. × 10 in. 4 15 0 5 1 0			
14 in. × 8 in. 4 10 0 4 15 0			
Green randoms	6	7	0
Grey-green do.	5	9	0
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long	4	13	6
TILING, 4 in. gauge, every 4th course nailed, in hand-made tiles, average per square	4	0	0
DO., machine-made do., per square	3	10	0
Vertical Tiling, including pointing, add 18*s.* 0*d.* per square.			
FIXING lead soakers, per dozen	£0	0	10
STRIPPING old slates and stacking for re-use, and clearing away surplus and rubbish, per square	0	10	0
LABOUR only in laying slates, but including nails, per square	1	0	0
See "Sundries for Asbestos Tiling."			

CARPENTER AND JOINER

CARPENTER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* JOINER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

	£	s.	d.
Timber, average prices at Docks, London Standard, Scandinavian, etc. (equal to 2nds):			
7 × 3, per std.	£23	0	0
11 × 4, per std.	30	0	0
Memel or Equal. Slightly less than foregoing.			
Flooring, P.E., 1 in., per sq.	£1	5	0
DO. *T. and G., 1 in., per sq.*	1	5	0
Planed boards, 1 in. × 11 in., per std.	30	0	0
Wainscot oak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	4
Mahogany, Honduras, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	4
DO. *Cuba, per ft. sup. of 1 in.*	0	2	6
DO., *African, per ft. sup.*	0	1	3
Teak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	3
DO., *ft. cube*	0	14	0
FIR fixed in wall plates, lintels, sleepers, etc., per ft. cube	0	5	0
DO. framed in floors, roofs, etc., per ft. cube	0	6	0
DO. framed in trusses, etc., including ironwork, per ft. cube	0	8	6
PITCH PINE, add 33⅓ per cent.			
FIXING only boarding in floors, roofs, etc., per sq.	0	13	6
SARKING FELT laid, 1-ply, per yd.	0	1	6
DO. 3-ply per yd.	0	1	9
CENTERING for concrete, etc., including horsing and striking, per sq.	2	10	0
TURNING pieces to flat or segmental soffits, 4½ in. wide, per ft. run	0	0	4½
DO. 9 in. wide and over per ft. sup.	0	1	2

continued overleaf

CARPENTER AND JOINER: *continued.*

SHUTTERING to face of concrete, per square	£1	10	0
DO. in narrow widths to beams, etc., per ft. sup.	0	0	6
USE and waste of timbers, allow 25 per cent. of above prices.			
SLATE BATTENING, per sq.	£0	12	6
DEAL boarding to flats, 1 in. thick and firrings to falls, per square	2	10	0
STOUT feather-edged tilting fillet to eaves, per ft. run	0	0	6
FEATHER-edged springer to trimmer arches, per ft. run	0	0	4
STOUT herringbone strutting (joists measured in), per ft. run	0	0	6
SOUND boarding, ⅞ in. thick and fillets nailed to sides of joists (joists measured over), per square	2	0	0
RUBEROID or similar quality roofing, one ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., two-ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	6
DO., three-ply, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
TONGUED and grooved flooring, 1¼ in. thick, laid complete with splayed headings, per square	2	5	0
DEAL skirting torus, moulded 1¼ in. thick, including grounds and backings, per ft. sup.	0	1	0
TONGUED and mitred angles to do.	0	0	6
WOOD block flooring standard blocks laid herringbone in mastic:			
Deal 1 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	10	0
DO. 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	12	0
Maple 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	15	0
DEAL moulded sashes, 1¼ in. with moulded bars in small squares, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. 2 in. do., per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DEAL cased frames, oak sills and 2 in. moulded sashes, brass-faced pulleys and iron weights, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
MOULDED horns, extra each	0	0	3
DOORS, 4-panel square both sides, 1¼ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. moulded both sides per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. 2 in. thick, square both sides, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0	3	0
DO. in 3 panels, moulded both sides, upper panel with diminished stiles with moulded bars for glass, per ft. sup.	0	3	6
If in oak, mahogany or teak, multiply 3 times.			
DEAL frames, 4 in. × 3 in., rebated and beaded, per ft. cube	£0	15	0
Add for extra labours, per ft. run	0	0	1
STAIRCASE work:			
DEAL treads 1¼ in. and risers 1 in., tongued and grooved including fir carriages, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DEAL wall strings, 1¼ in. thick, moulded, per ft. run	0	2	6
If ramped, per ft. run	0	5	0
SHORT ramps, extra each	0	7	6
ENDS of treads and risers housed to strings, each	0	1	0
2 in. deal mopstick handrail fixed to brackets, per ft. run	0	1	6
4½ in. × 3 in. oak fully moulded handrail, per ft. run	0	5	6
1½ in. square deal bar balusters, framed in, per ft. run	0	0	6
FITTINGS:			
SHELVES and bearers, 1 in., cross-tongued, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
1¼ in. beaded cupboard fronts, moulded and square, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
TEAK grooved draining boards, 1¼ in. thick and bedding per ft. sup.	0	4	6
IRONMONGERY:			
Fixing only (including providing screws):			
TO DEAL—			
Hinges to sashes, per pair	0	1	2
Do. to doors, per pair	0	1	7
Barrel bolts, 9 in., iron, each	0	1	0
Sash fasteners, each	0	1	0
Rim locks, each	0	1	9
Mortice locks, each	0	4	0

SMITH

SMITH, *weekly rate equals* 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* MATE, *do.* 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* ERECTOR, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* FITTER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Mild Steel in British standard sections, per ton	£12	10	0
Sheet Steel:			
Flat sheets, black, per ton	17	0	0
DO., *galvd., per ton*	18	0	0
Corrugated sheets, galvd., per ton	18	0	0
Driving screws, galvd., per grs.	0	1	10
Washers, galvd., per grs.	0	1	1
Bolts and nuts per cwt. and up	1	18	0
MILD STEEL in trusses, etc., erected, per ton	25	0	0
DO., in small sections as reinforcement, per ton	16	0	0
DO., in compounds, per ton	17	0	0
DO., in bar or rod reinforcement, per ton	22	10	0
WROT-IRON in chimney bars, etc., including building in, per cwt.	2	0	0
DO., in light railings and balusters, per cwt.	2	5	0
FIXING only corrugated sheeting, including washers and driving screws, per yd.	0	2	0

PLUMBER

PLUMBER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* MATE OR LABOURER, 1*s.* 4½d. *per hour.*

Lead, milled sheet, per cwt.	£1	10	0
DO. *drawn pipes, per cwt.*	1	10	6
DO. *soil pipe, per cwt.*	1	13	6
DO. *scrap, per cwt.*	1	0	0
Copper, sheet, per lb.	0	1	0
Solder, plumber's, per lb.	0	1	0
DO. *fine, per lb.*	0	1	6
Cast-iron pipes, etc.:			
L.C.C., soil, 3 in., per yd.	0	3	0
DO. 4 *in. per yd.*	0	3	8
R.W.P., 2½ in. per yd.	0	1	6
DO. 3 *in., per yd.*	0	1	9
DO. 4 *in., per yd.*	0	2	6
Gutter, 4 in. H.R., per yd.	0	1	0
DO. 4 *in. O.G., per yd.*	0	1	4
MILLED LEAD and labour in gutters, flashings, etc. per cwt.	3	0	0
LEAD PIPE, fixed, including running joints, bends, and tacks, ½ in., per ft.	0	2	0
DO. ¾ in., per ft.	0	2	3
DO. 1 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 1¼ in., per ft.	0	4	0
LEAD WASTE or soil, fixed as above, complete, 2½ in., per ft.	0	6	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	7	0
DO. 4 in., per ft.	0	9	9
WIPED soldered joint, ½ in., each	0	2	6
DO. ¾ in., each	0	3	2
DO. 1 in., each	0	3	8
BRASS screw-down stop cock and two soldered joints, ½ in., each	0	11	0
DO. ¾ in., each	0	13	6
CAST-IRON rainwater pipe, jointed in red lead, 2½ in., per ft. run	0	1	4
DO. 3 in., per ft. run	0	1	8
DO. 4 in., per ft. run	0	2	0
CAST-IRON H.R. GUTTER, fixed, with all clips, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	6
DO. O.G., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	9
CAST-IRON SOIL PIPE, fixed with caulked joints and all ears, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	2	0
Fixing only:			
W.C. PANS and all joints, P. or S., and including joints to water waste preventers, each	2	5	0
BATHS, with all joints	1	3	6
LAVATORY BASINS only, with all joints, on brackets, each	1	10	0

PLASTERER

PLASTERER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour (plus allowances in London only);* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Chalk lime, per ton	£2	17	0
Hair, per cwt.	2	5	0
Sand and cement see "Excavator," etc., above.			
Lime putty, per cwt.	£0	2	9
Hair mortar, per yd.	1	7	0
Fine stuff, per yd.	1	14	0
Sawn laths, per bdl.	0	2	5
Keene's cement, per ton	5	15	0
Sirapite, per ton	3	10	0
DO. *fine, per ton*	3	18	0
Plaster, per ton	3	0	0
DO. *white, per ton*	3	12	6
DO. *fine, per ton*	5	12	0
Lath nails, per lb.	0	0	4
Ferrocrete, per ton	2	15	6
LATHING with sawn laths, per yd.	0	1	7
METAL LATHING, per yd.	0	2	6
FLOATING in Cement and Sand, 1 to 3, for tiling or woodblock, ¾ in. per yd.	0	2	4
DO. vertical, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER, on brickwork, 1 to 3, per yd.	0	2	0
RENDER in Portland and set in fine stuff, per yd.	0	3	3
RENDER, float, and set, trowelled, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER and set in Sirapite, per yd.	0	2	5
DO. in Thistle plaster, per yd.	0	2	5
EXTRA, if on but not including lathing, any of foregoing, per yd.	0	0	5
EXTRA, if on ceilings, per yd.	0	0	5
ANGLES, rounded Keene's on Portland, per ft. lin.	0	0	6
PLAIN CORNICES, in plaster, per inch girth, including dubbing out, etc., per ft. lin.	0	0	2
WHITE glazed tiling set in Portland and jointed in Parian, per yd., from	1	11	6
FIBROUS PLASTER SLABS, per yd.	0	1	10

GLAZIER

GLAZIER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

Glass: 4ths in crates:			
Clear, 21 oz.	£0	0	4½
DO. 26 *oz.*	0	0	5
Cathedral white, per ft.	0	0	7½
Polished plate, British ¼ in., up to 2 ft. sup. per ft.	0	1	2
DO. 4 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	2	3
DO. 6 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	2	6
DO. 20 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	1
DO. 45 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	3
DO. 65 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	5
DO. 100 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	10
Rough plate, 3/16 in., per ft.	0	0	6½
DO. ¼ *in., per ft.*	0	0	6¾
Linseed oil putty, per cwt.	0	15	0
GLAZING in putty, clear sheet, 21 oz.	0	0	11
DO. 26 oz.	0	1	0
GLAZING in beads, 21 oz., per ft.	£0	1	1
DO. 26 ozs., per ft.	0	1	4

Small sizes slightly less (under 3 ft. sup.).
Patent glazing in rough plate, normal span, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per ft.
LEAD LIGHTS, plain, med. sqs. 21 oz., usual domestic sizes, fixed, per ft. sup. and up | £0 | 3 | 0
Glazing only, polished plate, 6½d. to 8*d.* per ft. according to size.

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER

PAINTER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* FRENCH POLISHER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* PAPERHANGER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

Genuine white lead, per cwt.	£2	12	0
Linseed oil, raw, per gall.	0	3	3
DO., *boiled, per gall.*	0	3	6
Turpentine, per gall	0	4	6
Liquid driers, per gall.	0	15	0
Knotting, per gall.	1	4	0
Distemper, washable, in ordinary colours, per cwt., and up	2	5	0
Double size, per firkin	0	3	6
Pumice stone, per lb.	0	0	4½
Single gold leaf (transferable), per book	0	2	0
Varnish, copal, per gall. and up	0	17	6
DO., *flat, per gall.*	1	5	0
DO., *paper, per gall.*	1	5	0
French polish, per gall.	0	16	0
Ready mixed paints, per cwt. and up	3	10	6
LIME WHITING, per yd. sup.	0	0	3
WASH, stop, and whiten, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
DO., and 2 coats distemper with proprietary distemper, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
KNOT, stop, and prime, per yd. sup.	0	0	7
PLAIN PAINTING, including mouldings, and on plaster or joinery, 1st coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	10
DO., subsequent coats, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
DO., enamel coat, per yd. sup.	0	1	2½
BRUSH-GRAIN, and 2 coats varnish, per yd. sup.	0	3	8
FIGURED DO., DO., per yd. sup.	0	5	6
FRENCH POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	1	2
WAX POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	0	6
STRIPPING old paper and preparing per piece	0	1	7
HANGING PAPER, ordinary, per piece	0	1	10
DO., fine, per piece, and upwards	0	2	4
VARNISHING PAPER, 1 coat, per piece	0	9	0
CANVAS, strained and fixed, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
VARNISHING, hard oak, 1st coat, yd. sup.	0	1	2
DO., each subsequent coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	11

SUNDRIES

Fibre or wood pulp boardings, according to quality and quantity.			
The measured work price is on the same basis . . . per ft. sup.	£0	0	2½
FIBRE BOARDINGS, including cutting and waste, fixed on, but not including studs or grounds, per ft. sup. . . . . from 3d. to	0	0	6
Plaster-board, per yd. sup. . from	0	1	7
PLASTER-BOARD, fixed as last, per yd. sup. . . . . from	0	2	8
Asbestos sheeting, 5/32 in., grey flat, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., *corrugated, per yd. sup.*	0	3	3
ASBESTOS SHEETING, fixed as last, flat, per yd. sup	0	4	0
DO., corrugated, per yd. sup.	0	5	0
ASBESTOS slating or tiling on, but not including battens, or boards, plain "diamond" per square, grey	2	15	0
DO., red	3	0	0
Asbestos cement slates or tiles, 5/32 in. punched per M. grey	16	0	0
DO., *red*	18	0	0
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION FLOORING: Laid in two coats, average ¾ in. thick, in plain colour, per yd. sup.	0	7	0
DO., ½ in. thick, suitable for domestic work, unpolished, per yd.	0	6	6
Metal casements for wood frames, domestic sizes, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO., *in metal frames, per ft. sup.*	0	1	9
HANGING only metal casement in, but not including wood frames, each	0	2	10
BUILDING in metal casement frames, per ft. sup.	0	0	7

Waterproofing compounds for cement. Add about 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. to the cost of cement used.

PLYWOOD, per ft. sup.

Thickness	1/16 in.			⅛ in.			¼ in.			⅜ in.			½ in.		
Qualities ..	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	F.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6			
Alder	5½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7	6			
Gaboon															
Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	—	1	0½	10	—		
Figured Oak															
1 side	8½	7	—	10	8	—	11½	—	—	1	6	—	—		
Plain Oak															
1 side	6½	6	—	7½	7	—	9½	—	—	1	0	—	—		
Oregon Pine	5	4	—	6½	5½	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—		

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20

READING UNIVERSITY (the Hall). "Everyday Houses—British and Foreign." By Oswald P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY. (In the Arts Building, Lime Grove.) "Modernity or Tradition in Design." By R. M. Y. Gleadowe, M.A. **8 p.m.**

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR. The White City, Shepherd's Bush, S.W., and Castle Bromwich, Birmingham. Open daily till March 1.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Gloucester. Exhibition of R.I.B.A. Students' Prize Drawings and Testimonials of Study. Open daily until February 23rd from 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.; 2.15 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.; Tuesday and Saturday 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. **9.30 a.m.**

LONDON UNIVERSITY, Gower Street, W.C.1. (Dept. of Archæology.) Exhibition of Recent Work in British Archæology. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. until March 16. "Archæology and the State." By C. R. Peers, C.B.E., F.S.A. 5.30 p.m. **10 a.m.**

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Rome Scholarship. Final *en loge* Competition.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Some Designs for Ballet." By James Laver. 5.30 p.m. "Early English Furniture." 5.30 p.m. "Dutch Art." 7 p.m. **5.30 p.m.**

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, Shoreditch, E.2. "English Decorative Plasterwork." By Laurence A. Turner, F.S.A. **7.30 p.m.**

CHATHAM HOUSE, Ramsgate (The Library). "The Improvement of Town and Countryside." By R. Goulburn Lovell, A.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA, Montreal, Quebec. Annual General Meeting.

BARTLETT SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, London University, Gower Street, W.C. "The Ordnance Survey: Its Work and Maps." By Col. G. S. C. Cooke, D.S.O. **6 p.m.**

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Gloucester. Annual General Meeting. 6 p.m. "The Education of the Architectural Student." By G. D. Gordon Hake, F.R.I.B.A., R.W.A. 7 p.m. **6 p.m.**

WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, 62 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds. Students' Smoking Concert. Exhibition of Students' Sketches and of Photographs of Members' Executed Works. **7 p.m.**

DESIGN AND INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION, 6 Queen Square, W.C.1. Annual General Meeting. **8.30 p.m.**

SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, CENTRAL (CARDIFF) BRANCH, at Stephenson and Alexander's Sale Room, 6 High Street, Cardiff. Annual General Meeting. **6.30 p.m.**

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Rome Scholarship. Final *en loge* Competition. Finance and House Committee Meeting.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTISTS GALLERIES, New Street, Birmingham. Students' Evening and Exhibition to be followed by Members' Meeting. **6.30 p.m.**

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA, Toronto, Ontario. Annual General Meeting.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23

Sunrise, 6.59. Sunset, 5.29.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1. "The Architecture of the Future." By H. M. Robertson, F.R.I.B.A. **3 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "English Seventeenth-century Furniture." "Water Colours." **7 p.m.**

GOODRICH HOUSE, HATFIELD. "The Principles of Design as Applied to Ironwork Balconies." By A. W. Elwood, M.I.S.I. **4.30 p.m.**

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA, Toronto, Ontario. Annual General Meeting.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Closing date for forms of application for preliminary competitions for the Tite Prize and the Soane Medallion. Opening of Exhibition arranged by the C.P.R.E. (Open daily until Saturday, March 9.) **4.30 p.m.**

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1. "Architectural Etchings." By Campbell Dodgson, C.B.E., M.A. **8 p.m.**

BARTLETT SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, London University, Gower Street, W.C. "Fundamental Details of Construction for Reinforced Concrete Buildings." By F. E. Drury, M.Sc., M.I.STRUCT.E. **6.30 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C. Visit to the Sloane Automatic Telephone Exchange.

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, at Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne. "Electric Supply to the Rural Districts of England." By R. W. Gregory. **7 p.m.**

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26

BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY, Edmund Street. "Town Planning Schemes—their Preparation, Adoption, Approval, Variation, and Revocation." By Francis C. Minshull, LL.M., L.M.T.P.I. **6 p.m.**

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL (Large Hall). "The Story of Westminster. II: Its Schools." By Lawrence E. Tanner, F.S.A. **5.30 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Architecture" (1). **3 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. At the University, Edmund Street, Birmingham. Joint Meeting with the Midland Centres of the Institutions of Civil and Mechanical Engineers. **7 p.m.**

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY, Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane, Liverpool. "An Ideal Industrial Town." By A. Trystan Edwards, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Gt. George Street, S.W.1. Students' Meeting. **6.30 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Architecture" (2). **3 p.m.**

LONDON UNIVERSITY, Gower Street, W.C.1. "Recent Archæological Work in Ireland." By Professor R. A. S. Macalister, LITT.D., LL.D., F.S.A. **5.30 p.m.**

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Meeting of Literature Standing Committee **4 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Ironwork." 3 p.m. "English Eighteenth-century Furniture." "Lacquer." 7 p.m. **3 p.m.**

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, Shoreditch, E.2. "Collecting Unusual Specimens of Old Furniture." By Fred Skull. **7.30 p.m.**

CARPENTERS' HALL, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C. "The English Countryside and Cottages—Old and New." By E. Guy Dawber, R.A., P.P.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Regent's Park, N.W.1. "Byzantine Architecture." By A. E. Henderson, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. **5.15 p.m.**

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28—*continued.*

BARTLETT SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, London University, [illegible]. "Estate Development." By W. G. Tarrant. **6 p.m.**

WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, 62 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds. General Meeting. "The Great Houses of France." By Professor T. Harold Hughes, F.R.I.B.A., A.R.C.A. **7 p.m.**

FRIDAY, MARCH 1

ROYAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE ARCHITECTURAL CRAFTSMEN'S SOCIETY, Glasgow. "The Gothic Cathedral." By Vernon Constable, A.R.I.B.A. **7.45 p.m.**

SATURDAY, MARCH 2

Sunrise, 6.44. Sunset, 5.42.

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. The Castle, Winchester. Excursion to Bournemouth Pavilion. Conducted by Messrs. G. W. Home and S. Knight, A.A.R.I.B.A.

SUNDAY, MARCH 3

LEIPZIG INTERNATIONAL FAIR. Opening date.

MONDAY, MARCH 4

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. General Meeting. "Modern Methods of Heating and Ventilating." By Dr. Leonard Hill, M.R., M.R.C.S., etc. **8 p.m.**

BARTLETT SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, London University, Gower Street, W.C. "Approximate Calculations for Checking Reinforced Concrete Design." By F. E. Drury, M.Sc., M.I.STRUCT.E. **6.30 p.m.**

TUESDAY, MARCH 5

BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY, Edmund Street, Birmingham. "The Contents of Town Planning Schemes." By Francis C. Minshull, LL.M., L.M.T.P.I. **6 p.m.**

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL (Large Hall). "The Story of Westminster. III: Its Highways and Byways." By A. H. Blake, F.R.HIST.S. **5.30 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Ordinary Meeting. **6 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS. Twenty-second Annual Dinner at Les Gobelins Restaurant, 1 Heddon Street, Regent Street, W.1. **7.15 for 7.30 p.m.**

KING'S COLLEGE, Strand, W.C.2. "English Woodwork and Furniture." By Sir Charles Allom. **5.30 p.m.**

LEIPZIG INTERNATIONAL FAIR. Lectures on Building Materials and Styles.

INCORPORATION OF ARCHITECTS IN SCOTLAND, 15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh. "Sicilian Days." By W. G. Newton, M.C., M.A.(Oxon), F.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

LONDON UNIVERSITY, Gower Street, W.C.1. "Recent Archæology in Wales and its Borders." By Cyril Fox, PH.D., F.S.A. **5.30 p.m.**

THURSDAY, MARCH 7

BARTLETT SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, London University, Gower Street, W.C. "Concrete Roads." By S. A. Hill-Willis, M.INST., C.E.I., D.T.P. **6 p.m.**

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, Shoreditch, E.2. "Some of London's Heirlooms of Industry." By Sydney J. Davis, M.Sc. **7.30 p.m.**

FRIDAY, MARCH 8

ROYAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE ARCHITECTURAL CRAFTSMEN'S SOCIETY, Glasgow. Visit to the Scottish Legal Insurance Building.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Architecture." **12 noon.**

TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE, at Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, S.W.1. "Railways in Relation to Town Planning." By E. Davies. **6 p.m.**

SATURDAY, MARCH 9

Sunrise, 6.20. Sunset, 5.53.

ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, AND ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS. 26 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. Closing date for applications for tickets for the Easter Architectural Tour in Belgium.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Architecture." "Sculpture: Donatello." 12 noon. "Ironwork." Indian Section: "Architecture." **3 p.m.**

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL RURAL INDUSTRIES SUBCOMMITTEE, Goodrich House, Hatfield. "Leadwork." By F. W. Speaight, J.P., C.C. **4.30 p.m.**

SUNDAY, MARCH 10

INTERNATIONAL FAIR, Vienna.

MONDAY, MARCH 11

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, at Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne. "How Electricity Does Things." By Ll. B. Atkinson. **7 p.m.**

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower Street, W.C.1. Archæological Research in China I: "A Stone Age Village in Honan, China." By Professor J. G. Andersson. **5.30 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Tudor and Jacobean Furniture." **3 p.m.**

TUESDAY, MARCH 12

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, S.W.1. (Large Hall). "The Story of Westminster. IV: Its Palaces and Houses of Parliament." By Thomas Wilson. **5.30 p.m.**

BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY, Edmund Street. "The Operation of Schemes and Regional Planning." By Francis C. Minshull, LL.M., L.M.T.P.I. **6 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Ecclesiastical Metalwork." **12 noon.**

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13

LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY, Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane. "John Steel Cotman as Architectural Draughtsman." By Sidney Kitson, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. **6 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Informal Meeting. **6 p.m.**

MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY. (Arts Building, Lime Grove. "Who Cares." By Clough Williams-Ellis. **8 p.m.**

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, Burlington House, Piccadilly, S.W.1. "Rievaulx, the Shrine in the Chapter House." By C. R. Peers, C.B.E., F.S.A., F.B.A. **5 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Indian Section: "Metalwork." **3 p.m.**

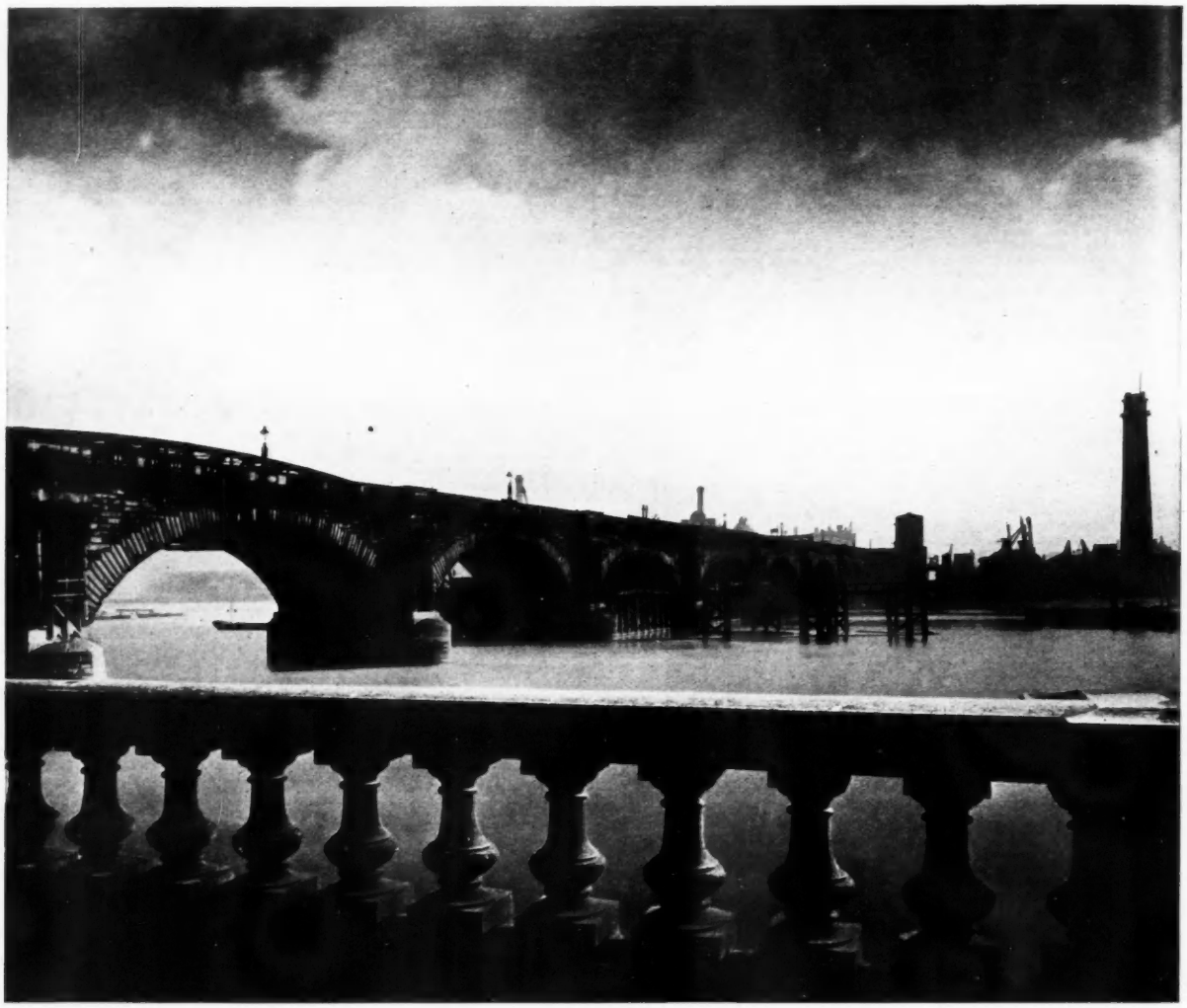
KING'S COLLEGE, Strand, W.C.2. "The English Garden." By H. Avray Tipping, F.S.A. **5.30 p.m.**

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY, 15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh. Annual General Meeting. **8 p.m.**

THURSDAY, MARCH 14

WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, 62 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds. Students' Evening Debate: "That future progress in architecture can only be obtained by revolutionary means." By H. R. M. Walker and F. Senior. **7 p.m.**

*** *Notices of arrangements for inclusion in this diary should be addressed to the Editor.*

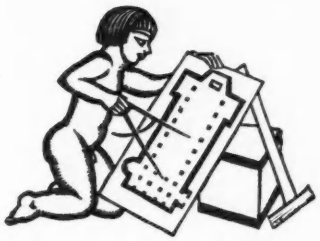


WATERLOO BRIDGE:
A CAMERA STUDY UNDER FEBRUARY SKIES.

John Rennie's granite bridge, erected during the years 1811-1817, cost £940,000. It is supported by nine arches, each 35 ft. high and 120 ft. in span. The erection of the temporary additional steel bridge on the down-stream side, a glimpse of which can be caught on the left, was decided upon in 1924 after signs of subsidence had been noticed in some of the piers of the stone structure. On the right of the illustration is the old Shot Tower, Lambeth.

As regards its ultimate fate, Waterloo Bridge was considered, together with other City bridges, by the Royal Commission on Cross-River Traffic, presided over by Lord Lee of Fareham, in 1926. Their Report was in favour of its reconstruction and the provision of new bridges at Charing Cross and between Southwark Street and Holborn Viaduct. The decision taken in Parliament last week against St. Paul's Bridge clears the ground, as ASTRAGAL *points out on another page, for action on the lines of the Report.*

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1929

BELOW ZERO

Freeze, Freeze, thou bitter Sky—
"As You Like It."

NOT many of us have depended upon the posters and front page headings of the evening papers during the past fortnight for knowledge that the weather has been cold. Cold, however, is relative, and we should encourage ourselves by remembering that we enjoy the happiest conditions provided in our solar system, not to say outside it.

A literal place in the sun which would instantly reduce us to our gaseous elements, we do not ask; the moon's surface which when turned to the sun has the temperature of boiling water and, when turned from it, one at which oxygen condenses, is not for the likes of us, nor are the extravagances of temperature in our sister planets. Our earth, enveloped in the blanket of its atmosphere, is the most congenial of planets; even in such a place as Alaska where, on the Pacific side, it may be raining, while thirty-five miles away across the mountains the temperature is 60 deg. below zero. England, laved by the Gulf Stream, enjoys one of the most equable climates to be found upon that most congenial of the planets, and in a comprehensive view, we here in London have nothing to complain of. Persons who complain that it is ever hot or cold in London are merely liars.

In point of fact, relative cold is our rightful heritage. The dominant races of the earth belong to the northern and temperate climes, and it is significant that while the elemental hell of tropical races is one of torturing cold, that of the northerns and temperates is a place of torment by heat. We get the right virile recognition of our right destiny in the pages of Hans Andersen and of our own Dickens. Both delight in the beauty of snowflakes and ice crystals, and have the keenest relish for the invigorating frosts of winter.

Summer days they hardly mention, and we may ask: are we, anæmically nursing ourselves over radiators, the same men and women for whom Dickens wrote his panegyrics on cold? Cold is good. It is good to breathe cold air and for our naked skins to be exposed to it, and Dr. Leonard Hill has just published a book which presses home the fact that the illness known as "Common Cold" has nothing to do with low temperatures. It is, however, a fact with which architects are particularly concerned that the majority of persons do not complain of the cold outside their doors, but within them.

A habit of life which prefers the multiplication of trivial accessories and refinements to simple comfort; which can afford never to patch a boot and to discard clothes while they are yet new, which owns motor-cars, gramophones, and wireless installations, yet cannot afford a properly built house with an efficient fireplace and fuel, which prefers decoration to comfort, and "daintiness" to reality—such a habit of life will have an effeminate sensitiveness to changes of temperature out of doors and no means of protection from them within.

Our 9 in. stuccoed or 11 in. unstuccoed walls, huge window areas and unboarded and untorched roofs dissipate the heat faster than it can be engendered. There are expedients, it is true—and very effective ones. But, in their worst forms, we can have central heating, with radiators which are chiefly effective as microbe incubators; gas stoves that burn your trousers if you stand within a yard of them, and for which the one thousand and second use of a gas fire—namely, to warm a room—yet remains to be discovered; and portable electric heaters applicable only—somewhat like a mustard plaster—to those parts of the person where the need of the moment is greatest. How much more effective even they would be, let alone the brick hearth and the log or coal fire if only encased within a house of 2 ft. walls having a well-made roof and windows designed to light the room and not give it the bleak gaiety of a conservatory.

We cannot, of course, all have wood fires; there are better ways of using the heat available from coal than by burning it in open grates; but if we applied ourselves to the realities of life, instead of to its make-believes, and pursued comfort instead of elegancies, the wonderful resources of science would have filled the need and we should enjoy the wholesome cold without and not be discomfited by it within.

NEWS AND TOPICS

THE EXHIBITION OF RURAL ENGLAND

THE exhibition arranged by the Council for the Preservation of Rural England to be held at the R.I.B.A. from February 25 to March 9, will be opened by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. The purpose of the exhibition is to illustrate "the manner in which the countryside is being disfigured and the remedies which may be employed." But this, I think, is altogether too hopeful, for it implies that the cure has been found. Dr. Vaughan Cornish will deliver a lecture on "The Enjoyment and Preservation of the Countryside," and Mr. S. H. Hamer will lecture on "The Work and Aims of the National Trust" (of which Trust, by the way, the lecturer is secretary), and Mr. C. A. M. Skues, of the Pure Rivers Society, will lecture on "River Pollution." Attention should be drawn to the exhibits specially collected by THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL.

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THE PANTHEON

The repairs which are now being carried out on the Pantheon have given the opportunity for the taking of some fine photographs. And though its stability is now a matter for concern, let it not be forgotten that for 1800 years it has maintained its entirety. The fabric of the dome base and the wall immediately under are woven together by tier upon tier of brick arches, which reinforce the concrete and relieve the recessed parts from the superimposed weight. The whole circuit is in this way interlocked, interpenetrated, and tied, and the stupendous thrust which lives in the dome is harnessed until it becomes wellnigh impotent. Much of the glory of its decoration has departed. The dome shows now only its unadorned coffers, but what a scale they have!



The immense scale of the dome of the Pantheon, which is nearly as old as Christendom itself—and of the cracks now under repair—is here impressively revealed.

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THE MODERN BANK

A very important building indeed formed the main subject of Mr. J. Alfred Gotch's paper at the R.I.B.A. on Monday night—it was the new Midland Bank Head Office in Princes Street and Poultry. The erection of such a building is a bigger job than most of us know, and only Mr. Gotch's modesty, perhaps, did not allow him to enlarge on the difficulties. But I often wonder how architects of big modern buildings manage to sleep o' nights. First, beneath part of the site of the new bank they found the subterranean Wallbrook, and you cannot build a huge basement in the bed of a stream without something happening. What exactly did happen, and how it happened, it has been impossible to say, but complaints of cracks in adjacent buildings began to come in. It became desirable at another stage to lighten the load of the old buildings at the end of Poultry by taking down the three upper stories, and there was the question of ancient lights. But in all the negotiations, whether in respect of damage to buildings or ancient lights, said Mr. Gotch, they had been met on the whole in a sympathetic spirit, and all the disputes had been settled amicably.

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The most important feature in a bank, from the practical point of view, said Mr. Gotch, was the strong room—and with a good strong room the burglar might be defied. Strong-room doors were now impregnable, and they had satisfied themselves that with walls, floor and ceiling of suitably reinforced concrete, no burglar could effect an entrance. Another practical problem was the acoustics. Tapestry and thick carpets, and acoustic plaster and Cabot quilting and rubber floors had produced an almost uncanny quiet. As to the design of the exterior, the view that had commended itself to Mr. Gotch was that a bank should look like a bank: it should suggest the stability and safety of the company; it should inspire confidence in the customer; but it should be not so grand as to cause him to think that money was being extravagantly spent. The lecturer was not a great believer in the doctrine that a bank ought to conform closely to the style of the town in which it was built. If it were quietly and sensibly designed it would not jar with anything. In designing the Midland Banks, the idea that had held the field was that as soon as a stranger set eyes on a branch building he should at once recognize it as a Midland Bank, and there was a general family likeness between most of the branches, though the particular circumstances of each site had produced variations of the general type.

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"THE BLUE AND WHITE ROOM"

Though I had seen it twice before, I went on Saturday night to Barrie's "Quality Street" at the Haymarket, because I wanted to see "the blue and white room" that had been "redesigned from the drawings by Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., and by S. H. Evans, L.R.I.B.A." Just after the rise of the curtain upon the famous and beautiful room, the thought came to me: how alike in their different arts Lutyens and Barrie are. There before me were Barrie's

women, and there was Lutyens's room. So clearly did everything and everyone "belong." For that blue and white room in "Quality Street" (and Quality Street is Church Row, Hampstead, or it is in Cheltenham, or in Tunbridge Wells, or in Bath), I think Sir Edwin's clients really were Miss Susan and Miss Phœbe, for obviously Sir Edwin knew them and was their close friend as much as was Sir James Barrie himself.

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I have said Lutyens and Barrie are alike in their different arts, and surely two great men were never more so. Barrie will bring a choky feeling into the throat, and then make you laugh with a quick joke. Lutyens will give you something serious and necessary in architecture, and then give a little twist to a moulding or what-not to cover up all its gravity. Lutyens and Barrie have the same humour, the same charm, and they are both for ever young. If Barrie made Peter Pan, then only Lutyens could make the house and garden for Peter to live in and play in. Only Lutyens could design his nursery; only Lutyens could design his toys.

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ST. PAUL'S BRIDGE

Owing to the pressure of Government business it was nearly eleven o'clock before the Corporation of London (Bridge) Bill came up for second reading on Tuesday last. It was obvious from the atmosphere of the House of Commons that there was considerable opposition to the measure, but the question was whether the opponents of the Bill would be able to remain until the end of the debate. Sir William Bull, for instance, was unavoidably prevented from recording his vote against the Bill, but, fortunately, the eighty-one members who fought the measure to the finish were more than sufficient to achieve their object. It is evident that St. Paul's Cathedral is very dear to the heart of the average member of Parliament, be he Unionist, Liberal, or Socialist. The division list shows that the eighty-one members who opposed the Bill consisted of thirty-one Unionists, thirty-seven Socialists, twelve Liberals, and one Independent. The sixty-one supporters of the measure were made up of fifty-three Unionists and eight Socialists. Two of the best speeches against the Bill were made by Mr. Ammon, a Socialist, and Sir Martin Conway, a Unionist. With the defeat of the Bill, the fate of the much-debated St. Paul's Bridge is now sealed, and the way is cleared for action on the lines of the Lee Commission's report. It will be noted that Colonel Ashley, the Minister of Transport, discreetly kept silent during the debate, although he voted for the Bill. The earlier figures gave sixty-two members for the second reading; as a matter of fact, this total should have been sixty-one, giving a majority of twenty for the rejection.

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THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS COME OF AGE

Some time ago a man stood upon the top of a mighty derrick in Oxford Street and could count thirty-five more derricks which he himself had made, each one of them the central feature of a maze of girders. That is some measure of the extent to which London (and, in less degree, other towns) has yielded to the lure of steel and concrete. For æsthetic reasons architects were a little slow to use the new material—and the structural engineer was born.

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The revolution in building brought about by the introduction of steel skeletons is recalled by the coming of age this month of the Institution of Structural Engineers (already its old name, the Concrete Institute, is forgot). How long ago—how very long ago—it all seems. The late Earl of Plymouth (from 1902 to 1905 First Commissioner of Works) was its first president, and the first general meeting was held at the Royal United Service Institution in Whitehall. Sir Henry Tanner was in the chair, and one hundred founder members were enrolled. The Institute was duly incorporated in February, 1909. It was under the presidency of the late Mr. Fiander Etchells that the Concrete Institute was reconstituted; its objects being to embrace not only reinforced concrete, but structural steel and other new building materials which were demanding expert handling in construction and design.



The late Earl of Plymouth, first president of the Institution of Structural Engineers, which now celebrates its coming-of-age.

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The Institution is one of the four bodies which, by Act of Parliament, have to be consulted by the London County Council on matters affecting building regulations, and its membership approaches four thousand. For president it has had such well-known men as Sir Henry Tanner, Professor Henry Adams, Mr. E. Fiander Etchells, and Sir Charles Ruthen. The existing president is Lt.-Col. J. Mitchell Moncrieff. I wonder whether, in the year 2000, the architect or the structural engineer will be the more important man.

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THE DIVINE AFFLATUS

There are those to whom art comes as second nature; those born to the divine calling. It does not follow that they always become divine painters or sculptors, for sometimes they become mere nuisances. Chelsea is peppered with them. Occasionally, however, there do emerge one or two who have the gift. Curiously enough, at the Arlington Gallery and Gieves Gallery there are simultaneous exhibitions of work which denotes the possession on the part of its producers of the gift. Ladies first. Pasquarosa shows a roomful of flowers, bridges, houses, toilet requisites, Chinese fans and ceramics which in Rome, where she was an artist's model, have had a success. It is reflected in the catalogue prices, as well as the intrinsic qualities of the work. The pictures are bright and they are modernist, and they certainly justify some of the high praise lavished on them in the two introductory notes to the catalogue. The Contemporary Art Society ought to be pleased with this spontaneous outburst. The watercolour drawings of Eliot O'Hara have an even fresher appeal, and a much lower price. Their author is an American who felt the promptings while engaged in some dull industrial occupation over there. By the aid of one of the convenient

scholarships now available, he came to Europe and set to work, on landing at Plymouth, on a creditable drawing. Since then he has done mountains in Switzerland and caught their magic colour; he has caught the moonlight in Elba Harbour; he has been captured by architecture at Alassio; and, in fact, has had a very good time and thoroughly justified himself.

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SPAIN AND THE BANK OF ENGLAND

The show of etchings and drypoints at Connell's Gallery at 43 Old Bond Street is a distinguished one. It always contains the new work of the best men. This year it is fortunate in including Sidney Tushingham's Spanish series, on which he is still engaged. Four of them are shown: two of Seville, one each of Toledo and Saragossa. No one of the modern men has rendered Spanish architecture better. The square gateway of Seville is a stately thing; the Giralda Tower no less. Tushingham gets to work in a businesslike way and wrings the last drops of beauty out of his subject. The architectural interest of the present exhibition is very pronounced; for the etchings of the Bank of England, commissioned by the governors from Henry Rushbury and Francis Dodd, two by each, are, by special permission, exhibited. They are not for sale, of course, and what their value will be when in years to come they appear on the market no man can say. There is a new etcher at work on architecture, J. P. Power; his Dutch plates are fine; and Louis Rosenburg is an etcher to be watched in this direction. The thin, neat line of the Cairo study by F. Richards, forms a perfect contrast to the warm, woolly feeling of Lionel Lindsay's pulls. Muirhead Bone also contributes to this excellent show.

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KING FROST SUPREME

In our leader stress is laid on the fact that the climate of England is equable. And so, on the whole, it is. Such stringent invasions of King Frost and his insidious faery battalions as we have lately sustained are few and far between. Usually we repel them without any heavy sacrifice of metal (in the shape of lead pipes). Against such there is only one defensive measure that can be accounted efficacious: to build more solidly, after the fashion of our forefathers. Short of that, our expedients are as naught when the mercury elects to retire to the neighbourhood of zero. You may spend pounds, as I did last year, in having your pipes lagged with felt, and yet become an early casualty. Iron pipes, it is true, are less vulnerable. But so long as the law requires that the most fearful of them all—to wit, the soil pipes—shall be carried outside the external walls, we must be prepared for occasional defeat. They know better in Canada, where these vital conduits are housed under cover. And I never heard of any epidemic resulting from the practice.

*

But across the Atlantic, where they know what cold means, they lag their pipes, too. With yards and yards of felt, tediously wound upon the pipes? Not a bit of it. There you can buy insulating lagging far more efficient than any felt, ready made. It comes in the form of sizable lengths, semi-cylindrical, hinged together in pairs, to fit the diameter of your pipe. You slip it on and buckle it together with a neat brass clip. When you come to a right-angle bend, you cut it, mortise-fashion—for a curve or other awkward corner; you use the same composition in the form of a paste, to be moulded to the pipe, in situ. However, I will not guarantee, even then, that you will be proof against an un-English winter in England. You must build more solidly. And the present generation will ask; is it worth it—against a rare emergency?

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THE WOOD AGE

I am reading with interest Mr. P. M. Stratton's series of articles on "The Wood Age" in *The Architectural Review*, and as I look at the illustrations of things that were once made for use, and now remain almost only for their beauty, I ask myself: "*Are* these things beautiful, or are they not?" They are not. They have a homeliness and an honesty which make them dear to us, but the plough is not beautiful as is the sword, and the tiger is greater art than the friendly tyke. Though I am very sorry for it.

ASTRAGAL.



A Gloucestershire farm wagon, made in 1888 and still in use. From a drawing by P. M. Stratton. Is it more or less beautiful than a motor lorry?



A view of the main façade from Victoria Tower Gardens.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL HOUSE : MILLBANK, S.W.

Sir Frank Baines, Architect; Alfred Cox, Associated Architect

The building of the new headquarters of Imperial Chemical Industries is an uncommon achievement in time as well as in mere bulk. Providing nine main floors on a frontage of upwards of 500 feet, its weight is estimated at 150,000 tons. All this has been raised in some months under two years.

IMPERIAL Chemical House well illustrates how architecture often becomes the handmaiden of industry. In this new building Lord Melchett and his colleagues associated with Imperial Chemical Industries have employed to the full constructive science, the allied arts of sculpture and decoration, as well as the skill of Sir Frank Baines, who has continuously borne in mind that in modern business there must be no spendthrift art.

This great building provides unrivalled accommodation with a floor space of over 400,000 sq. ft. The foundations alone contain 13,000 piles, with an aggregate length of 7½ miles. In some cases these piles have been driven down at least 40 ft., and they carry upon them a building of a total estimated weight of 150,000 tons. In addition, twenty-two steel caissons have been sunk. The total quantity of concrete used in the foundations was 81,900 cub. ft.

The frontage of the building on Millbank and Horseferry Road extends for over 465 ft. The ground-floor elevation of the main façades is in blue-grey granite, while above this the building rises entirely in white Portland stone to the ridge of the roof. On the sixth floor the walls are set back, and lofty rooms for the directors are placed here well above the dust, dirt, and noise of the main roads.

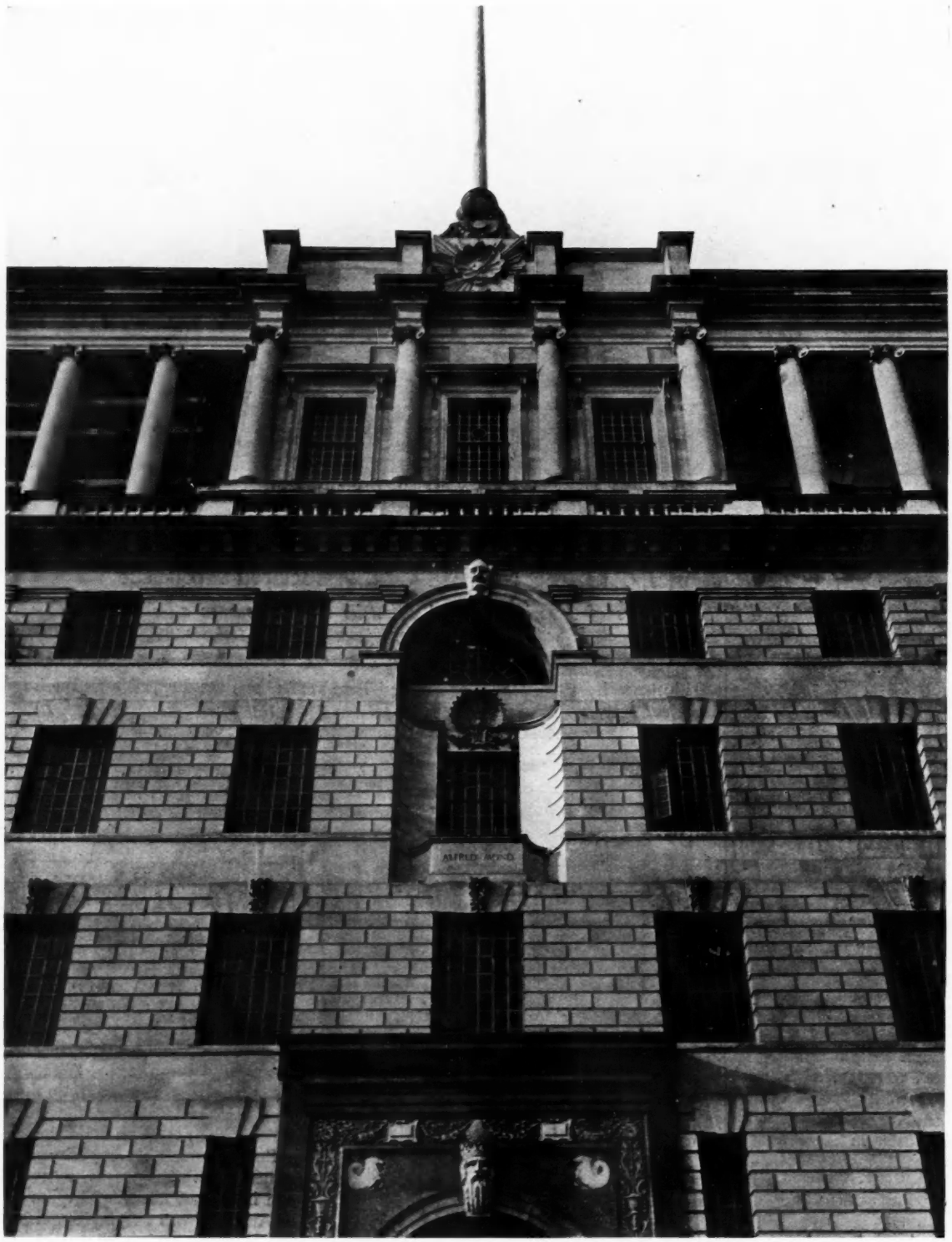


The entrance on the splayed front at the corner of Millbank and Horseferry Road.

Work started on the site the very day after Lord Melchett's decision to build, and he insisted that the building should be completed within two years in order that rental value might be saved and his scattered staffs accommodated as quickly as possible.

Piling started in January, and the first sections of steel framework in April 1927. The main contractors aimed at laying an average of 14,000 sq. ft. of floor per week, but, after the preliminary stages were completed, an output of 27,000 sq. ft. was actually reached. In one year from commencement the Millbank façade was practically completed. Actually five months before the expiration of the two years allowed for the building, staffs were at work on five floors.

Such remarkable rapidity of construction, which proves that Britain can in case of need build quite as fast as America, was only accomplished by organization and hard work on the part of all concerned. There were ninety different firms engaged on the site, and no fewer than 58,000 drawings were issued for the guidance of contractors. The activities of these firms



Imperial Chemical House.] [*Sir Frank Baines, architect; Alfred Cox, associated architect.*

The central portion of the Millbank façade, looking up from the main entrance. Each arch on the main front is carved to a portrait head of some great figure in the chemical industry. That shown over the window bears the inscription "Alfred Mond" (Lord Melchett).



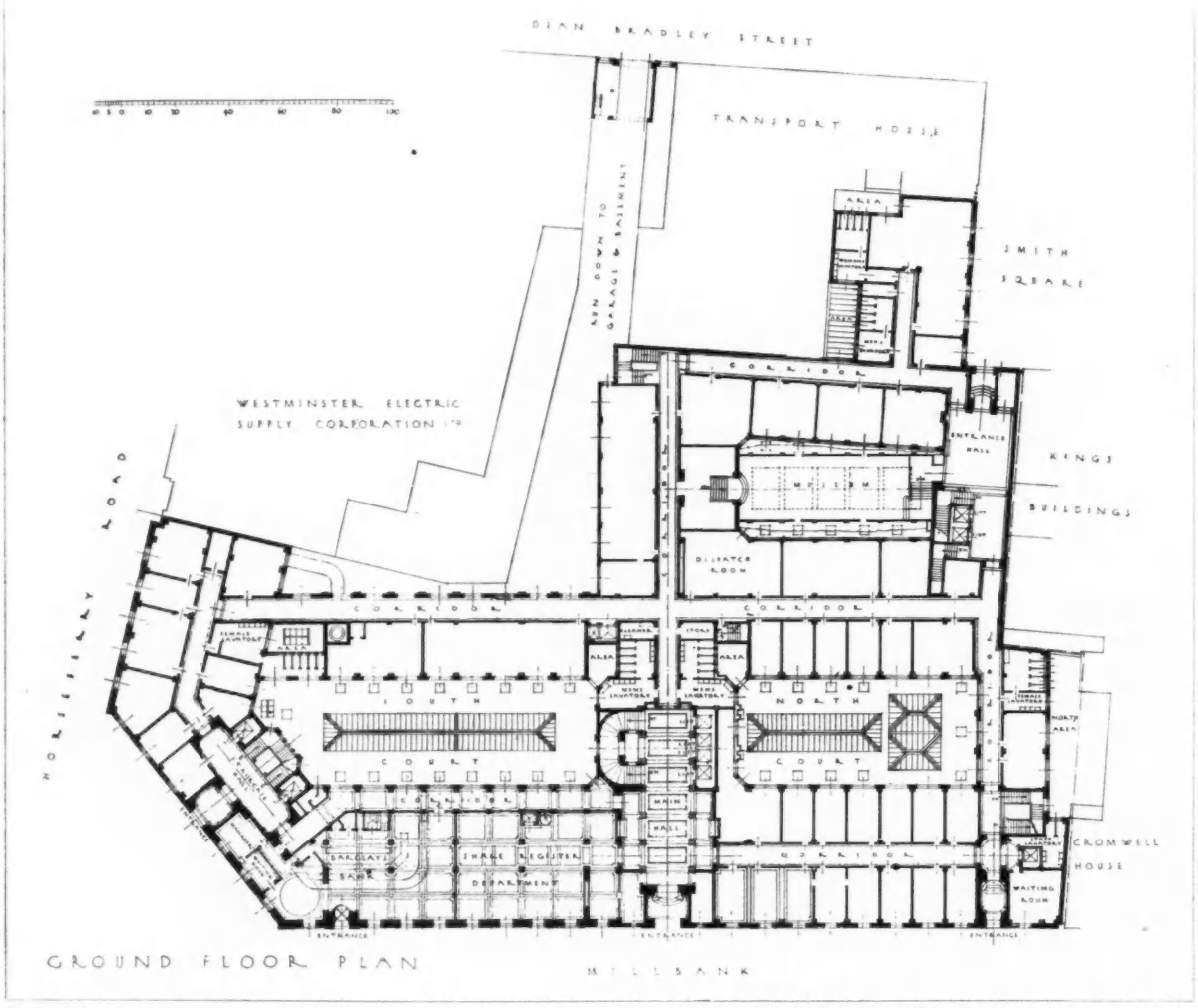
Imperial Chemical House.] [*Sir Frank Baines, architect ; Alfred Cox, associated architect.*

A view from Lambeth Bridge. The ground-floor elevation of the main façades is in blue-grey granite, and above this the building rises entirely in white Portland stone to the ridge of the roof. At cornice level are four groups of statuary representing Agriculture, Transport, Chemistry, and Building. The Victoria Tower of the House of Lords is seen on the right of the illustration.

were co-ordinated at weekly conferences, at which progress was systematically reviewed by Sir Frank Baines, and the necessary instructions given.

Some statistics may give an idea of the complexity of the architect's task. The main block contains nine floors and the extension, which fronts on to Smith Square, eight floors. There are 700 rooms. The internal partition walls have an area of 7 acres, and the aggregate length of the corridors giving access to the rooms is nearly 2½ miles. The interior rooms open on to three courts, the walls of lavatory basins, four shower-baths, sixty-three drinking fountains, 540 electric clocks, fourteen lifts, two artesian wells, forty-eight fire appliances, three boilers, 180 vacuum cleaning points, two squash rackets courts, a badminton court, a refectory where 1,500 lunches per hour can be served, 55,000 cub. ft. of Portland stone, and over 70 miles of cable.

The principal decorative features are many and varied. The main entrance doors alone, covered with silveroid and enriched with figured panels, are an art gallery in themselves. On the outside of the building at cornice level there

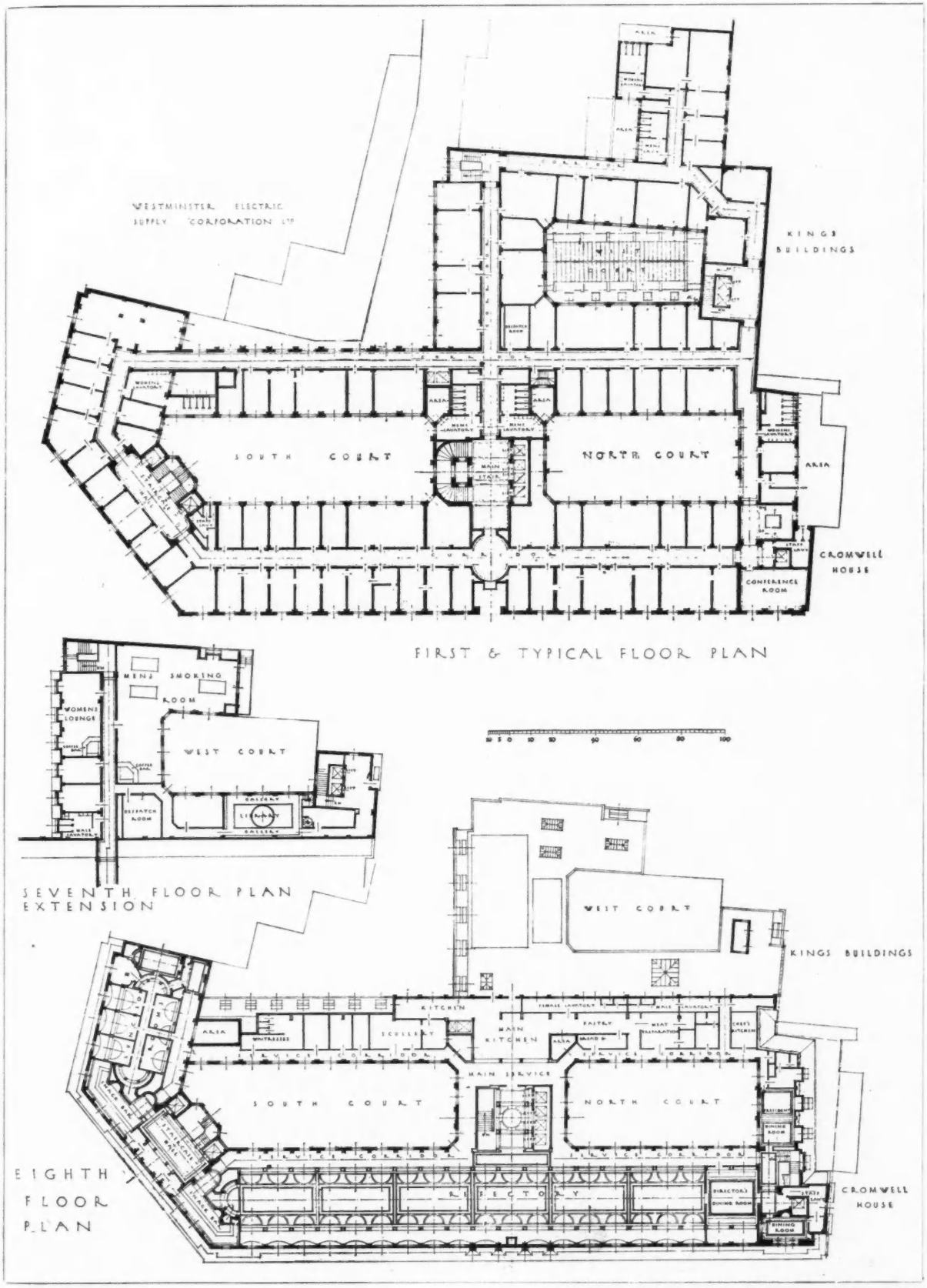


Imperial Chemical House.] [*Sir Frank Baines, architect; Alfred Cox, associated architect.*

which are covered with glazed tile work. Almost all of the 1,370 windows are glazed with Vita glass. The height from the basement floor to the ridge of the roof is over 145 ft., while to the top of the flag pole (which incidentally is built up of silver spruce strips, and is the first of its kind to be erected in London) is over 187 ft. The weight of structural steel is 6,550 tons; the number of bricks, 5,000,000; the area of rubber flooring, 60,000 ft. super; and the number of post office and intercommunication telephones, 2,000.

This mere record of the equipment of the building is reminiscent of the hero in Bernard Shaw's *Arms and the Man*, who stated his capital in a number of knives, forks, and sheets. There are in Lord Melchett's new building 240 are four groups of statuary representing Agriculture, Transport, Chemistry, and Building. Each arch on the main façade is carved to a portrait head of some great figure in the chemical industry, while on many points will be found carved roses, thistles, daffodils, shamrocks, emblems of the British Isles, and the protea, maple, wattle, and lotus, representing South Africa, Canada, Australia, and India.

Within, the walls are of white marble. Silveroid is used for the doors and for the lining of the four main passenger lifts. The share registry on the left of the hall is panelled in quartered walnut, while the more important rooms on every floor are panelled in English oak, Ancona walnut,



Imperial Chemical House.] [*Sir Frank Baines, architect; Alfred Cox, associated architect.*



The share register department, on the left of the main hall, is panelled in quartered walnut. The desks are specially made to accommodate four chairs.



In the board-room the carvings are of various implements used by chemists and of the flowering plants and fruits used in the British Pharmacopœia.



Imperial Chemical House]

The eighth floor contains the president's and directors' dining-rooms, refectory, luncheon room, and the "service," including the kitchen shown above.



[Sir Frank Baines, architect; Alfred Cox, associated architect.

A main staircase landing. The walls are of white marble. The floors of the landings and the treads and nosings of the stairs are of rubber.

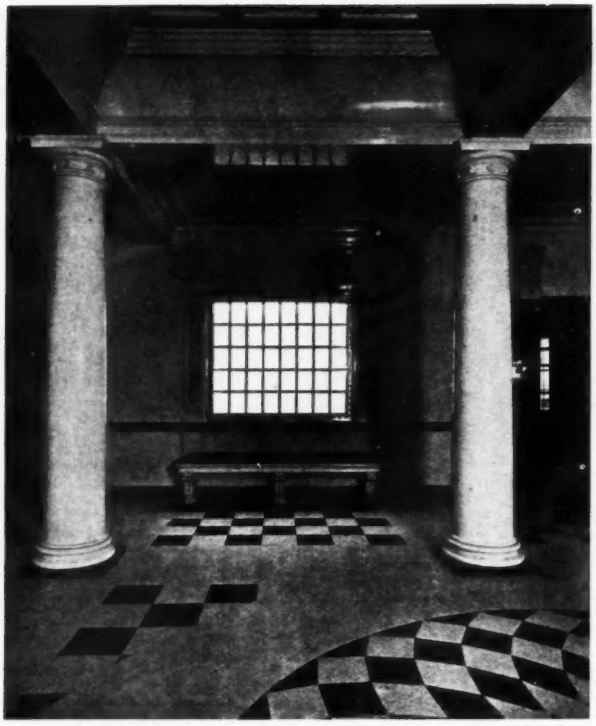


Imperial Chemical House.] [*Sir Frank Baines, architect; Alfred Cox, associated architect.*

The lift gates in the main hall. Silveroid is used for the doors, and for the lining of the four main passenger lifts. Moulded cornices are a feature of the ceiling panels, and even the floor covering is pressed into decorative service.

A main staircase landing. The walls are of white marble. The floors of the landings and the treads and nosings of the stairs are of rubber.

luncheon room, and the "service," including the kitchen shown above.



Imperial Chemical House]

A characteristic window—detail in the main hall.



[*Sir Frank Baines, architect; Alfred Cox, associated architect.*

The recessed ceiling lights in one of the corridors.

Australian black bean, Indian laurel, and other timbers. The directorate suite on the sixth floor is, indeed, palatial. Lord Melchett's room is panelled in mahogany and walnut, and is richly carved, while the plaster ceiling is heavily moulded. Free use is made of symbolism throughout. In the board-room the carvings are of various implements used by chemists and of the flowering plants and fruits used in the British Pharmacopœia. Over the entrance to the directors' floor is carved the head of Mercury, messenger of the gods and patron of science. Indeed, the variety and subtlety of much of the symbolism need a volume for adequate description. It is hoped, however, that the facts given above will give some idea of the remarkable building triumph achieved in record time by the directors of Imperial Chemical Industries, the architect, their contractor and sub-contractors at Imperial Chemical House.



In the refectory 1,500 lunches per hour can be served.

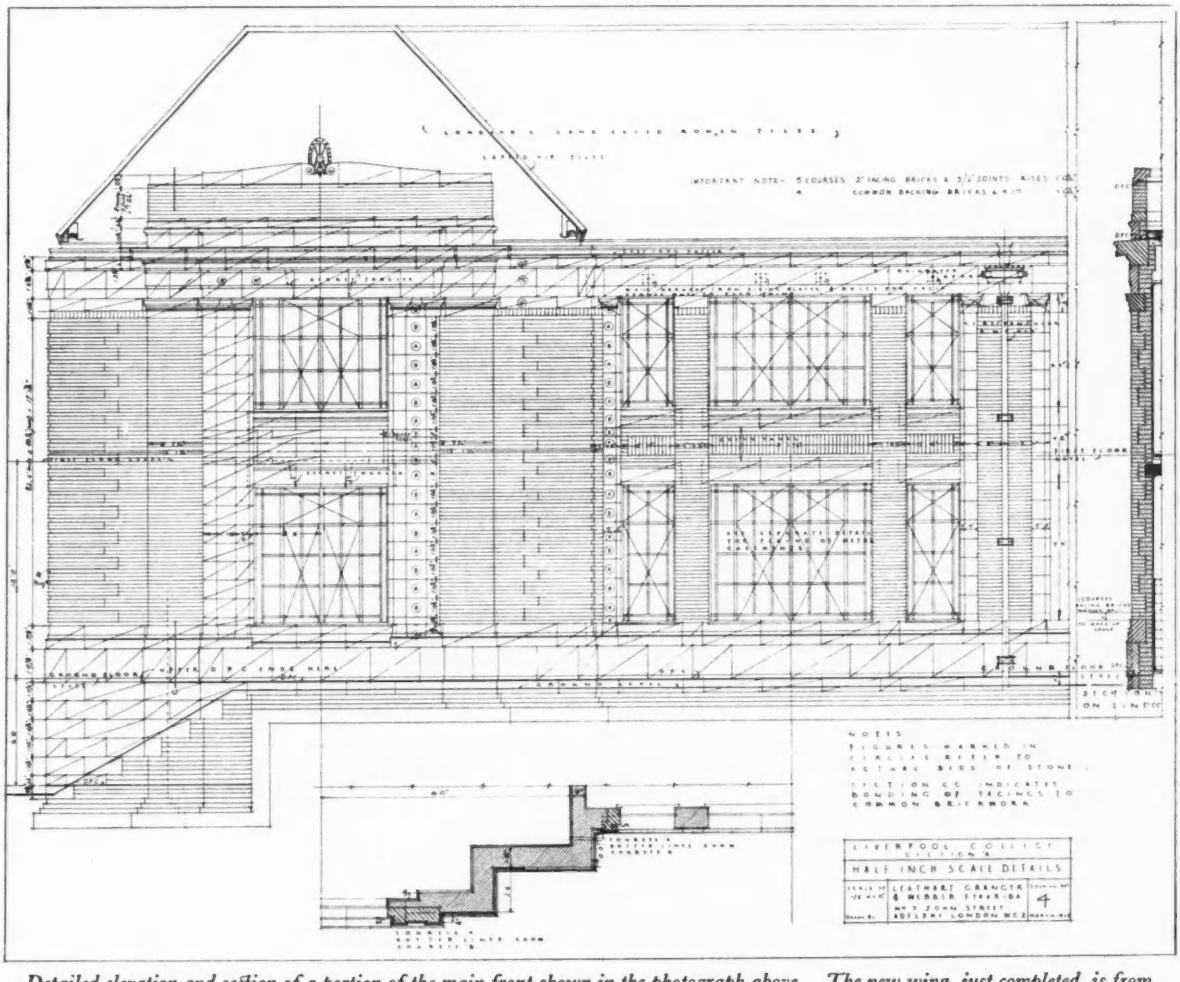
LIVERPOOL COLLEGE, MOSSLEY HILL: NEW WING



Main (south) front, looking eastwards.

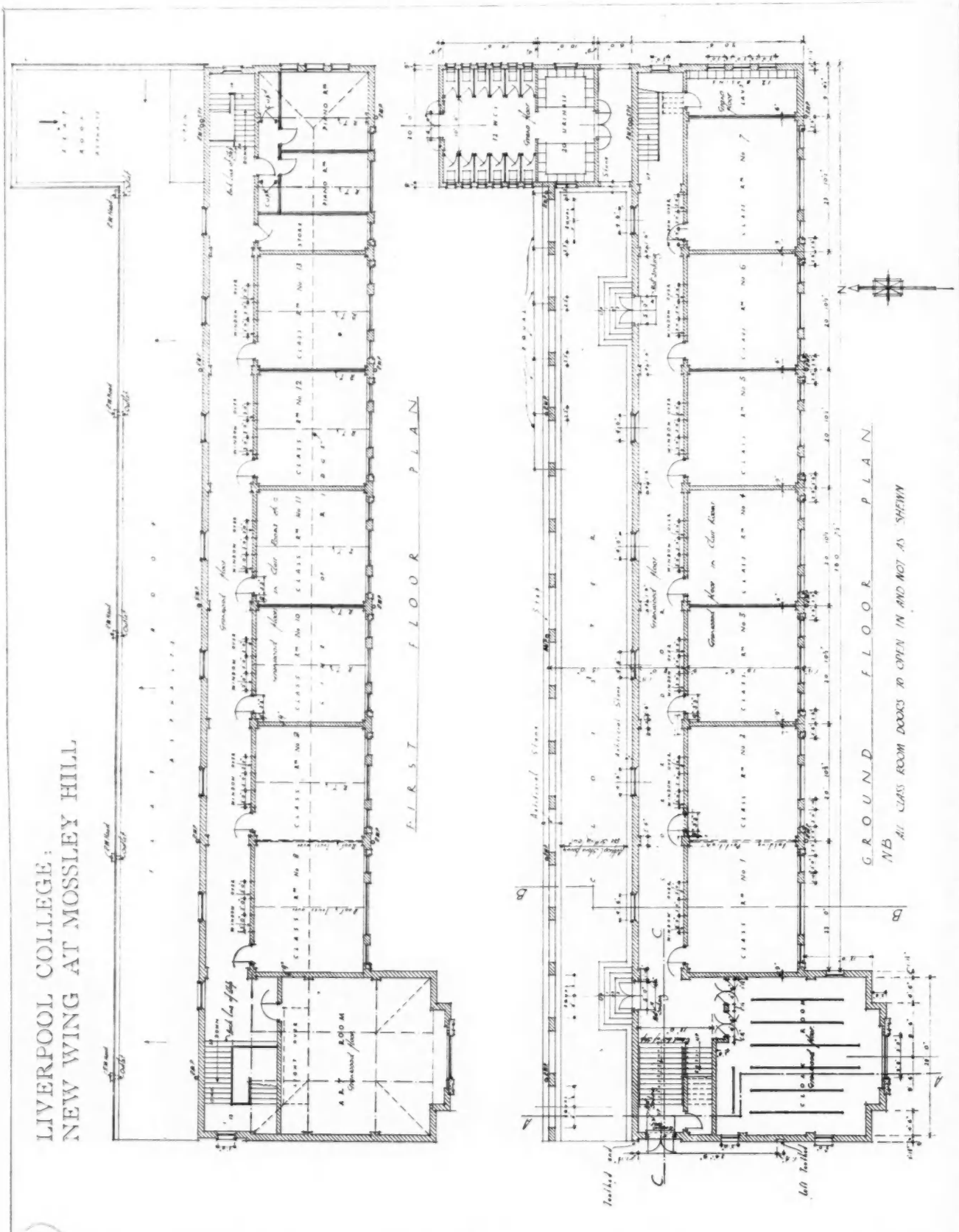


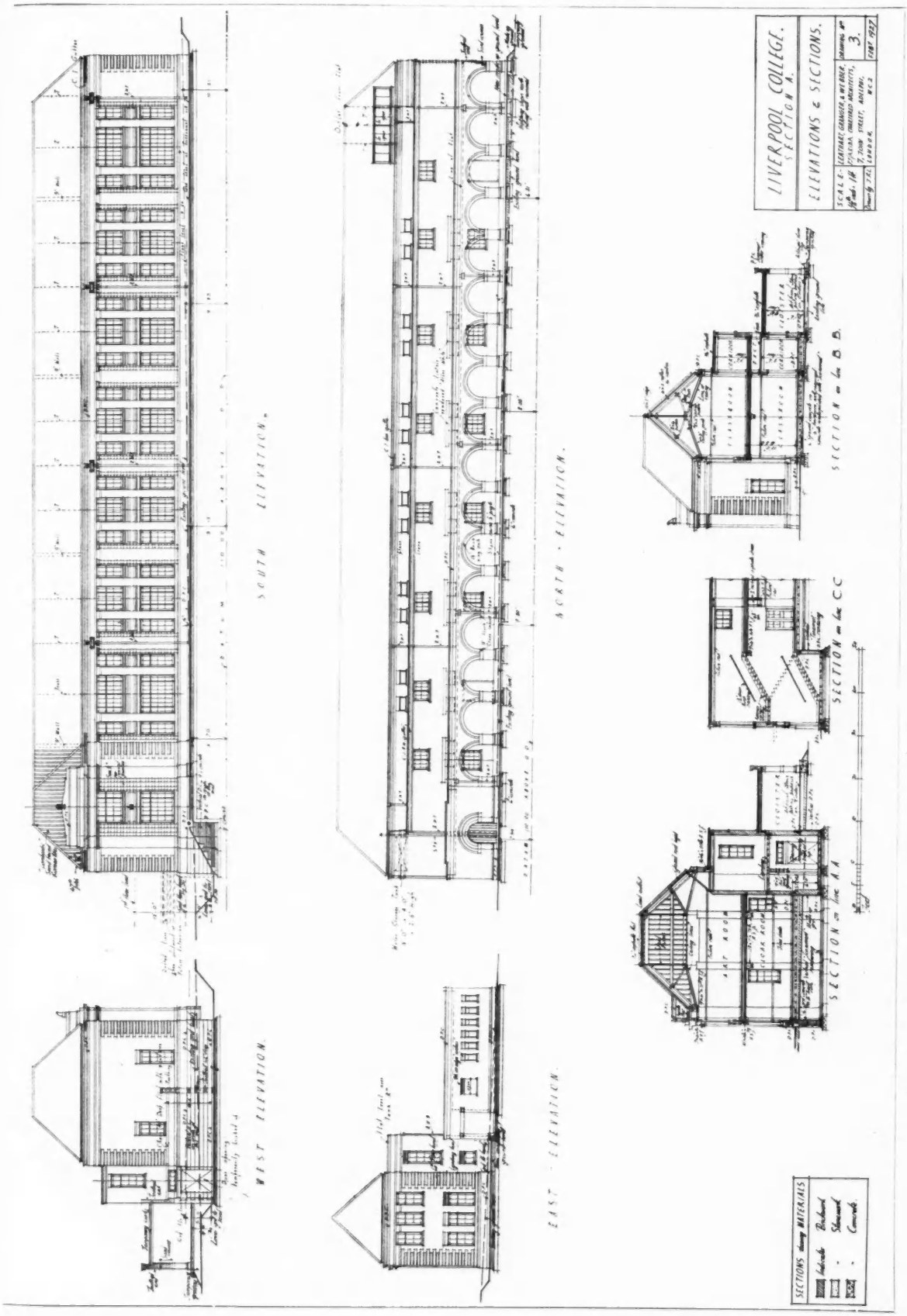
A view of the cloisters (north front).



Detailed elevation and section of a portion of the main front shown in the photograph above. The new wing, just completed, is from the designs of Leathart, Granger and Webber. The general plans, elevations, and sections are illustrated on pp. 316-317.

LIVERPOOL COLLEGE:
NEW WING AT MOSSLEY HILL

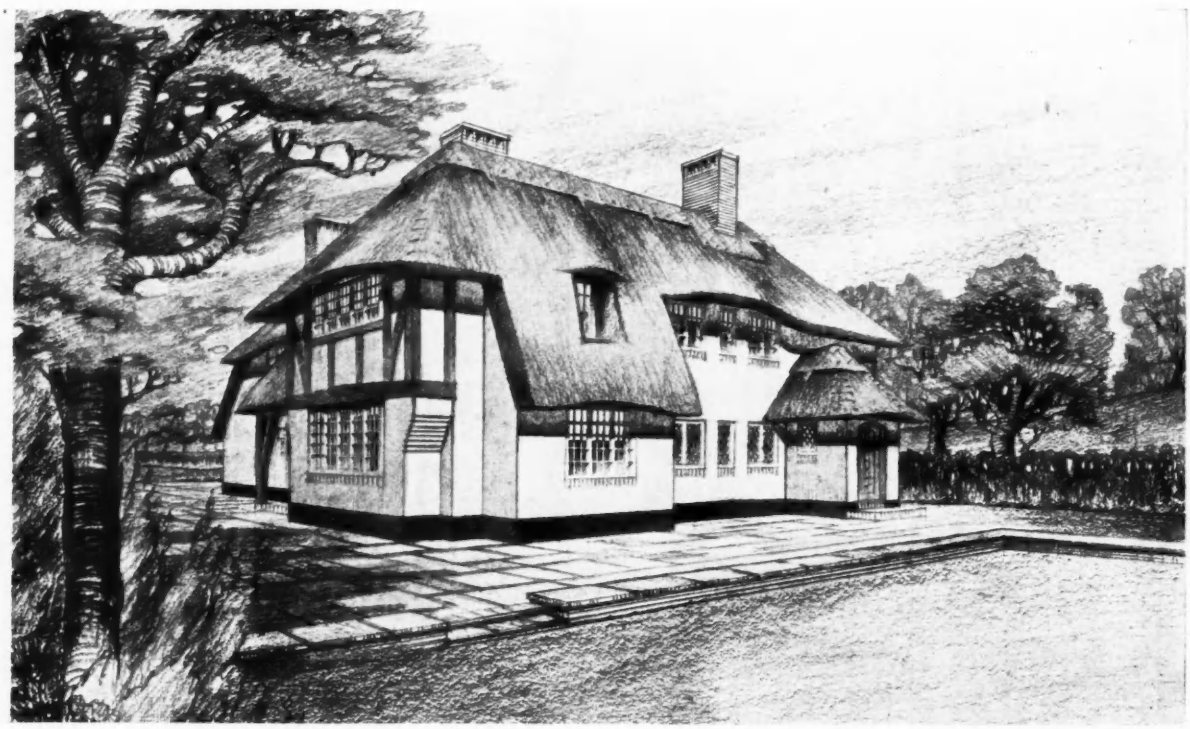




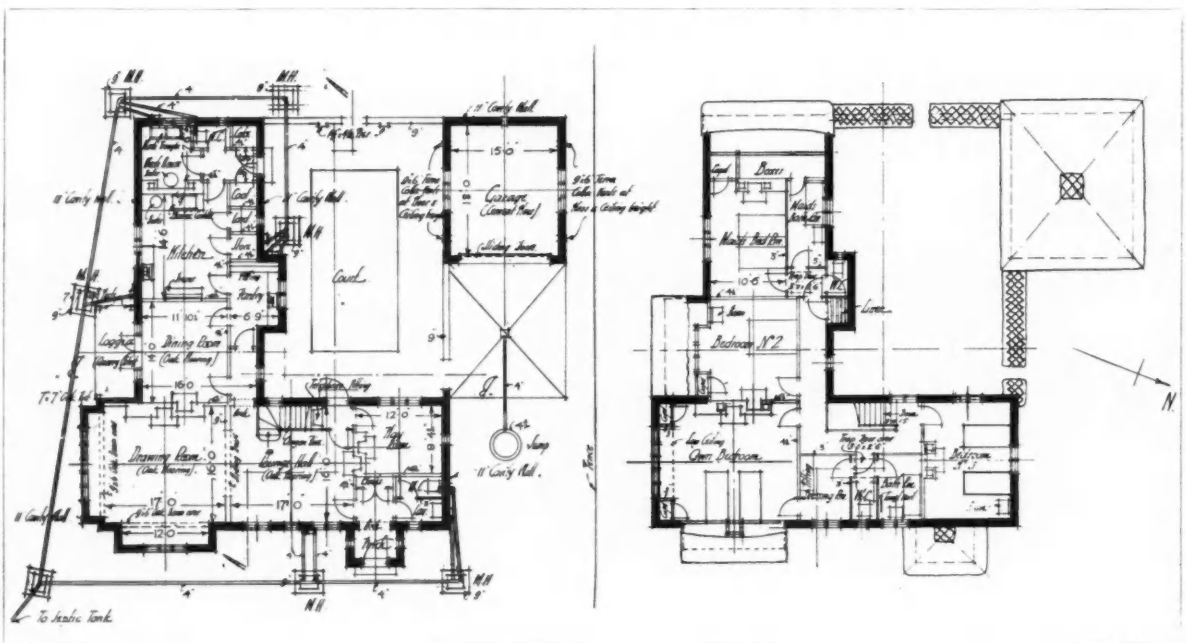
Ground- and first-floor plans, elevations, and cross-sections. From the drawings of the architects, Leathart, Granger and Webber.

A THATCHED HOUSE AT OXSHOTT, SURREY

Designed by G. Alan Fortescue



This house, now in course of erection, is of local stock bricks, and the exterior will be distempered twice with white Duresco. The plinth will be tarred, and the roof covered with Norfolk reed thatch. Oak flooring is to be laid in the dining-room, drawing-room, and lounge hall. The floor of the loggia will be of quarry tiles. The sketch is by Neville A. Lyon.



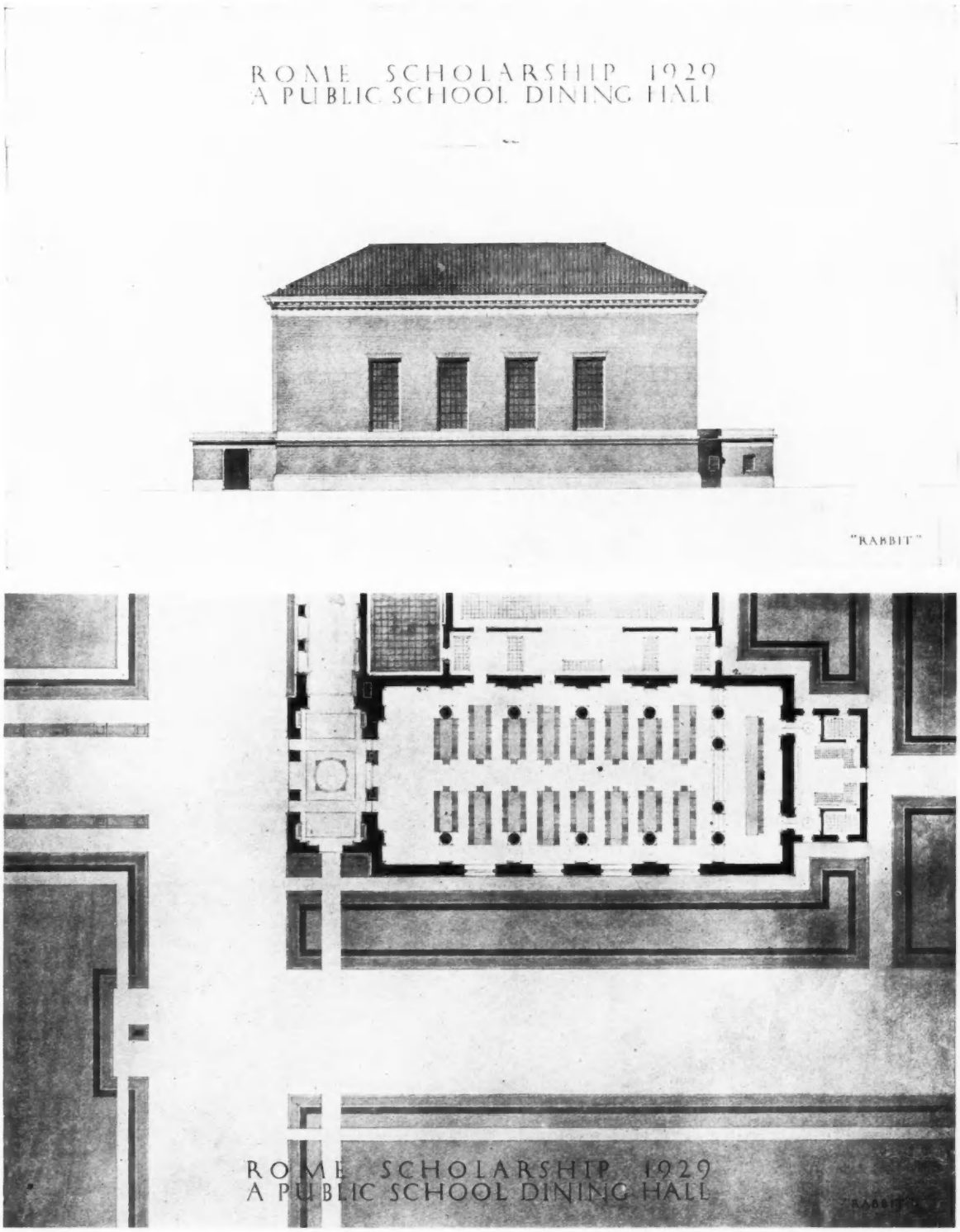


ENGLISH PRECEDENT No. 52

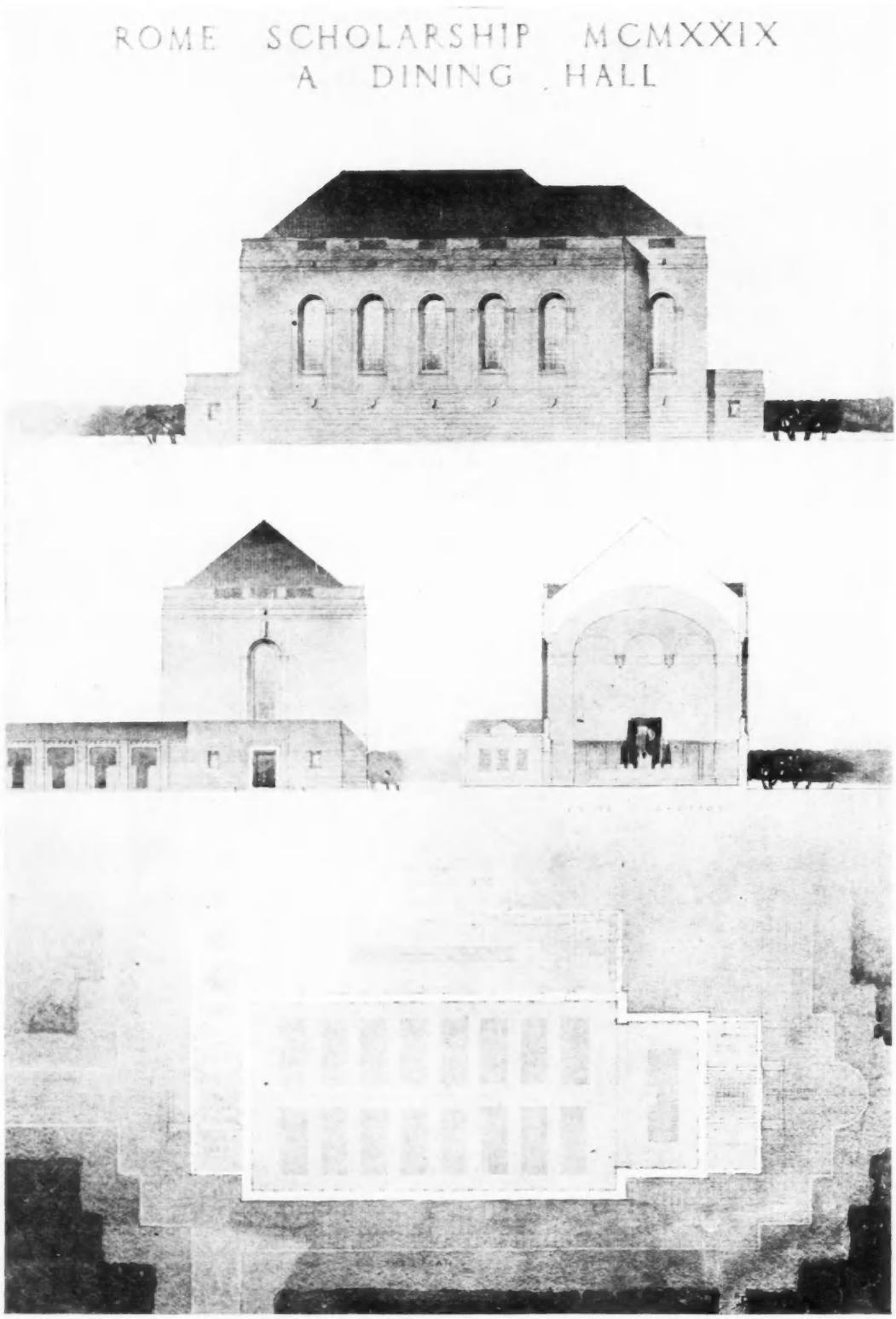
COLLET'S MILL, CHIPPENHAM

Few buildings could proclaim their function more frankly than this mill. Nothing beyond the primitively regular fenestration suggests that any attempt was made to obtain æsthetic effect, yet the eye is wholly satisfied. Many warehouses of an equally rich simplicity are also to be found in Scotland.—[PHILIP HURD.]

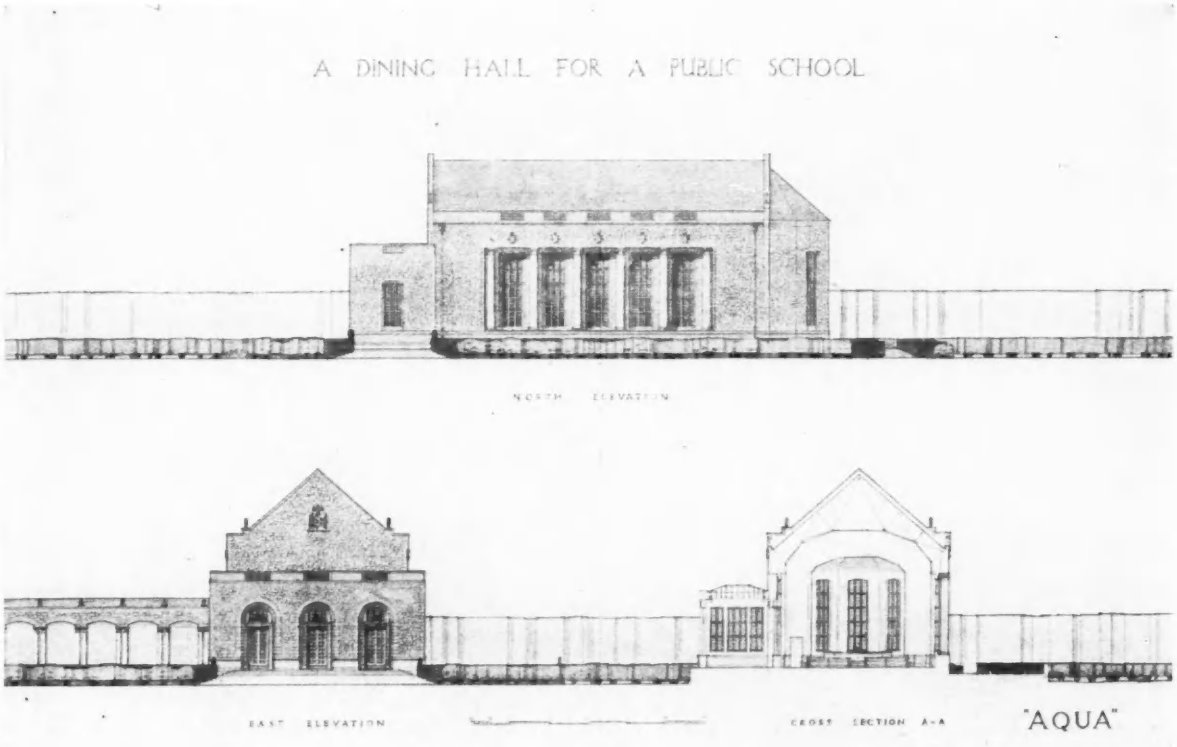
THE ROME SCHOLARSHIP COMPETITION, 1929

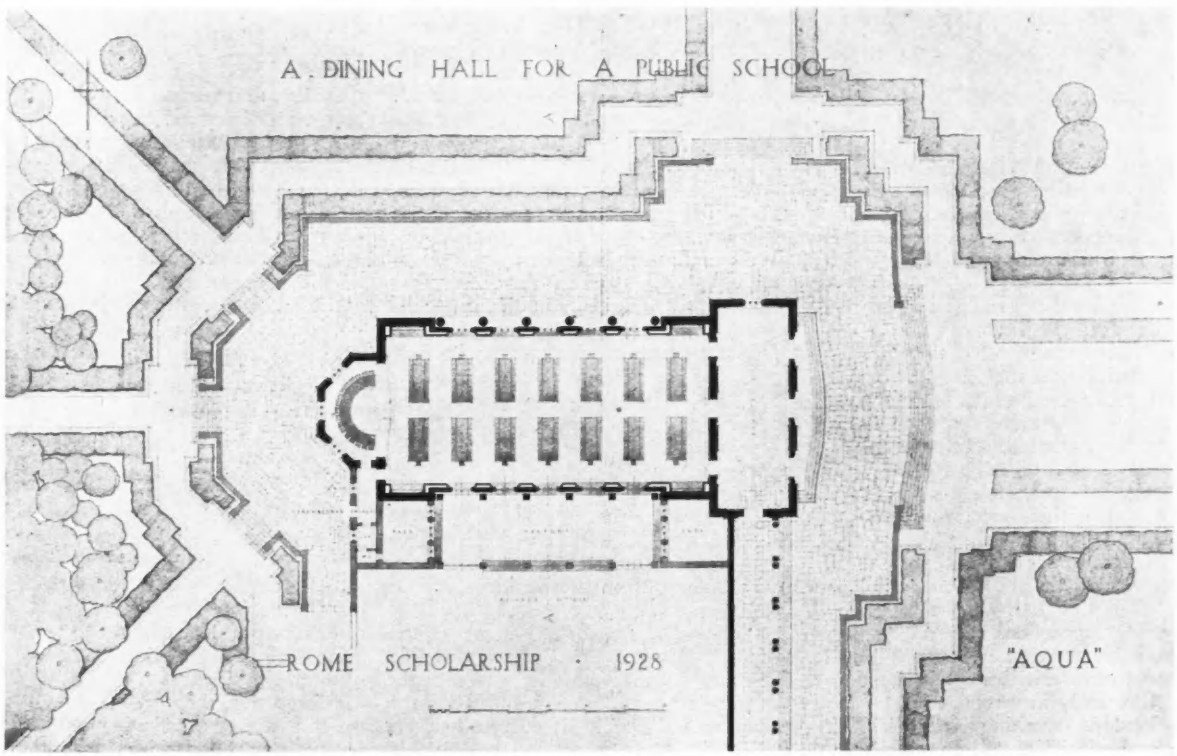


On this and the following two pages are reproduced the designs of three candidates, successful in this year's preliminary competition. For a critique upon their work, see page 324. The designs of four others (all from Liverpool University) were given in the last issue. In addition to these seven competitors, three of last year's entrants, who submitted meritorious work and consequently secured exemption, will also take part in the final stage. There are thus ten finalists. The subject set was a public school dining hall. The above is the design of H. A. Townsend (London University).



Rome Scholarship Preliminary Competition. The design of Miss S. Speight (Manchester University).





Rome Scholarship Preliminary Competition. The design of J. R. Tolson (Leeds College of Art).

ROME PRIZE SCHOLARSHIP, 1929

The winning designs reproduced in last week's issue were the work of students of Liverpool University This week, the three remaining designs are from the Architectural Association, London University, and the Welsh School of Architecture.

It will be remembered that the subject set was the dining hall of a great public school, to be designed as a complete building, connected to the main block by a low covered way, and by the kitchen wing hidden behind this.

Of these three designs, "Aqua" and "Fodda" show more clearly realized and better presented schemes than any of the other competitors. One has designed in stone; the other in brick; but both have been observant and imaginative enough to adopt forms suited to their materials. The power of accurate observation is not always highly developed among architectural students. It should be, of course, the object of all teachers to cultivate in the student the power of observing, recording, and transmuting into terms of architecture everything that lies about him; but in point of fact, herd instinct, hero worship, and fashion too generally blind this sense, and lead the young idea to excel in what he sees others doing, rather than to produce out of his own brain the fruits of observation and imagination.

That all people should be trusted to reason and experiment is, of course, an arguable point, and there must be many who would heave a sigh of relief if they could imagine this eclectic era replaced by some modern variant of the regimented classic style; nevertheless, it is refreshing to see a design where, as in the case of "Aqua," the possibilities of material are explored further than the limits of any one style. This design shows a comely, unpretentious building, expressing the form of what looks to be a very handsome dining hall, excellently well lit and finely proportioned. The apsidal end, that is suggestive of the chapel from without, makes a fine setting for the high table within, and is a very possible excursion from the normal.

The enclosed colonnade of the side windows is doubtfully successful, because it lies half-way between two separate expressions of support, but it is well enough done to carry the day against most criticisms, and is at least not flagrantly in error.

"Fodda," working in brick, has evolved a building of lofty proportions, in preparation for a high-pitched tile roof. It is quite simple and very like the designs of most of the other competitors, except that she seems to have studied rather more closely the proportion of the masses, and to have made the roof integral with the rest.

Not so "Rabbit," whose low-pitched roof, Florentine cornice, expansive brick walls, and all too modest windows are elements gathered together, but not united. Never was a cornice so blue-bloodedly noble, in company with windows so obstinately proletariat. These make reticence a sin, and good brick walling a vain expense.

I have no section here to tell me what function is performed by the columns shown on plan; it is alone obvious that they are an impediment to the free circulation of the service and diners alike, and an uncalled-for division between the high tables and the low. There is no good precedent for such a plan as this.

LITERATURE

HIGH WYCOMBE FURNITURE

Sir Lawrence Weaver's record of the achievements of High Wycombe in the manufacture of furniture is irresistibly impressing. High Wycombe has been the acknowledged centre of chair-making for more than a century and a quarter, but it was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that the town could claim undoubted leadership in that craft. By this time no cathedral, still less the Crystal Palace, could do without their chairs by the thousand. "It is a solemn thought that the Revivalist meetings of Moody and Sankey could not have been achieved if High Wycombe had failed to produce, in a few weeks, the 19,200 chairs which were needed for the faithful."

"It will astonish most people to know," says Sir Lawrence Weaver, "that in the woody recesses of Buckinghamshire there are still chair-makers, pleasantly called 'bodgers,' who buy trees as they grow, saw the trunks by hand into lengths suitable for the leg of a chair, split those great sections with an axe wielded with primeval skill, and then turn the leg of the chair on the spot, in the open, with a pole lathe so simple that it might have made the balusters of the Ark. There were even lately bodgers who made the whole chair from the beginning. But that has practically ceased."

Today High Wycombe is one of the greatest furniture producing towns in the world. Although usually thought of in relation to the Windsor chair, the town makes practically every other sort of furniture, as shown by the forty-six charming and instructive plates included in the book, and makes it well.

"Grand Rapids, the High Wycombe of America, gnashes its teeth ineffectually at the craftsmanship which enwraps the High Wycombe chair in split cowhide and rich fabrics of every sort."

With sensations of surprise and admiration we learn that High Wycombe has contrived to take its great place in the story of British industry without fouling the town or the countryside. There is no wild disorder. "It is still a genial market town with its broad streets, its old Guild Hall, its kindly hostelries and urban Georgian fronts."

E. R.

High Wycombe Furniture. By Sir Lawrence Weaver, K.B.E., F.S.A., HON. A.R.I.B.A. London: The Fanfare Press. Price 7s. 6d. net.

BYZANTINE BRICK AND TILEWORK: i

BY A. L. McMULLEN

The photographs reproduced on the facing page are the first of a series to be published in THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL *in five instalments.*

This series of photographs will illustrate the decorative effect obtained by the Byzantine builders with their principal material legacy from the Romans—the Roman tile. The primary Byzantine use of the tile was constructional—it made a good joint between uneven masonry, and was an easy material for arch voussoirs and dome construction—but, like its modern equivalents, it offered a wide scope for the exterior decoration of buildings which, without it, would have been a little dull. In churches this decoration was usually concentrated on the apses, on gables, and in string-courses.

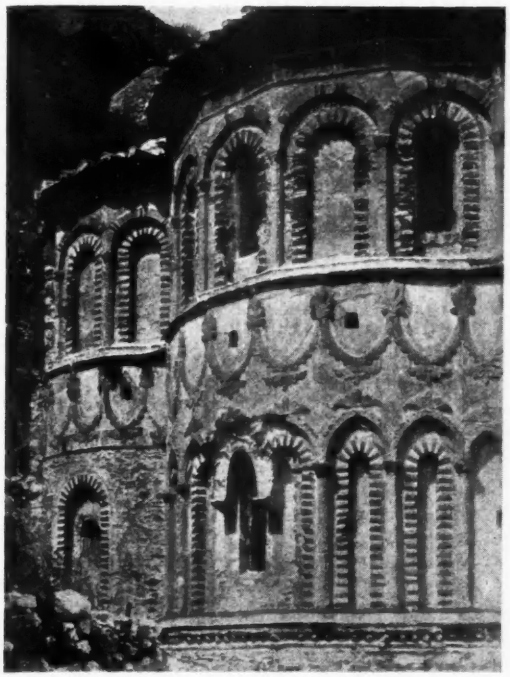
The series will not be arranged chronologically, but to show the decorative value of the brickwork—

1: in its combination with stone;
2: in arch treatments;
3: on apses;
4: on gables;
5: in continuous patterns.

To draw a very definite line of demarcation between the terms *brick* and *tile* is a little difficult. The general differentiation might be expressed as follows: The bricks remain *bricks* when they perform some actual constructional function in the building, but as soon as they are applied as a covering, useful or decorative, they become *tiles*. Thus, in the case of a relieving arch with a tympanum filled with brick pattern, the brick voussoirs of the arch remain *bricks*, but the pattern in the tympanum is of *tiles*.

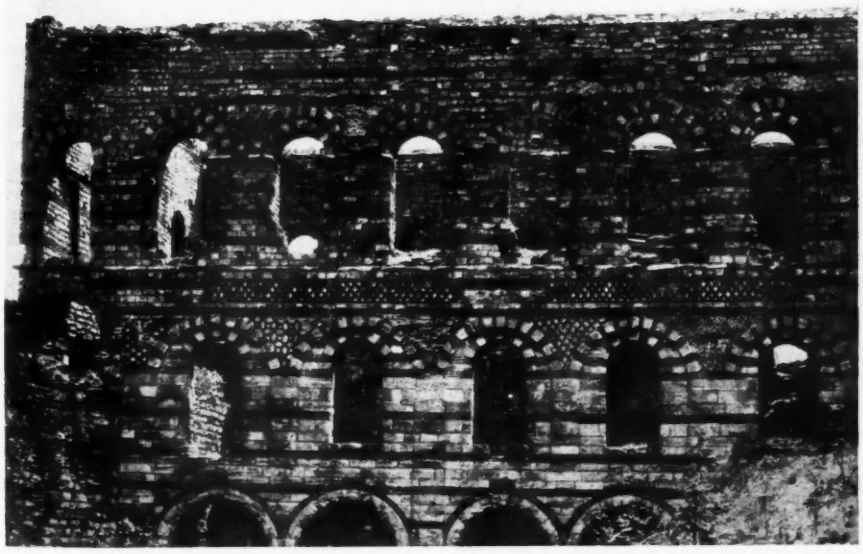
BYZANTINE BRICK AND TILEWORK:

i. In its Combination with Stone





The church of the convent of Pantanassa, Mistra, Greece. 1428-1445. These two photographs show bricks used purely constructionally. The chief decoration is in stone, yet the brick arcades give liveliness to the whole. The absence of harshness between brick and stone is due to the broad mortar joints. The bricks vary in thickness from 1¼ in. to 2 in., the mortar joints from 1¾ in. to 2½ in. The cornice is the usual Byzantine one of bricks set anglewise.



The Palace of Porphyrogenitus [Tekfour Serai], Constantinople, a building dating from the ninth or tenth century. Here brick, tile, and stone are interdependent upon one another for decorative effect. The plain bands of bricks, three or four courses deep, and the strong band of diaper pattern between the rows of arches give to the design its horizontal accent, while the patterns formed with pieces of tile and stone, cut to shape, in the arch spandrils, and in the archivoltes to the ground-floor arches, add a further richness to the whole. The patterns of tile and stone are only a surface covering planted on the rubble core of the wall, and in some places are so small that they become almost mosaic in character.

A. L. MCMULLEN.

IN PARLIAMENT

[BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE]

ST. PAUL'S BRIDGE

By 81 votes to 61 the House of Commons last week rejected the Corporation of London (Bridge) Bill, which extends for a further period of two years the time for consideration of the building of St. Paul's Bridge.

The second reading of the Bill was moved by Mr. E. C. Grenfell, the senior member for the City of London, who contended that the object of the measure was simply to allow another two years for the consideration of the very intricate problem of cross-river traffic. The Bill did not mean that the bridge would be built in the next two years. As to the danger to St. Paul's Cathedral, he assured the House that no building would be put up, no excavations made, and no vibration caused, because the Corporation did not intend in the next two years to build or pull down any building.

Mr. Scurr, the Labour member for Mile End, moved the rejection of the Bill, on the ground that the Corporation had not cleared the slum area in Southwark, as promised.

Sir Martin Conway, who seconded the motion for rejection, put the case for the safety of the cathedral. He pointed out that the erection of St. Paul's Bridge would make an enormous contribution of north-and-south traffic to the existing east-and-west traffic. The streams of traffic would meet at the south-east corner of St. Paul's Cathedral. The result would be the twisting of the traffic round St. Paul's, making a vortex of noise about where there was once quiet. Confusion would be made worse confounded. Naturally, the whole condition of St. Paul's Churchyard would be changed by the fact that the whole of the buildings at the east end of St. Paul's would be knocked down and new ones raised in their place. He asked the House to think of the effect that would be produced on St. Paul's if modern buildings were raised as high as circumstances would permit. He also claimed that there was a danger in vibration. No man living knew what the effect of all this additional traffic around the cathedral would be. Any new buildings that would arise would be sure to have basements and cellars, and they did not know what the effect of these might be. St. Paul's stood on a foundation of sand and gravel. As long as sand and gravel were permeated by water they formed a solid foundation, but drained of water, the foundation became perfectly valueless. The danger to St. Paul's was that by underground operations they might drain away the water that made the foundation secure. It was for the promoters of the undertaking to show that that could not happen. They said that they would not excavate, but the builders who erected speculative buildings and offices on this spot would, of course, excavate. What the effect of that excavation would be no one could say.

Sir V. Bowater, the junior member for the City, gave an assurance that nothing could be done with regard to the new bridge without the House being again consulted.

Mr. Ammon, a Labour member, said that if there was an element of doubt with regard to the fabric of St. Paul's, then the benefit should go to the cathedral. There were certain fabrics, certain associations, and certain buildings in our nation which counted more than pounds, shillings, and pence, and St. Paul's was one of them. No assurance had been given in this connection; the balance of expert opinion was rather that the fabric would be in danger. Two Royal Commissions—the Fine Arts Commission and the Commission on Cross-river Traffic—had both condemned the scheme. The Bill would postpone still further the construction of Charing Cross Bridge and would do nothing to relieve traffic congestion.

Sir Robert Horne contended that there was a *prima facie* case for the Bill, but Sir Herbert Nield pointed out the detrimental effect of a bridge at St. Paul's on the navigation of the Thames. When Sir Christopher Wren built St. Paul's Cathedral in the seventeenth century, he found a running stream of sand at the north-east corner which baffled him for a long time. That stream of sand might still be a source of danger in the event of any excavations or additional vibration in the neighbourhood.

Sir Henry Jackson put the view of the London Traffic Advisory Committee, who, he said, were in favour of the proposed St. Paul's Bridge. The three bridges—Charing Cross, Waterloo, and St. Paul's—all hung together. They believed that the Charing Cross Bridge was the ideal solution, but they could not get Charing Cross Bridge for another ten years, and they could get St. Paul's Bridge almost at once.

A well-reasoned speech from Sir William Davison against the Bill ended the debate, and the measure was rejected by the figures already stated.

THE SPOLIATION OF THE COUNTRYSIDE

An interesting debate on town planning took place on the report stage of the Local Government Bill. Mr. Harris moved an amendment to provide that local authorities should be required to prepare town-planning schemes by December 31, 1930, instead of January 1, 1939, as laid down in the Bill. He said that the long period provided in the Bill was likely to encourage the jerry builder and the land speculator.

Sir Kingsley Wood, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, however, resisted the amendment. All members of the House, he said, regretted that acts were being committed which were destroying in many respects the beauties and amenities of the country. But what they wanted was good schemes rather than quick schemes for town planning. Nothing could be more undesirable than that a local authority should, under power of compulsion, bring foward hasty, ill-conceived, and ill-considered schemes of town planning.

In the discussion that followed, a number of members complained of the inartistic bungalows which were now being built up and down the country. It was alleged that all architects were in a state of horror at the possibilities of the future in connection with the new arterial roads, and it was argued that, for the sake of coming generations, the House ought to restrict as far as possible the operations of the jerry builder and the land speculator.

The amendment was negatived by 218 votes to 129.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Messrs. Menzies, Cockburn and Johnson, architects, have removed to 3 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh.

Mr. G. Val Myer, A.R.I.B.A., of Abbey House, Victoria Street, S.W.1, has taken into partnership Mr. F. J. Watson-Hart. The style of the firm is Messrs. Val Myer and Watson-Hart, and the address is at Abbey House.

The partnership hitherto existing between Mr. B. B. Franklin and Mr. B. C. Deacon, F.R.I.B.A., architects and surveyors, 33 King Street, Luton, Beds, has been dissolved, and Mr. Deacon is now practising as an independent architect at the same address. He would be glad to receive manufacturers' catalogues.

The Board of Trade have referred to the Standing Committee applications for Orders in Council to require the marking with an indication of origin of imported bricks and tiles, Portland cement, and asbestos cement products. The committee will consider whether these articles should be marked on sale or exposure for sale, and they may also consider whether the articles should be marked on importation.

LAW REPORTS

HOUSING ACTS: WHAT IS AN OWNER?

Watts v. *Mayor, etc., of Battersea. Court of Appeal. Before Lords Justices Scrutton, Greer, and Sankey*

This was an appeal by Mr. J. N. Watts from a decision of the King's Bench Divisional Court dismissing his appeal on a case stated by the magistrate at the local police court.

Mr. Watts was summoned by the Battersea Council to answer three claims by them for £195 12s., £268 15s. 6d., and £247 16s. 7d., together amounting to £712 4s. 1d., being the expenses which the respondents had incurred as the housing authority for the borough of Battersea in executing, under the powers given to them by the Housing Acts, the works necessary to make in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation three dwelling-houses in the borough—namely, 18, 19, and 20 Belfour Street. Interest on those sums at the rate of 5 per cent. a year was also claimed from December 30, 1925, being the date of service by the respondents on the appellant of demands for payment.

Mr. Watts was solicitor to the widow of a Mr. Wallis, who owned the property, and on his instructions a Mr. Spicer collected the rents. After making deductions for rates, taxes, etc., he paid over the balance to Mr. Watts, who received it as solicitor and agent for the administratrix of the estate. In November 1924 the Council moved in the matter of the sanitary condition of the houses and served Mr. Watts a notice that the houses were not fit for human habitation and required alterations to be done. Mr. Watts did not comply with the notice, and the Council carried out the work at a total cost of £712 odd. They demanded payment from him, and he refused to pay on the ground that he was not the "owner" within section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919, and that if anyone were liable it was Mr. Spicer, who received the rent direct from the tenants.

The magistrate, whilst recognizing that the section might work great hardship, held that Mr. Watts was the "owner," and made an order for payment.

On appeal to the Divisional Court they held that Mr. Watts was the "owner," although he was not the person who received the rent directly from the tenants. They therefore upheld the magistrate's decision, and Mr. Watts again appealed.

Mr. Montgomery, K.C., argued the case for the appellant, and Mr. Stafford Cripps, K.C., for the Council.

The Court, by a majority, dismissed the appeal, with costs, upholding the decision of the Divisional Court.

Lord Justice Scrutton, after reciting the facts of the case, said the question that arose was who was the "owner" from whom such expenses were to be recovered? "Owner" was defined in section 4 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and section 141 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, as the person for the time being receiving the rack rent of the premises in connection with which the word was used, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any other person, or who would so receive the same if the premises were let at a rack rent.

Parliament did not say that the agent should only be liable to the extent of the rents which he received. Consequently, no doubt, the definition might occasionally lead to a case where the agent would be made liable for a considerable amount and would not be able to recover it from the real owner because the owner would not be able to pay, and there might be hardship on the agent. But it was not the function of the Court to legislate, and, while the Court endeavoured to avoid hardship, yet they must construe the words of the Act.

The question in this case was whether Mr. Watts was the person for the time being receiving the rack rent of the premises as agent for any other person. It seemed clear that Mr. Watts, giving the instructions which he did to Mr. Spicer with regard to what was to be done with the rents—which instructions were obeyed by Mr. Spicer—was



The Embankment frontage of King's College, London, showing the brick buildings at the east end which it is proposed to rebuild.

receiving the rack rent of the premises as agent for some other person within the meaning of the statutory definition of "owner." It was quite true that he was receiving it on behalf of the widow, but that was a receiving as agent for that person. The magistrate had so held, and his decision was affirmed by the Divisional Court.

Lord Justice Sankey concurred.

Lord Justice Greer dissented, and held the view that the fact that Mr. Spicer had to pay the rent to the owner through the solicitor, Mr. Watts, did not make Mr. Watts the person receiving the rack rents.

APPORTIONMENT CHARGES

Hindle v. *Limb. Court of Appeal. Before Lords Justices Scrutton, Greer and Sankey*

The plaintiff, Mr. G. E. Hindle, of Old Cottages, Loose, Maidstone, appealed from the judgment of Mr. Justice Rowlatt in favour of the defendant, Miss Catherine Limb, of Golders Green, London.

The question in the case was the liability for road charges in respect of land near Cumberland Cottage, Northdown Way, Margate. It appeared that the land in question was conveyed to the defendant in April 1920, with the provision that the defendant should pay all road charges. The plaintiff's case was that the defendant was liable to pay £164 odd, the sum which he had had to pay to the previous owner, Mr. Waite, from whom the local authority had claimed for the making-up of the road.

The plaintiff alleged that the conveyance included the strip of land in respect of which the road charge was made, but the defendant maintained that the charges concerned the land which was not included in the land conveyed to her.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt, in finding for the defendant in the Court below, said the conveyance made the defendant liable for all road charges in respect of a private roadway shown on the plan attached to the conveyance. The expression had to have some limitation and must have meant all charges in respect of the land conveyed. The charge in question was made upon land which the local authority treated as not being conveyed to the defendant, but as belonging to Mr. Waite. In the circumstances he held there had been no breach of covenant and he gave judgment for the defendant, with costs.

Mr. Reginald Mitchell Bankes, K.C., argued the case for the appellant, and Mr. Newcastle for the respondent.

The Court dismissed the appeal, with costs.

Lord Justice Scrutton, in giving judgment, said this was a troublesome case. At Margate there was a plot of land which was being laid out as a building estate and there was a private road there. Mr. Waite was apparently the owner of the building estate, and in 1915 conveyed to Mr. Hindle, the appellant, certain land abutting on to a roadway. Clause 3 of the conveyance by Waite to Hindle contained the assertion that the purchaser would pay all road charges after May 1915 in respect of the private roadway. Hindle conveyed with the same covenant the land to Miss Limb, and she conveyed the land with a narrower covenant to another lady. The local authority, under the Private Streets Acts, proceeded to exercise their powers in making-up the road and apportioned the expenses, and it was in respect of that apportionment that the case arose. In view of all the circumstances, his lordship thought that Mr. Justice Rowlatt was right, and he could not differ.

Lords Justices Greer and Sankey concurred.

AN OUTRAGEOUS TRESPASS

Stieber v. *Adams. King's Bench Division. Before Mr. Justice Wright*

This case was an unusual one and caused his lordship to observe that the trespass committed by the defendant was "a great and outrageous one."

The plaintiff, Mrs. Amelia Stieber, of Coulsdon, Surrey, sued Mr. J. Adams, of Lyndhurst Road, Thornton Heath, for punitive damages for trespass and for possession of a house in the Lyndhurst Road.

Mr. E. Lavell appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear.

Plaintiff's case was that she handed the defendant the key of the house to do certain repairs in the house for her. He should have returned the key on the completion of the work, but he did not do so, taking possession of the premises himself. He said he had been granted a tenancy and refused to leave. This the plaintiff denied.

Mr. Lavell said the house had been redecorated for a new tenant and some of the work would probably have to be done again. The plaintiff had lost £25 rent.

His lordship said this was a case in which he could grant punitive damages, because the trespass was a great and outrageous one. He made an order for possession and granted plaintiff an injunction to restrain the defendant from interfering with the property. He awarded her £80 damages and costs on the High Court scale.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

R.I.B.A. STATUTORY EXAMINATIONS

The R.I.B.A. Statutory Examinations for the office of district surveyor under the London Building Acts, or building surveyor under local authorities, will be held at the R.I.B.A., London, on May 1, 2, and 3. The closing date for receiving applications for admission to the examinations, accompanied by the fee of £3 3s., is April 10. Full particulars of the examinations and application forms can be obtained from the secretary, R.I.B.A.

R.I.B.A. NEW MEMBERS

At the last general meeting of the R.I.B.A. the following members were elected:

AS FELLOWS (32)

Axten, H. J.
Collins, O. H., M.A., P.A.S.I.
Dodd, R. F.
Eaton, W.
Hagell, F. W.
Horn, R. W.
Humphry, F. J.
Knight, F. W.
Martin-Kaye, D. N.
Meredith, E.
Parham, A. D.
Rowse, H. J.
Sample, E. F. R.
Sanville, G.
Savege, O. F., M.C.
Shiner, L. A. D., P.A.S.I.
Thompson, W. H., M.C.
Ward, F. D.
Willmott, E. C. M.
Galloway, D. W.
Keay, L. H.
Killby, A. S., M.M.
Lee, F. W. H.
Major, E. H.
Masey, C. A.
Robinson, J. J.
Underhill, B. C. S.
White, F.
Cairns, J. D.
Penman, L. D.
Sage, E.
Yerbury, J. E.

AS ASSOCIATES (15)

Allen, E. C. P.
Bull, H. A. H.
Cornford, R. H. C., B.A. (Cantab.)
Cotton, A. C.
Cumire, E. B.
Fellowes, N. A., B.ARCH. (McGill)
Harriss, E. R. B.
Hutchison, W. M.
Macfadyen, I. J.
Mackenzie, K. R., B.ARCH. (Liverpool)
Parry, H. T.
Pierce, S. R.
Roberts, L. H. B.
Thompson, E. L.
Turner, E. C.

AS HON. FELLOWS (2)

Chamberlain, The Rt. Hon. Arthur Neville, P.C., M.P.
Peel, Viscount, The Rt. Hon. William Robert Wellesley, P.C., G.B.E.

AS HON. ASSOCIATES (4)

Daniel, A. M.
Pencyre, J., C.B.E., M.A.
Smith, Sir P. C., C.V.O.
Thompson, A. H., M.A., HON. D.LITT., F.B.A., F.S.A.

AS HON. CORRESPONDING MEMBERS (2)

Hammond, C. H.
Letrosne, C.

R.I.B.A. COUNCIL MEETING

Following are notes from the minutes of the last meeting of the Council of the R.I.B.A.:

A very cordial vote of thanks was passed in favour of Lord Crawford for his valuable services in securing the passage of the Architects' (Registration) Bill through the House of Lords.

The scheme prepared by the Board of Architectural Education for the R.I.B.A. (Hunt) Bursary, and a sum

of £50 to be offered for competition every year, was approved.

The Council approved the revised rules of the Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire, and Huntingdonshire Association of Architects.

The Council, by a unanimous vote, elected the following architects to the Fellowship under the powers defined in the Supplemental Charter of 1925: Messrs. W. S. George (Delhi, India); C. R. Peers (London); Philip Tilden (London); and Clough Williams-Ellis (London).

SAVE THE COUNTRYSIDE EXHIBITION

A "Save the Countryside" exhibition will be held from March 16–23 at the Croydon Adult School Hall, Park Lane, Croydon. The exhibition will consist of the photographic exhibition now handed over to the C.P.R.E. and a display of photographs by the Surrey Survey. Events in connection with the exhibition are arranged as follows: *March 5:* Preliminary meeting and conference of teachers. Chairman, Mr. Ronald Gurner (headmaster, Whitgift Grammar School); lantern lecture by Mr. Knapp-Fisher, F.R.I.B.A., on "Disfigurement of the Countryside: The Malady and its Cure." *March 16:* Opening of the exhibition. Lord Crawford has promised to officiate. The Mayor of Croydon has been invited to preside. *March 21:* An evening rally of ramblers, scouts, etc., is being organized by Mr. A. G. Thompson, chairman, London Ramblers' Federation. Mr. Simpson, "Pathfinder," of the *Evening News*, will give a lantern lecture. Amongst those who are helping are the Croydon Chapter of the South-eastern Society of Architects. The patrons of the exhibition are Sir W. Mitchell-Thomason, M.P., and Col. Mason, M.P. (both M.P.'s for Croydon), Canon Woods (Vicar of Croydon), Ronald Gurner (head master, Whitgift Grammar School), Berwick Sayers (librarian of Croydon), and the Mayor (Alderman Chamberlain).

FUTURE OF IRISH ARCHITECTURE

Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, who is on an official visit to Dublin, delivered an address in connection with the School of Architecture in University College, Dublin, in the Physics Theatre, Earlsfort Terrace.

The chair was occupied by Dr. Coffey, president of University College, Dublin.

Mr. Tapper, in the course of his address, said that as he had only recently arrived in Dublin, and had not had time to have a proper look around the city, he could not very well comment on what appeared to him good, or to indicate whatever faults he thought might exist. In the last quarter of a century there had been a continuous change in conditions of architectural education. The methods and circumstances of modern practice had developed in such a way that, all over the world, the old system of pupilage in private offices no longer sufficed to give students a thorough training in their profession. The change had been world-wide, and was not limited to these islands. As a result there had been a rapid increase in the number of architectural schools, and great development in their courses.

Art, he said, had always been a matter for evolution, so great traditions could not be ignored. The principles of the art of architecture had stood the test of time. Great paintings, great pictures, and sculpture embodied the eternal principles, and those principles were what students had thoroughly to master and understand. To understand and acknowledge the great works of art might be an aid to doing great work. There was agreement on the standards set by the old masters by those qualified to judge, and therefore one could not do better than accept them. They should not abandon the old standards and think that by substituting something founded on barbarism they were being clever and original.

STEPS AND STAIRCASES

"Steps and staircases" were the subject of a lecture by Mr. J. Hubert Worthington. The lecture, which was held in the Arts Building of Manchester University, was the first of three arranged by the Royal Manchester Institution, in conjunction with the Manchester Society of Architects and with the local Building Trades Employers' Association.

Mr. Worthington began by recommending the study of staircases as a hobby to all his listeners, any of whom, he suggested, might find that he had a masterpiece in his own house. Among the most enthusiastic amateurs he had known was a general who used furtively to measure the risers and treads of London's public statues. The steps of a corporation tramcar could be studied as a sample of the corkscrew style of stair.

Mr. Worthington then showed a number of fine slides, which began intimidatingly with the door of old Newgate Gaol, whose ferocious aspect used "to stop more crime than all the judges on the bench." After other instances of steps outside houses he turned to interior staircases; the uncomfortable corkscrew of the Middle Ages—"the way the whelk goes to bed"; the square, ceremonious, but often over-elaborate Elizabethan, and the classical work of Inigo Jones and of Wren, than which (he said) nothing could be more English, beautiful, sound, or logical. Of modern architects he showed several slides of the staircases of Sir Edwin Lutyens. He commended the stairs of Platt Hall and of the Art Gallery in Manchester, and criticized the "sewer or drain leading from London Road Station to the street level"; also, a very different matter, the "Golden Stair" in Burne-Jones's picture, because of its narrowness and lack of a hand-rail. He had even heard of a French house in which one slid on a mat down a ramp to breakfast, but how one got up to bed he did not know.

The object of his lecture, Mr. Worthington concluded, was to stir up his listeners' intelligences and to set them all going out with two-foot rules to observe things for themselves. He hoped that they would combine imagination with respect for tradition, and would particularly remember the many "unknown craftsmen, honest Englishmen, who have made stairs to be used by honest English folk."

A PLEA FOR THE PRESERVATION OF RURAL ENGLAND

A plea for the preservation of the beauties of rural England and for more artistic buildings in the big cities was made by Mr. Walter Tapper, P.R.I.B.A., speaking at the dinner of the Sheffield, South Yorkshire, and District Society of Architects and Surveyors, held at Sheffield.

He asserted that whilst 200 years ago there was nothing ugly in the country, today there was vulgarity in a big sense. He would rather have a public interested in architecture, but with a wrong outlook, than a public which was apathetic. So long as the people were keen, there was hope that their faces would be turned in the right direction, but if they were indifferent nothing could be done.

"We are sacrificing beauty and cleanliness for money making," he declared. "We have darkened our skies and, especially in the north, we have blackened our countryside in the eager pursuit of business."

So far as the Sheffield school of architecture was concerned, he knew of only one other society which had made sacrifices comparable to those of the Sheffield society for the training of students. He often read of large sums of money being left to the cause of science, but he had never read or heard of any large sum being left to further the study of architecture. Science was great, but so was art.

Mr. W. G. Buck, the vice-president of the Society, replied to the toast, and Major Flockton, who proposed the toast of "The City and trade of Sheffield," remarked that the heavy burden of taxation must be lessened. Rates were so high that new industries were prevented from coming to the city, old ones were leaving, and those which were too old-established to leave

were being crushed. The only solution was to increase the rateable value of the city. This might be done by encouraging owners to improve their property or by laying down two new streets. These streets were certainly called for, and if the Corporation were properly advised they could be laid down in such a manner as to enlarge the rateable value as well as paying interest and sinking fund charges.

THE EDINBURGH MOUND CONTROVERSY

The following letter has been addressed to the Town Clerk of Edinburgh from the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland relative to the Mound controversy:

"DEAR SIR,—Edinburgh Amenity. The Council of the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland, representing some 800 architects, at their monthly meeting in Edinburgh on Tuesday, 15th inst., considered the matter of the proposed lavatory at the foot of the Mound and corner of Princes Street Gardens. The Incorporation had the plans in front of them, and also considered the defence made for the proposal at the Town Council meeting last week.

"After careful consideration, my Council wish to give unqualified support to the view that has been widely expressed in the newspapers that the lavatory should not be placed in the position proposed, as there are other sites in the immediate neighbourhood, which are less open to objection, and are also more convenient for use.

"The Incorporation is aware of the need of public lavatory accommodation in Edinburgh, and appreciates the difficulty that the Town Council must experience in finding suitable sites. My Council are, however, unanimous in their condemnation of the site that has, in this instance, been selected.

"The Incorporation further regrets the fact that the Standing Advisory Committee set up under Section 44 of the 1926 Act was not consulted in connection with so important a matter.

"I am, Dear Sir,

"Yours faithfully,

"(Signed) A. NICOL BRUCE, W.S.,
"Secretary."

POPULAR EDUCATION NEEDED IN ARCHITECTURE

In his presidential address to the Birmingham Architectural Association, Mr. E. C. Bewlay said that in relation to architectural education they were contemplating doing a little more to assist, not only among architects, but also among the public and in schools. Though they would have to proceed slowly, he saw no reason to doubt that they would gradually formulate a scheme and accumulate a fund which might provide further scholarships at the School of Architecture, occasional free lectures to the public, and also, if supported sufficiently, lectures to school children.

"It is astonishing," added Mr. Bewlay, "how in the past education in regard to architecture, the oldest and greatest of the arts, has been conspicuous by its absence at our schools and universities. Surely the art which stared every man and woman in the face every day was the one of all about which qualified instruction should be given. Architects and artists could attain the necessary results by their own unaided efforts, but the assistance of lectures, articles, broadcasting and films, was needed to bring home to the great half-educated mass of the public what beauty in building was, and of the incalculable effect for good which a single beautiful building or a perfectly-proportioned room could have."

We are asked to state that the demand for the number of The Architectural Review *for January of this year has been so heavy that this issue has gone out of print. The Publishers are anxious to obtain a number of copies, and if readers possess one or more in reasonably good condition which they can spare, we should be grateful if they would return them to the Publishers at 9 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1, who will be pleased to pay for them at the full published price and to defray the cost of postage.*—ED. A.J.

THE TITE PRIZE AND THE SOANE MEDALLION

The attention of intending competitors is called to the fact that the preliminary competitions for the Tite Prize and the Soane Medallion will be held in London and at centres in the provinces on Tuesday, March 26, and Wednesday, March 27, respectively. Forms of application for admission to the preliminary competitions may be obtained at the R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. The closing date for the submission of forms of application is Monday, February 25.

COMPETITION NEWS

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS COMPETITION OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS

Particulars of the sixth annual open competition of industrial designs to be held at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, London, S.W., in June, have now been issued, and can be obtained from the secretary of the Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2. Intending competitors must apply to the secretary of the society between May 1 and May 11 for the necessary entry forms, and the last day for receiving entries is May 27. In all, scholarships and prizes amounting to over £2,000 are offered in connection with the 1929 competition.

COMPETITION CALENDAR

The conditions of the following competitions have been received by the R.I.B.A.:

March 1. The "Promoters," the Committee of the Mount School, York, invite architects who are members of the Society of Friends, or those who have at one time attended either the Bootham School or the Mount School at York to submit designs for the proposed new school at the Mount School. Assessor: Mr. G. Mansell Jenkinson, A.R.I.B.A. Premiums: £50, £30, and £20. Latest date for inquiries March 1, 1929. Latest date for submitting designs April 24, 1929. Particulars from Dr. C. E. Hodgson, Mount School, York.

March 22. The Royal Institute of British Architects invite architects, students of architecture, and other artists of British nationality to submit designs for a sign to indicate a petrol filling station or garage. Assessors: Mr. Oswald P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A. (chairman); Mr. Oliver Hill, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. Edward Maufe, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. H. P. G. Maule, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. Basil Oliver, F.R.I.B.A. The author of the selected design will receive the sum of £50, and if the design is subsequently adopted for use its author will be required to prepare detailed drawings of the design and to superintend the making of a full-size model, for which a further fee of £50 will be paid. The design will be required to differentiate the class of business carried on, i.e. the sign itself will indicate a filling station for the retail of petroleum spirit and oils, but it is suggested that any additional services provided might be indicated in some way, possibly by means of symbols. There is reason to believe that the petrol and oil companies would like some arrangement made whereby the names of their brands may be displayed. It is suggested that provision should be made for a number of names, but in any case the space devoted to names should not exceed 10 sq. ft. The design of each competitor is to be contained in one package and is to be sent in, carriage paid, addressed to the Secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects, 9 Conduit Street, W.1, and endorsed "Design for a Sign for a Petrol Filling Station and Garage," not later than March 22, 1929.

March 31. Erection of a monument to the Liberator Bolivar in the City of Quito. The Ecuadorean Minister in Paris and two members of the Sociedad Bolivariana of Quito, residing in Paris, will form a committee to organize and carry out the competition. A jury of four members, composed of experts, artists, and art critics, will judge the works presented. The designs, "Esbozos" (drawings or sketches), "maquettes," etc., which it is desired to present must be forwarded to the Legation of Ecuador, 91 Avenue Wagram, Paris, not later than March 31. The sum of 2,000,000 French francs is available for the erection of the monument. This sum includes the fees of the artist who will carry out the work, either by himself or with others acting under his direction. Honourable mention will be awarded to the authors of the designs adjudged second and third. The decision of the jury will be submitted to the Sociedad Bolivariana of Quito for ratification, prior to the contract with the author of the selected design being signed.

TRADE NOTES

In the s.s. "Leviathan" a small household Frigidaire cabinet was placed in the private quarters of Captain Harold Cunningham, and an ice-cream cabinet in the "A" deck pantry. These functioned so well that the liner was fitted throughout with similar Frigidaire equipment. The new arrangements include a circulating cold-water system on "B" deck, large enough to meet the requirements of 800 first-class passengers; a cooling-box for the winter garden on the same deck; two tourist pantry boxes; and a combination cooling-box for the crew.

What will be the longest lift in London has been ordered by the Westminster Cathedral authorities. It will convey sightseers from the ground floor to the upper platform of the tower, a distance of 185 ft., in a little over half a minute. The makers are Messrs. Marryat and Scott. The necessary alterations, including that of raising the bell to a higher level, have been planned by the architect, Mr. L. H. Shattock, A.R.I.B.A. The upper platform of the tower is one of the highest vantage points in the metropolis accessible to the public and provides an extensive view of London and its suburbs.

Messrs. R. S. Clare & Co., Ltd., of Stanope Street, Liverpool, would be glad to arange for architects and others to investigate the claims made for their "Pliophalt" mastic composition, which is specially prepared for damp-proofing solid floors. The mastic is carefully manufactured, contains a large percentage of bitumen, and is, it is claimed, always prepared to the same standard and does not vary in composition or consistency. "Pliophalt" adheres to nails driven through the flooring, and, it is claimed, makes a thoroughly watertight joint.

The floors of thousands of houses have been treated with "Pliophalt" mastic composition without, it is said, a single failure.

BANK'S ANALYSIS OF CANADIAN BOOM

In its annual review of business conditions in the Dominion in 1928 the Royal Bank of Canada calls special attention to the enormous growth of building during the last four years, in preparation for the further expansion in production that is confidently expected. It is stated that in the first eleven months of 1928 the total volume of building contracts awarded in Canada amounted to £90,600,000, as compared with £49,400,000 in the corresponding months of 1924. The amount of money spent for bridges, wharves, roads and streets, and other engineering items increased from £1,000,000 during 1924 to £20,000,000 in 1928. The value of the contracts awarded for industrial building increased by 300 per cent. and that for business building by 130 per cent. These percentages contrast with a 56 per cent. increase in residential building. The review states: "It is encouraging to note that the value of contemplated new construction as derived from recent building permits, and the fact that there are a number of large new projects about to be started, would indicate that 1929 will be another good year for the Canadian building industry." These statistics of expansion, the bank asserts, represent accomplishments attained in spite of a very slight increase in population.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL HOUSE

The general contractors for the new offices for the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., illustrated on pages 307 to 314, were Messrs. John Mowlem & Co., Ltd. Mr W. B. Fagan executed the stone carving and some of the wood carving. Mr. Horace Wilkinson was responsible for the four painted windows in the president's dining-room, the heraldic window in the chairman's conference room, all the painted glass in the library, including the dome, and the five laylights in the museum. Among the sub-contractors were the following: Dorman, Long & Co., steelwork; Webber and Corben, Ltd., and Bath and Portland Stone Firms, Ltd., Portland stone masonry; A. and F. Manuelle, Ltd., granite; Hopton-Wood Stone Firms, Ltd., Hopton-Wood Stone; Stuart's Granolithic Co., Ltd., artificial stone steps and landings; J. Whitehead and Sons, Ltd., marble work to halls and staircases and managerial lavatories; J. Whitehead and Sons, Ltd., and Carter & Co. (London), Ltd., synthetic marble work to lavatories; Burn Bros. (London), Ltd., iron drainage and fittings; Roberts Adlard & Co. slating; J. P. White and Sons, Ltd., Rattee and Kett, Ltd., and Holland and Hannen and Cubitts, Ltd., joinery to special rooms; J. P. White & Sons, Ltd., woodwork to lift doors and lift cages; Howard and Sons, Ltd., parquet flooring; J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., H. H. Martyn & Co., Ltd., and The Bromsgrove Guild, Ltd., wood carving; Jas. Gibbons, Ltd., locks and other hardware; Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd., bronze and Silveroid door furniture, metal casements, and lantern lights; The Birmingham Guild, Ltd., Silveroid metalwork to stair balustrading and handrails, colonnade balustrading and lift cages; wrought-iron entrance gates; The Bromsgrove Guild, Ltd., Silveroid metalwork to external doors and lift doors; B. Holden & Co., linoleum laid direct on to concrete on all floors of ordinary rooms, cork carpet in panelled rooms; Macinlop, Ltd., rubber floor covering, rubber treads and nosings to stairs; J. A. King & Co., Ltd., roof lights; John Tann, Ltd., and Dreadnought Fireproof Doors, Ltd., iron doors; Geo. Jackson and Sons, Ltd., fibrous plaster ceilings to rooms and corridors and acoustic plaster and carton pierre; Stourbridge Glazed Brick and Fireclay Co., Ltd., and Carter & Co. (London), Ltd., wall tiling and faience blocks; Adamsez, Ltd., drinking-fountains; T. and W. Farmiloe, Ltd., glazing; Pilkington Bros., Ltd., "Vita" glass; Naylor Bros. (London), Ltd., paint; C. Isler & Co., Ltd., artesian well; T. Clarke & Co., Ltd., electric lighting and power; Newbury and Thomas, special electrical apparatus; Waygood-Otis, Ltd., electric lifts; Richard Crittall & Co., Ltd., heating, ventilation, steel chimney and flue, kitchen equipment, domestic hot and cold water services, ozone air; H. and T. Danks (Netherton), Ltd., boilers; J. and E. Hall, Ltd., refrigerating plant; British Vacuum Cleaner and Engineering Co., Ltd., vacuum cleaning installation; Incinerator Co., incinerator; Mather and Platt, Ltd., cast-iron sectional tanks; Read and Campbell, Ltd., and J. Blakeborough and Sons, Ltd., fire appliances; G. H. Carter, Ltd., special finishings to the squash rackets courts, including the self-coloured, non-sweating walls, entrance doors, lighting, and floors; Sankey-Sheldon, Ltd., and Roneo, Ltd., steel cupboards and shelving, etc.; London Sand Blast Decorative Glass Works, Ltd., daylight windows and special glass; Samuel Haskins and Bros., and Arthur L. Gibson & Co., rolling shutters; John Elbo, "Expance" cork parquetry; Hailwood and Ackroyd, Ltd., special electric light fittings; Robert Adams, spring hinges; Metro-Vick Supplies, Ltd., special reflectors for daylight windows; Roberts Adlard & Co., sand-faced Roman tiling; Woodfyt Sales, Ltd., clock cases; Geo. M. Hammer & Co., Ltd., oak fittings for dispatch room; H. Slingsby, ladders and truck for stationery store; B. J. Hall & Co., Ltd., photostat sink; W. T. Lamb and Sons, facing and engineering bricks; Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., "Hy-Rib" construction for ceilings; Henry Wiggin & Co., Ltd., Silveroid; Bessants, furniture and draperies.

WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED

The net profits of Westminster Bank Limited for the past year, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, and all expenses, amount to £2,148,408 3s. 6d. This sum, added to £535,062 14s. 6d. brought forward from 1927, leaves available the sum of £2,683,470 18s. The dividend of 10 per cent. paid in August last on the £20 shares and 6¼ per cent. on the £1 shares absorbs £678,137 11s. A further dividend of 10 per cent. is now declared in respect of the £20 shares, making 20 per cent. for the year; and a further dividend of 6¼ per cent. on the £1 shares will be paid, making the maximum of 12½ per cent. for the year. A balance of £552,195 16s. is carried forward.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

A new bridge is to be erected by the BIRMINGHAM Corporation to replace Zigzag Bridge at Perry Barr and improve the approaches at a cost of £51,000.

*

The Herts Education Committee is to purchase three acres at RICKMANSWORTH for the erection of a senior school.

*

The SHEFFIELD Corporation has obtained sanction to borrow £84,000 in connection with the sewage works extension.

*

The GLASGOW Corporation Housing Committee is to erect 102 houses at Braidfauld Street.

*

Sir Giles Gilbert Scott is to erect a college building at West Hill, PUTNEY.

*

The GLASGOW Corporation has granted permission to Mr. Thomas Ormiston to erect a picture-house at Cumbernauld Road on the Carntyne housing estate.

*

Messrs. Wright and Renny are to erect fifty-two houses in Ancaster Street and roads on the Thornhill's estate, PLUMSTEAD.

*

Plans passed by the CATFORD Council: Showrooms and garage, 163 to 167 Bromley Road, for Messrs. T. R. Roberts & Co.; thirty-two houses, Weigall Road, for Mr. L. A. Shore; 187 houses, Farm estate, Southend Village, for Messrs. A. J. Glock, Ltd.; sixty houses, Winsford Road and Castlands Road, for Messrs. Middletons (Builders), Ltd.; two houses, Haldon Road, for Mr. C. H. Isaacs.

*

Messrs. Higgins Brothers are to erect twenty-eight houses in Longton Avenue, SYDENHAM.

*

The Notts County Council has approved plans for the erection of a new cinema at HARWORTH.

*

Plans passed by the ELTHAM Council: Three shops and store, Westhorne Avenue, for the Royal Co-operative Society, Ltd.: seven houses, Gerda Road, for Mr. J. B. Farrugia; eight houses, Blanmerle Road, for Mr. F. H. Jones; four houses, Green Lane, for Mr. F. Catton; five houses, West Park, and two houses, Court Road, for Mr. G. T. Harman; ninety houses, Felhampton Road, Belmont estate, for Messrs. Eley and Allen; twelve houses, Court Road, Eltham, for Mr. H. Bower; eighteen houses, Archery Road, for Mr. C. Knight.

*

St. Peter's Presbyterian Church of England are to erect a church hall and classrooms in Beechcroft Road, TOOTING.

Mr. W. Warman is to erect thirty houses in Grierson Road, BROCKLEY.

*

Messrs. E. H. Hayes, Ltd., are to erect fourteen houses in Valleyfield Road, STREATHAM.

*

The NOTTS Education Committee are purchasing land at Kimberley for the erection of a school.

*

The HACKNEY B.C. is to erect thirty-five flats at Powell Road at a cost of £23,000.

*

The WARRINGTON Corporation Housing Committee has authorized the borough surveyor to proceed with the preparation of the plans for about 200 houses in the Reynolds Street area.

*

The Board of Education has approved plans for the proposed new central and infants' schools at Cranworth Road, ROTHERHAM, at an estimated cost of £53,540.

*

The HASTINGS Corporation is to construct a reservoir at Baldslow at an estimated cost of £15,000. The work is to be undertaken by direct labour.

*

The BRISTOL Corporation Housing Committee is to erect a further forty-six houses on the Sea Mills Parl estate.

*

The WALSALL Education Committee has asked the borough engineer to prepare plans for a school for 350 to be erected in Chuckery Road.

*

Mr. E. W. Wallis is to erect buildings on a site in Palfrey Place and Carroun Road, KENNINGTON.

*

The WARWICKSHIRE Education Committee is to erect a school for 300 children to serve the parishes of Wyken and Walsgrave-on-Sowe.

*

Plans passed by the MARKET HARBOROUGH U.D.C.: Twelve houses, The Headlands, for Mr. H. H. Garlick; house, Gores Lane, for Mr. F. O. Freeman; alterations, "Freemasons' Arms," St. Mary's Road, for Messrs. Eady and Dulley, Ltd.; bungalow, near Northampton Road, for Messrs. G. Jarman and Sons.

*

Plans passed by the HAMPTON U.D.C.: Six houses, Oak Avenue and Old Farm Road, for Messrs. H. Smith & Co.; new street, Castle House estate, for Messrs. Duroe Investments, Ltd.; eighteen houses, Castle House estate, for Messrs. Duroe Investments, Ltd.; alterations, "Railway Bell" public-house, The Dip, Station Road, for Messrs. Ashby's Staines Brewery, Ltd.

The WAKEFIELD Corporation is to erect a further sixteen houses on the Thornes Road estate.

*

Plans passed by the WAKEFIELD Corporation: Two houses, Dewsbury Road, for Messrs. Kay and Lunan; alterations and additions to offices, Dewsbury Road, for Messrs. Bradley and Craven; additions, Clayton Hospital, Northgate and Wentworth Street, for Messrs. Massie and Holdsworth, on behalf of the governors; additions and alterations, Bull and Mouth Hotel, Kirkgate, for Messrs. Kitson, Parish and Ledgard.

*

Plans passed by the LEWISHAM B.C.: Houses, Winsford Road and Castlands Road, for Messrs. Middletons (Builders), Ltd.; thirty-two houses, Fordmill and Firhill Roads, for Mr. J. G. Stephenson; two flats, Queen's Road, for Messrs. Dorrell Bros.

*

The WAKEFIELD Corporation General Purposes Committee has approved plans for the erection of a school on the Snapethorpe estate, at an estimated cost of £40,050.

*

The WARWICKSHIRE Education Committee has obtained sanction from the Board of Education to the plans for the erection of a central school at Atherstone. The cost is not to exceed £14,877.

*

Plans passed by the BRADFORD Corporation: Two houses, Cyprus Drive, for Mr. J. E. Keighley; four houses, Victoria Road, Eccleshill, for Messrs. R. R. North & Co.; eight bungalows, Hawes Drive, for Mr. J. Priestley; two bungalows, Hawes Drive, for Mr. S. Priestley; two houses, Leamington Drive, for Messrs. W. North and Son; eight houses, Idle Road, for Mr. T. E. Feather; two houses, Worthing Street, Wyke, for Messrs. R. H. and H. Barker; twelve houses, Hutton Road, for Mr. C. Chambers.

*

Plans passed by the PAIGNTON U.D.C.: Two houses, Laura Grove, for Mr. P. D. Cavanna twenty-five houses, Blatchcombe Lane, for Messrs. Diggines Bros.; six bungalows, Oyster Bend, Three Beaches estate, for the Coasts Estates, Ltd.; three shops, Hyde Road, for the executors of the late Mr. R. Harris; house, Southfield Avenue, for Mr. J. T. Bednall; alterations and additions, 3 Palace Avenue, for the Midland Bank, Ltd.

*

Plans passed by the STRETFORD U.D.C.: Thirty-three houses, Northleigh Road, for Mr. W. R. Rochell: six houses, Hillingdon Road, for Mr. W. Barton; twelve houses, Gorse Avenue, for Messrs. G. H. Brown and Son; flats, Talbot Road, for Mrs. J. H. G. Meynell.

Sanction has been obtained by the HAMPTON U.D.C. to borrow £35,800 for the erection of ninety-one houses on the Hill Field housing site, Priory Road.

*

The BRADFORD Corporation has selected a site on the Quarry estate for the erection of weights and measures offices, and asked the city architect to inspect premises recently erected in London, Leeds, and Worcester before preparing plans.

*

A site has been obtained by the BRADFORD Education Committee for the erection of a new school in Ravenscliffe Avenue.

*

The PLYMOUTH Corporation is considering a site at Staddiscombe for the provision of an aerodrome.

*

The ROTHERHAM Corporation Housing Committee has considered a scheme submitted for the erection of approximately seventy houses on land at South Street, and instructed the town clerk to negotiate for the land required.

*

Mr. S. Hanson is developing land near the Cadland Arms at Chilwell, NOTTS.

*

The ROTHERHAM Corporation Gas Committee has authorized the borough engineer, in consultation with the gas engineer, to prepare a scheme for the erection of new offices and other property necessitated by the erection of the new Chantry Bridge.

*

Messrs. Mactaggart and Mickel, Ltd., are to erect twenty-eight bungalows at Meikle Aikenhead, Cathcart, GLASGOW.

*

The WALSALL Corporation recommends that the housing programme be extended by the provision of a further 500 houses, and that the Minister of Health be asked to approve of such extension.

*

Plans passed by the CHESTERFIELD Corporation: Shop and house, Highfield Road, for Mr. J. Glithro; extension to works, Derby Road, for Messrs. Hall and Wilson; new photo-litho room, Portland Works, for Messrs. Robinson and Sons, Ltd.; clinic, Abercrombie Street, for Mr. L. Green; house, Newbold Moor, for Dr. L. E. Sutcliffe; alterations to Rope Walk, Holywell Street, for Messrs. Eyre and Sons, Ltd.; two houses, Bacon's Lane, for Mr. L. Hoole; two houses, Hasland Road, for Mr. J. H. Footit; house, Storforth Lane, for Mr. A. Smith; house, Boythorpe Road, for Mr. Charles Middleton; two houses, Brockwell Lane, for Mr. L. Short; two houses, Newbold Road, for Mr. A. Hardy; layout of land, Brockwell Lane, for Mr. L. Short.

*

Messrs. Kyle and Frew, engineers, are to develop parts of the Tollcross estate, GLASGOW.

Application is being made to the GLASGOW Corporation by Messrs. John Keppie and Henderson, architects, on behalf of Messrs. Watt Brothers (Glasgow), Ltd., for permission 1: to form a tunnel below Sauchiehall Lane; 2: to construct two bridges across the said lane; and 3: to construct cellars with pavement lights in the lane and in Hope Street and Bath Street.

*

The EAST HAM Corporation has passed plans submitted by H.M. Office of Works in connection with the building line of a proposed telephone exchange immediately north of the Boleyn Castle in Green Street.

*

A sum of £48,000 is being raised to complete the HULL Royal Infirmary's Sutton annexe scheme.

*

The HULL Corporation has purchased 57 acres at Derringham Bank Farm and instructed the city architect to invite tenders for the erection of houses.

*

The CONGLETON Corporation is to undertake the erection of waterworks at a cost of approximately £25,000.

*

The WALSALL Corporation is purchasing seven acres at The Forest, Leamore and Harden, for housing purposes.

*

Plans passed by the ROTHERHAM Corporation: Offices, Hollogate and Moorgate, for the British Wagon Co., Ltd.; building, Fox Street, Kimberworth, for Mr. J. Vickers; shop, 79 and 81 Westgate, for Mr. John Simpson; building, rear of meeting-room, for Mr. H. S. Brittain, on behalf of the trustees of the Assembly, Wellgate; workshop and office, Ferham Road and Meadow Street, for Messrs. W. M. Bull and H. C. Richmond; extension of premises, Alsing Road, Wincobank, for Messrs. Howell & Co., Ltd.; alterations and additions, "Sir Colin Campbell," Kimberworth, for Messrs. Tennant Bros., Ltd.; new premises, Moorgate Street, for Messrs. Mappin's Masbro' Old Brewery, Ltd.

*

The ROTHERHAM Corporation Housing Committee is to obtain tenders for the erection of an additional 300 houses on the Herringthorpe estate.

*

Plans passed by the WARRINGTON Corporation: Shop, Lovely Lane, for Messrs. J. P. Booth and Son; alterations to premises, Sankey Street and Bold Street, for Messrs. Eutance & Co., Ltd.; extension to lavatories, Norman Street, for Messrs. Regals, Ltd.; office premises, Wilderspool Causeway, for Messrs. G. Melbourne & Co., Ltd.; alterations, Goulden Street, for the Warrington Co-operative Society, Ltd.

*

The BRISTOL Corporation is to extend buildings at the power station at a cost of £7,000.

The BOLTON Corporation is to acquire forty-six acres from the Bridgewater Estates Committee for a housing scheme.

*

The MANCHESTER Education Committee has obtained sanction for a loan of £18,000 for the erection of an elementary school at New Moston.

*

The LEEDS Education Committee has obtained sanction to borrow £16,790 for the erection of an elementary school in Wykebeck Avenue, Osmondthorpe.

*

The LEEDS Corporation has obtained sanction for a loan of £49,350 for the erection of 110 houses and fifty-six flats on the Henconner Lane estate.

*

The WANDSWORTH B.C. has passed plans submitted by Streatham Properties, Ltd., for the erection of a cinema at the corner of High Road and Pendennis Road, Streatham.

*

The YORK Corporation Housing Committee recommends the following schemes: The purchase of sites for forty-four houses for the erection of houses in connection with the Hope Street improvement scheme; the erection of two or four blocks of four two-roomed houses, to be let to old people; to obtain tenders for the erection of 130 large scullery-type houses, to be completed by September 30; to obtain tenders for the erection of fifty houses and twenty three-bedroomed houses, parlour type, in Burton Stone Lane. With regard to the Pottery Lane estate, the city engineer was instructed to submit a layout so that steps could be taken to proceed with the construction of the necessary roads and sewers.

*

Plans passed by the HULL Corporation: Six houses, Pickering Road, for Mr. G. H. Shields; eight houses, Boothferry Road, Belgrave, for Mr. J. Emmerson; six houses, Belgrave Drive, for Mr. J. S. Torr; four houses, Brindley Street, for Mr. H. Barnett; four houses, Eastfield Road, for Mr. J. Emmerson; twelve houses, Watt Street, for Mr. G. H. Needler, Junr.; four houses, Goddard Avenue, for Mr. A. Johnson; six houses, Belgrave Drive, for Messrs. T. Dixon & Co.; eight houses, Belgrave Drive, for Mr. J. S. Torr; eight houses, Anlaby Road and Belgrave Drive, for Mr. S. H. Wrightson; two houses, Belgrave Drive, for Mr. A. E. Belton; additions to works, St. John's Grove, Southcoates Lane, for Messrs. F. Robinson & Co., Ltd.; two houses, Maybury Road, for Mr. J. Dearlove; four houses, Bricknell Avenue, for Mr. H. Sanderson; two houses, Willerby Road, for Mr. W. Robinson; six houses, Eastfield Road, for Mr. P. Cheeseman.

*

The BOLTON Education Committee is to prepare plans for the erection of an elementary school in Whitecroft Road.

RATES OF WAGES

The initial letter opposite each entry indicates the grade under the Ministry of Labour schedule. The district is that to which the borough is assigned in the same schedule. Column I gives the rates for craftsmen; Column II for labourers; the rate for craftsmen working at trades in which a separate rate maintains is given in a footnote. The table is a selection only. Particulars for lesser localities not included may be obtained upon application in writing.

			I	II
			s. d.	s. d.
A_1	ABERDARE	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_1	Abergavenny	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B	Abingdon ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Accrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Addlestone	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Adlington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Airdrie ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
C	Aldeburgh	E. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Altrincham	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Appleby ..	N.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Atherstone	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Aylesbury ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B_2	BANBURY ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bangor ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½*
A	Barnard Castle	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barnsley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Barnstaple	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Barrow ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barry ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Basingstoke	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
B	Bath ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Batley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Bedford ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Berwick-on-Tweed	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Bewdley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	Bicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Birkenhead ..	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A	Birmingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bishop Auckland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackburn	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackpool	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blyth ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Bognor ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0
A	Bolton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Boston ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Bournemouth	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Bovey Tracey	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Bradford ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Brentwood	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Bridgend ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Bridgwater	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_1	Bridlington	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Brighouse ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Brighton ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Bristol ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Brixham ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Bromsgrove	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
C	Bromyard ..	Mid. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Burnley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burslem ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burton-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bury ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Buxton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	CAMBRIDGE	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Canterbury	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Cardiff ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Carlisle ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Carmarthen	S. Wales & M.	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Carnarvon	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Carnforth ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Castleford	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Chatham ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Chelmsford	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Cheltenham	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Chester ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Chesterfield	Mid. Counties	*1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Chichester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Chorley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Cirencester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Clitheroe ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Clydebank	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Coalville ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Colchester ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Colne ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Colwyn Bay	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Consett ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Conway ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Coventry ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Crewe ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Cumberland	.....	1 6	1 1½
A	DARLINGTON	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Darwen ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Deal ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Denbigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Derby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Dewsbury	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Didcot ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Doncaster	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Dorchester	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Driffield ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Droitwich	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Dudley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Dundee ..	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Durham ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	EAST-BOURNE	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Ebbw Vale	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Edinburgh	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	E. Glamorganshire & Monmouthshire	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Exeter ..	S.W. Counties	*1 6½	1 2
B_2	Exmouth ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	FELIXSTOWE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Filey ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A	Fleetwood ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Folkestone	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Frodsham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Frome ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	GATESHEAD	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Gillingham	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Gloucester	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Goole ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Gosport ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Grantham	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Gravesend	S. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Greenock ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Grimsby ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Guildford ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	HALIFAX	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hanley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Harrogate	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hartlepools	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Harwich ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Hastings ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Hatfield ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Hereford ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Hertford ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Heysham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Howden ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Huddersfield	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hull ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	ILKLEY ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Immingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Ipswich ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Isle of Wight	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	JARROW ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	KEIGHLEY	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Kendal ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Keswick ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Kettering ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	King's Lynn	E. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	LANCASTER	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Leamington	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Leeds ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leek ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Lewes ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Lichfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lincoln ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Liverpool ..	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A_2	Llandudno	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Llanelly ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	London (12 miles radius)		1 9	1 4
	Do. (12-15 miles radius)		1 8½	1 3½
A	Long Eaton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Loughborough	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Luton ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Lytham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	MACCLESFIELD	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Maidstone	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Malvern ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Manchester	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Mansfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Margate ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Matlock ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Merthyr ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Middlesbrough	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Middlewich	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Minehead ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Monmouth	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	S. and E. Glamorganshire			
	Morecambe	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	NANTWICH	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Neath ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nelson ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newcastle ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newport ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Normanton	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Northampton	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	North Staffs.	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	North Shields	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Norwich ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Nottingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nuneaton ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	OAKHAM ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Oldham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Oswestry ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Oxford ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	PAISLEY ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Pembroke	S. Wales & M.	1 4	1 0
A	Perth ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Peterborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Plymouth	S.W. Counties	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Pontefract	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Pontypridd	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Portsmouth	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Preston ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	QUEENSFERRY	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	READING	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Reigate ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Retford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Rhondda Valley	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Ripon ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A	Rochdale ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Rochester ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Ruabon ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Rugby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Rugeley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Runcorn ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	ST. ALBANS	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	St. Helens ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Salisbury ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_1	Scarborough	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Scunthorpe	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Sheffield ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Shipley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Shrewsbury	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Skipton ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Slough ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Solihull ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	South'pton	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Southend-on-Sea	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Southport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	S. Shields ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Stafford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Stockport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stockton-on-Tees	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stoke-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Stroud ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Sunderland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swadlincote	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swansea ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B	Swindon ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	TAMWORTH	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Taunton ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Teeside Dist.	N.E. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Teignmouth	S.W. Coast	1 5½	1 1½
A	Todmorden	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Torquay ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
C	Truro ..	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
B_1	Tunbridge Wells	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Tunstall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Tyne District	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	WAKEFIELD	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Walsall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Warrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Warwick ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Wellingborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Weston-s-Mare	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Whitby ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Widnes ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Wigan ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Winchester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Windsor ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Wolverhampton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Worcester	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Worksop ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Wrexham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Wycombe	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	YARMOUTH	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Yeovil ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	York ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2

* In these areas the rates of wages for certain trades (usually painters and plasterers) vary slightly from those given.

The rates for each trade in any given area will be sent on request.

PRICES CURRENT

The wages are the Union rates current in London at the time of publication. The prices are for good quality material, and are intended to cover delivery at works, wharf, station, or yard as customary, but will vary according to quality and quantity. The measured prices are based upon the foregoing, and include usual builders' profits. Though every care has been taken in its compilation it is impossible to guarantee the accuracy of the list, and readers are advised to have the figures confirmed by trade inquiry.

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

EXCAVATOR, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* NAVVY, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* TIMBERMAN, 1*s.* 5½*d. per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour;* WATCHMAN, 7*s.* 6*d. per shift.*

Broken brick or stone, 2 in., per yd.				£0	11	6
Thames ballast, per yd.				0	10	0
Pit gravel, per yd.				0	15	0
Pit sand, per yd.				0	12	6
Washed sand, per yd.				0	15	0
Screened ballast or gravel, add 10 per cent. per yd.						
Clinker, breeze, etc., prices according to locality.						
Portland cement, per ton				£2	8	0
Lias lime, per ton				2	0	0
Sacks charged extra at 1*s.* 9*d. each and credited when returned at* 1*s.* 6*d.*						
Transport hire per day:						
Cart and horse £1 3 0	*Trailer*			£0	15	0
3-ton motor lorry 3 15 0	*Steam roller*			4	5	0
Steam lorry, 5-ton 4 0 0	*Water cart*			1	5	0

EXCAVATING and throwing out in ordinary earth not exceeding 6 ft. deep, basis price, per yd. cube . 0 3 0
Exceeding 6 ft., but under 12 ft., add 30 per cent.
In stiff clay, add 30 per cent.
In underpinning, add 100 per cent.
In rock, including blasting, add 225 per cent.
If basketed out, add 80 per cent. to 150 per cent.
Headings, including timbering, add 400 per cent.

RETURN, fill, and ram, ordinary earth, per yd.	£0	1	6
SPREAD and level, including wheeling, per yd.	0	1	6
FILLING into carts and carting away to a shoot or deposit, per yd. cube	0	10	6
TRIMMING earth to slopes, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
HACKING up old grano. or similar paving, per yd. sup.	0	1	3
PLANKING to excavations, per ft. sup.	0	0	5
DO. over 10 ft. deep, add for each 5 ft. in depth, 30 per cent.			
IF left in, add to above prices, per ft. cube	0	2	0
HARDCORE, 2 in. ring, filled and rammed, 4 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	2	1
DO. 6 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	2	10
PUDDLING, per yd. cube	1	10	0
CEMENT CONCRETE, 4-2-1, per yd. cube	2	3	0
DO. 6-2-1, per yd. cube	1	18	0
DO. in upper floors, add 15 per cent.			
DO. in reinforced-concrete work, add 20 per cent.			
DO. in underpinning, add 60 per cent.			
LIAS-LIME CONCRETE, per yd. cube	£1	16	0
BREEZE CONCRETE, per yd. cube	1	7	0
DO. in lintels, etc., per ft. cube	0	1	6
CEMENT concrete 4-2-1 in lintels packed around reinforcement, per ft. cube	0	3	9
FINE concrete benching to bottom of manholes, per ft. cube	0	3	0
FINISHING surface of concrete spade face, per yd. sup.	0	0	9

DRAINER

LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* TIMBERMAN, 1*s.* 5½*d. per hour;* BRICKLAYER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* PLUMBER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* WATCHMAN, 7*s.* 6*d. per shift.*

Stoneware pipes, tested quality, 4 in. per ft.	£0	0	10
DO. 6 *in., per ft.*	0	1	3
DO. 9 *in., per ft.*	0	2	3
Cast-iron pipes, coated, 9 ft. lengths, 4 in., per yd.	0	5	6
DO. 6 *in., per yd.*	0	8	0
Portland cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.			
Leadwool, per cwt.	£2	0	0
Gaskin, per lb.	0	0	4½

STONEWARE DRAINS, jointed in cement, tested pipes, 4 in., per ft. 0 4 3
DO. 6 in., per ft. 0 5 0
DO. 9 in., per ft. 0 7 9

CAST-IRON DRAINS, jointed in lead, 4 in., per ft.	0	8	3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0	10	3

Note.—These prices include digging concrete bed and filling for normal depths, and are average prices.
Fittings in Stoneware and Iron according to type. *See* Trade Lists.

BRICKLAYER

BRICKLAYER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour.*

London stocks, per M.	£4	5	0
Flettons, per M.	2	15	0
White facing bricks, per M.	5	0	0
Multi-coloured facings, per M.	7	7	9
Best red facings, per M.	7	7	9
Rubbers, 9¼ in., per M.	12	0	6
Staffordshire blue, per M.	9	5	0
Firebricks, 2½ in., per M.	9	0	0
Glazed salt, white, and ivory stretchers, per M.	21	10	0
DO. *headers, per M.*	20	10	0
Colours, extra, per M.	5	10	0
Seconds, less, per M.	1	0	0
Cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.			

Lime, grey stone, per ton	£2	11	6
Mixed lime mortar, per yd.	1	6	0
Dampcourse, in rolls of 4½ in., per roll	0	2	6
DO. 9 *in. per roll*	0	4	9
DO. 14 *in. per roll*	0	7	6
DO. 18 *in. per roll*	0	9	6
BRICKWORK in stone lime mortar, Flettons or equal, per rod	32	0	0
DO. in cement do., per rod	34	10	0
DO. in stocks, add 25 per cent. per rod.			
DO. in blues, add 100 per cent. per rod.			
DO. circular on plan, add 12½ per cent. per rod.			
DO. in backing to masonry, add 12½ per cent. per rod.			
DO. in raising on old walls, etc., add 12½ per cent. per rod.			
DO. in underpinning, add 20 per cent. per rod.			
HALF-BRICK walls in stocks in cement mortar (1-3), per ft. sup	£0	1	0
BEDDING plates in cement mortar, per ft. run	0	0	3
BEDDING window or door frames, per ft. run	0	0	3
LEAVING chases 2½ in. deep for edges of concrete floors not exceeding 6 in. thick, per ft. run	0	0	2
CUTTING do. in old walls in cement, per ft. run	0	0	4
CUTTING, toothing and bonding new work to old (labour and materials), per ft. sup.	0	0	7
TERRA-COTTA flue pipes 9 in. diameter, jointed in fireclay, including all cuttings, per ft. run	0	3	6
DO. 14 ft. by 9 in. do., per ft. run	0	6	0
FLAUNCHING chimney pots, each	0	2	0
CUTTING and pinning ends of timbers, etc., in cement	0	1	0
FACINGS fair, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	3
DO. picked stocks, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	7
DO. red rubbers gauged and set in putty, per ft. sup. extra	0	4	9
DO. in salt white or ivory glazed, per ft. sup. extra	0	5	6
TUCK pointing, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	10
WEATHER pointing, do. do.	0	0	3
TILE creasing with cement fillet each side per ft. run	0	0	6
GRANOLITHIC PAVING, 1 in., per yd. sup.	0	5	0
DO. 1½ in., per yd. sup.	0	6	0
DO. 2 in. per yd. sup.	0	7	0
If coloured with red oxide, per yd. sup.	0	1	0
If finished with carborundum, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
If in small quantities in finishing to steps, etc., per ft. sup.	0	1	4
Jointing new grano. paving to old, per ft. run	0	0	4
Extra for dishing grano. or cement paving around gullies, each	0	1	6
BITUMINOUS DAMP COURSE, ex rolls, per ft. sup.	0	0	7
ASPHALT (MASTIC) DAMP COURSE, ½ in., per yd. sup	0	8	0
DO. vertical, per yd. sup.	0	11	0
SLATE DAMP COURSE, per ft. sup.	0	0	10
ASPHALT ROOFING (MASTIC) in two thicknesses, ¾ in., per yd.	0	8	6
DO. SKIRTING, 6 in.	0	0	11
BREEZE PARTITION BLOCKS, set in cement, 1½ in. per yd. sup	0	5	3
DO. DO. 3 in.	0	6	6
BREEZE fixing bricks, extra for each	0	0	3

MASON

MASON, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* DO. *fixer,* 1*s.* 10*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d.* per hour; SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour.*

Portland Stone:			
Whitbed, per ft. cube	£0	4	6
Basebed, per ft. cube	0	4	9
Bath stone, per ft. cube	0	3	0
Usual trade extras for large blocks.			
York paving, av. 2½ in., per yd. super.	0	11	0
York templates sawn, per ft. cube	0	7	6
Slate shelves, rubbed, 1 in., per ft. sup.	0	2	6
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.			

HOISTING and setting stone, per ft. cube	£0	2	2
DO. for every 10 ft. above 30 ft. add 15 per cent.			
PLAIN face Portland basis, per ft. sup.	£0	2	8
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	0
SUNK FACE, per ft. sup.	0	3	9
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	10
JOINTS, arch, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. sunk, per ft. sup.	0	2	7
DO. DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
CIRCULAR-CIRCULAR work, per ft. sup.	1	2	0
PLAIN MOULDING, straight, per inch of girth, per ft. run	0	1	1
DO. circular, do., per ft. run	0	1	4
HALF SAWING, per ft. sup.	0	1	0

Add to the foregoing prices, if in York stone, 35 per cent.
DO. Mansfield, 12½ per cent.
Deduct for Bath, 33⅓ per cent.
DO. for Chilmark, 5 per cent.

SETTING 1 in. slate shelving in cement, per ft. sup.	£0	0	6
RUBBED round nosing to do., per ft. lin.	£0	0	6
YORK STEPS, rubbed T. & R., ft. cub. fixed	1	7	6
YORK SILLS, W. & T., ft. cub. fixed	1	10	0
ARTIFICIAL stone paving, 2 in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO. 2½ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	1	3

SLATER AND TILER

SLATER, 1*s.* 9*d per hour;* TILER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*
N.B.—Tiling is often executed as piecework.

Slates, 1st quality, per 1,200:			
Portmadoc Ladies	£13	0	0
Countess	25	0	0
Duchess	32	0	0

Old Delabole	*Med. Grey.*	*Med. Green*
24 in. × 12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0
20 in. × 10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6
16 in. × 10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9
14 in. × 8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3

Green Randoms, per ton	£8	3	9
Grey-green do., per ton	7	3	9
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long, per ton	5	13	9
In 4-ton truck loads, delivered Nine Elms station.			
Clips, lead per lb.	£0	0	6
Clips, copper, per lb.	0	2	0
Nails, compo, per cwt.	1	6	0
Nails, copper, per lb.	0	2	2
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above			
Hand-made tiles, per M	£5	18	0
Machine-made tiles, per M.	5	8	0
Westmorland slates, large, per ton	9	0	0
DO. *Peggies, per ton*	7	5	0

SLATING, 3 in. lap, compo nails, Portmadoc or equal:

Ladies, per square	£4	0	0
Countess, per square	4	5	0
Duchess, per square	4	10	0
WESTMORLAND, in diminishing courses, per square	6	5	0
CORNISH DO., per square	6	3	0
Add, if vertical, per square approx.	0	13	0
Add, if with copper nails, per square approx.	0	2	6
Double course at eaves, per ft. approx.	0	1	0

SLATING with Old Delabole slates to a 3 in. lap with copper nails, at per square.

	Med. Grey.	Med. Green
24 in. × 12 in.	£5 0 0	£5 2 0
20 in. × 10 in.	5 5 0	5 10 0
16 in. × 10 in.	4 15 0	5 1 0
14 in. × 8 in.	4 10 0	4 15 0
Green randoms	6	7 0
Grey-green do.	5	9 0
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long	4	13 6

TILING, 4 in. gauge, every 4th course nailed, in hand-made tiles, average per square	£4	0	0
DO., machine-made do., per square	3	10	0
Vertical Tiling, including pointing, add 18*s.* 0*d.* per square.			
FIXING lead soakers, per dozen	£0	0	10
STRIPPING old slates and stacking for re-use, and clearing away surplus and rubbish, per square	0	10	0
LABOUR only in laying slates, but including nails, per square	1	0	0

See "Sundries for Asbestos Tiling."

CARPENTER AND JOINER

CARPENTER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* JOINER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Timber, average prices at Docks, London Standard, Scandinavian, etc. (equal to 2nds):			
7 × 3, per std.	£23	0	0
11 × 4, per std.	30	0	0
Memel or Equal. Slightly less than foregoing.			
Flooring, P.E., 1 in., per sq.	£1	5	0
DO. *T. and G., 1 in., per sq.*	1	5	0
Planed boards, 1 in. × 11 in., per std.	30	0	0
Wainscot oak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	4
Mahogany, Honduras, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	4
DO. *Cuba, per ft. sup. of 1 in.*	0	2	6
DO., *African, per ft. sup.*	0	1	3
Teak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	3
DO., *ft. cube*	0	14	0

FIR fixed in wall plates, lintels, sleepers, etc., per ft. cube	0	5	0
DO. framed in floors, roofs, etc., per ft. cube	0	6	0
DO. framed in trusses, etc., including ironwork, per ft. cube	0	8	6
PITCH PINE, add 33⅓ per cent.			
FIXING only boarding in floors, roofs, etc., per sq.	0	13	6
SARKING FELT laid, 1-ply, per yd.	0	1	6
DO. 3-ply per yd.	0	1	9
CENTERING for concrete, etc., including horsing and striking, per sq.	2	10	0
TURNING pieces to flat or segmental soffits, 4½ in. wide, per ft. run	0	0	4½
DO. 9 in. wide and over per ft. sup.	0	1	2

continued overleaf

CARPENTER AND JOINER: *continued.*

SHUTTERING to face of concrete, per square	£1	10	0
DO. in narrow widths to beams, etc., per ft. sup.	0	0	6
USE and waste of timbers, allow 25 per cent. of above prices.			
SLATE BATTENING, per sq.	£0	12	6
DEAL boarding to flats, 1 in. thick and firrings to falls, per square	2	10	0
STOUT feather-edged tilting fillet to eaves, per ft. run	0	0	6
FEATHER-edged springer to trimmer arches, per ft. run	0	0	4
STOUT herringbone strutting (joists measured in), per ft. run	0	0	6
SOUND boarding, ⅞ in. thick and fillets nailed to sides of joists (joists measured over), per square	2	0	0
RUBEROID or similar quality roofing, one ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., two-ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	6
DO., three-ply, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
TONGUED and grooved flooring, 1¼ in. thick, laid complete with splayed headings, per square	2	5	0
DEAL skirting torus, moulded 1¼ in. thick, including grounds and backings, per ft. sup.	0	1	0
TONGUED and mitred angles to do.	0	0	6
WOOD block flooring standard blocks laid herringbone in mastic:			
Deal 1 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	10	0
DO. 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	12	0
Maple 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	15	0
DEAL moulded sashes, 1¾ in. with moulded bars in small squares, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO., 2 in. do., per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DEAL cased frames, oak sills and 2 in. moulded sashes, brass-faced pulleys and iron weights, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
MOULDED horns, extra each	0	0	3
DOORS, 4-panel square both sides, 1¼ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. moulded both sides per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. 2 in. thick, square both sides, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0	3	0
DO. in 3 panels, moulded both sides, upper panel with diminished stiles with moulded bars for glass, per ft. sup.	0	3	6
If in oak, mahogany or teak, multiply 3 times.			
DEAL frames, 4 in. × 3 in., rebated and beaded, per ft. cube	£0	15	0
Add for extra labours, per ft. run	0	0	1
STAIRCASE work:			
DEAL treads 1¼ in. and risers 1 in., tongued and grooved including fir carriages, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DEAL wall strings, 1½ in. thick, moulded, per ft. run	0	2	6
If ramped, per ft. run	0	5	0
SHORT ramps, extra each	0	7	6
ENDS of treads and risers housed to strings, each	0	1	0
2 in. deal mopstick handrail fixed to brackets, per ft. run	0	1	6
4½ in. × 3 in. oak fully moulded handrail, per ft. run	0	5	6
1½ in. square deal bar balusters, framed in, per ft. run	0	0	6
FITTINGS:			
SHELVES and bearers, 1 in., cross-tongued, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
1¼ in. beaded cupboard fronts, moulded and square, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
TEAK grooved draining boards, 1¼ in. thick and bedding per ft. sup.	0	4	6
IRONMONGERY:			
Fixing only (including providing screws):			
TO DEAL—			
Hinges to sashes, per pair	0	1	2
Do. to doors, per pair	0	1	7
Barrel bolts, 9 in., iron, each	0	1	0
Sash fasteners, each	0	1	0
Rim locks, each	0	1	9
Mortice locks, each	0	4	0

SMITH

SMITH, *weekly rate equals* 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* MATE, *do.* 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* ERECTOR, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* FITTER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Mild Steel in British standard sections, per ton	£12	10	0
Sheet Steel:			
Flat sheets, black, per ton	17	0	0
DO., *galvd., per ton*	18	0	0
Corrugated sheets, galvd., per ton	18	0	0
Driving screws, galvd., per grs.	0	1	10
Washers, galvd., per grs.	0	1	1
Bolts and nuts per cwt. and up	1	18	0
MILD STEEL in trusses, etc., erected, per ton	25	0	0
DO., in small sections as reinforcement, per ton	16	0	0
DO., in compounds, per ton	17	0	0
DO., in bar or rod reinforcement, per ton	22	10	0
WROT-IRON in chimney bars, etc., including building in, per cwt.	2	0	0
DO., in light railings and balusters, per cwt.	2	5	0
FIXING only corrugated sheeting, including washers and driving screws, per yd.	0	2	0

PLUMBER

PLUMBER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* MATE OR LABOURER, 1*s.* 4½*d. per hour.*

Lead, milled sheet, per cwt.	£1	10	0
DO. *drawn pipes, per cwt.*	1	10	6
DO. *soil pipe, per cwt.*	1	13	6
DO. *scrap, per cwt.*	1	0	0
Copper, sheet, per lb.	0	1	0
Solder, plumber's, per lb.	0	1	0
DO. *fine, per lb.*	0	1	6
Cast-iron pipes, etc.:			
L.C.C. soil, 3 in., per yd.	0	3	0
DO. *4 in. per yd.*	0	3	8
R.W.P., 2½ in. per yd.	0	1	6
DO. *3 in., per yd.*	0	1	9
DO. *4 in., per yd.*	0	2	6
Gutter, 4 in. H.R., per yd.	0	1	0
DO. *4 in. O.G., per yd.*	0	1	4
MILLED LEAD and labour in gutters, flashings, etc. per cwt.	3	0	0
LEAD PIPE, fixed, including running joints, bends, and tacks, ½ in., per ft.	0	2	0
DO. ¾ in., per ft.	0	2	3
DO. 1 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 1¼ in., per ft.	0	4	0
LEAD WASTE or soil, fixed as above, complete, 2½ in., per ft.	0	6	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	7	0
DO. 4 in., per ft.	0	9	9
WIPED soldered joint, ½ in., each	0	2	6
DO. ¾ in., each	0	3	2
DO. 1 in., each	0	3	8
BRASS screw-down stop cock and two soldered joints, ½ in., each	0	11	0
DO. ¾ in., each	0	13	6
CAST-IRON rainwater pipe, jointed in red lead, 2½ in., per ft. run	0	1	4
DO. 3 in., per ft. run	0	1	8
DO. 4 in., per ft. run	0	2	0
CAST-IRON H.R. GUTTER, fixed, with all clips, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	6
DO. O.G., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	9
CAST-IRON SOIL PIPE, fixed with caulked joints and all ears, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	2	0
Fixing only:			
W.C. PANS and all joints, P. or S., and including joints to water waste preventers, each	2	5	0
BATHS, with all joints	1	3	6
LAVATORY BASINS only, with all joints, on brackets, each	1	10	0

PLASTERER

PLASTERER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour (plus allowances in London only);* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Chalk lime, per ton	£2	17	0
Hair, per cwt.	2	5	0
Sand and cement see "Excavator," etc., above.			
Lime putty, per cwt.	£0	2	9
Hair mortar, per yd.	1	7	0
Fine stuff, per yd.	1	14	0
Sawn laths, per bdl.	0	2	5
Keene's cement, per ton	5	15	0
Sirapite, per ton	3	10	0
DO. *fine, per ton*	3	18	0
Plaster, per ton	3	0	0
DO. *white, per ton*	3	12	6
DO. *fine, per ton*	5	12	0
Lath nails, per lb.	0	0	4
Ferrocrete, per ton	2	15	6
LATHING with sawn laths, per yd.	0	1	7
METAL LATHING, per yd.	0	2	6
FLOATING in Cement and Sand, 1 to 3, for tiling or woodblock, ¾ in. per yd.	0	2	4
DO. vertical, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER, on brickwork, 1 to 3, per yd.	0	2	0
RENDER in Portland and set in fine stuff, per yd.	0	3	3
RENDER, float, and set, trowelled, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER and set in Sirapite, per yd.	0	2	5
DO. in Thistle plaster, per yd.	0	2	5
EXTRA, if on but not including lathing, any of foregoing, per yd.	0	0	5
EXTRA, if on ceilings, per yd.	0	0	5
ANGLES, rounded Keene's on Portland, per ft. lin.	0	0	6
PLAIN CORNICES, in plaster, per inch girth, including dubbing out, etc., per ft. lin.	0	0	2
WHITE glazed tiling set in Portland and jointed in Parian, per yd., from	1	11	6
FIBROUS PLASTER SLABS, per yd.	0	1	10

GLAZIER

GLAZIER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

Glass: 4ths in crates:			
Clear, 21 oz.	£0	0	4½
DO. *26 oz.*	0	0	5
Cathedral white, per ft.	0	0	7½
Polished plate, British ¼ in., up to 2 ft. sup. per ft.	0	1	2
DO. *4 ft. sup.* „	0	2	3
DO. *6 ft. sup.* „	0	2	6
DO. *20 ft. sup.* „	0	3	1
DO. *45 ft. sup.* „	0	3	3
DO. *65 ft. sup.* „	0	3	5
DO. *100 ft. sup.* „	0	3	10
Rough plate, 5/16 in., per ft.	0	0	6½
DO. *¼ in., per ft.*	0	0	6½
Linseed oil putty, per cwt.	0	15	0
GLAZING in putty, clear sheet, 21 oz.	0	0	11
DO. 26 oz.	0	1	0
GLAZING in beads, 21 oz., per ft.	£0	1	1
DO. 26 ozs., per ft.	0	1	4

Small sizes slightly less (under 3 ft. sup.).
Patent glazing in rough plate, normal span 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per ft.
LEAD LIGHTS, plain, med. sqs. 21 oz., usual domestic sizes, fixed, per ft. sup. and up | £0 | 3 | 0 |
Glazing only, polished plate, 6½d. to 8*d.* per ft. according to size.

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER

PAINTER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* FRENCH POLISHER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* PAPERHANGER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

Genuine white lead, per cwt.	£2	12	0
Linseed oil, raw, per gall.	0	3	3
DO., *boiled, per gall.*	0	3	6
Turpentine, per gall	0	4	6
Liquid driers, per gall.	0	15	0
Knotting, per gall.	1	4	0
Distemper, washable, in ordinary colours, per cwt., and up	2	5	0
Double size, per firkin	0	3	6
Pumice stone, per lb.	0	0	4½
Single gold leaf (transferable), per book	0	2	0
Varnish, copal, per gall, and up	0	17	6
DO., *flat, per gall.*	1	5	0
DO., *paper, per gall.*	1	5	0
French polish, per gall.	0	16	0
Ready mixed paints, per cwt. and up	3	10	6
LIME WHITING, per yd. sup.	0	0	3
WASH, stop, and whiten, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
DO., and 2 coats distemper with proprietary distemper, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
KNOT, stop, and prime, per yd. sup.	0	0	7
PLAIN PAINTING, including mouldings, and on plaster or joinery, 1st coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	10
DO., subsequent coats, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
DO., enamel coat, per yd. sup.	0	1	2½
BRUSH-GRAIN, and 2 coats varnish, per yd. sup.	0	3	8
FIGURED DO., DO., per yd. sup.	0	5	6
FRENCH POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	1	2
WAX POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	0	6
STRIPPING old paper and preparing per piece	0	1	7
HANGING PAPER, ordinary, per piece	0	1	10
DO., fine, per piece, and upwards	0	2	4
VARNISHING PAPER, 1 coat, per piece	0	9	0
CANVAS, strained and fixed, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
VARNISHING, hard oak, 1st coat, yd. sup.	0	1	2
DO., each subsequent coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	11

SUNDRIES

Fibre or wood pulp boardings, according to quality and quantity. The measured work price is on the same basis . . . per ft. sup.	£0	0	2½
FIBRE BOARDINGS, including cutting and waste, fixed on, but not including studs or grounds, per ft. sup. . . . . from 3d. to	0	0	6
Plaster-board, per yd. sup. . from	0	1	7
PLASTER-BOARD, fixed as last, per yd. sup. . . . . from	0	2	8
Asbestos sheeting, 5/32 in., grey flat, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., *corrugated, per yd. sup.*	0	3	3
ASBESTOS SHEETING, fixed as last, flat, per yd. sup	0	4	0
DO., corrugated, per yd. sup.	0	5	0
ASBESTOS slating or tiling on, but not including battens, or boards, plain "diamond" per square, grey	2	15	0
DO., red	3	0	0
Asbestos cement slates or tiles, 5/32 in. punched per M. grey	16	0	0
DO., *red*	18	0	0
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION FLOORING: Laid in two coats, average ¾ in. thick, in plain colour, per yd. sup.	0	7	0
DO., ½ in. thick, suitable for domestic work, unpolished, per yd.	0	6	6
Metal casements for wood frames, domestic sizes, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO., *in metal frames, per ft. sup.*	0	1	9
HANGING only metal casement in, but not including wood frames, each	0	2	10
BUILDING in metal casement frames, per ft. sup.	0	0	7

Waterproofing compounds for cement. Add about 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. to the cost of cement used.

PLYWOOD, per ft. sup.

Thickness	5/16 in.			½ in.			⅝ in.			¾ in.		
Qualities ..	AA. d.	A. d.	B. d.	AA. d.	A. d.	B. d.	AA. d.	A. d.	B. d.	AA. d.	A. d.	B. d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7	6
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	—	1 0½	10	—
Figured Oak 1 side	8½	7	—	10	8	—	11½	—	—	1 6	—	—
Plain Oak 1 side	6½	6	—	7½	7	—	9½	—	—	1 0	—	—
Oregon Pine	5	4	—	5½	5	—	8	—	—	—	—	—

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. At the University, Edmund Street, Birmingham. Joint Meeting with the Midland Centres of the Institutions of Civil and Mechanical Engineers. **7 p.m.**

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY, Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane, Liverpool. "An Ideal Industrial Town." By A. Trystan Edwards, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Gt. George Street, S.W.1. Students' Meeting. **6.30 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Architecture" (2). **3 p.m.**

LONDON UNIVERSITY, Gower Street, W.C.1. (Dept. of Archæology.) Exhibition of Recent Work in British Archæology. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. until March 16. "Archæology and the State." By C. R. Peers, C.B.E., F.S.A. 5.30 p.m. **10 a.m.**

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR. The White City, Shepherd's Bush, S.W., and Castle Bromwich, Birmingham. Open daily till March 1.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Meeting of Literature Standing Committee **4 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Ironwork." 3 p.m. "English Eighteenth-century Furniture: Lacquer." 7 p.m. **3 p.m.**

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, Shoreditch, E.2. "Collecting Unusual Specimens of Old Furniture." By Fred Skull. **7.30 p.m.**

CARPENTERS' HALL, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C. "The English Countryside and Cottages—Old and New." By E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., PP.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Regent's Park, N.W.1. "Byzantine Architecture." By A. E. Henderson, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. **5.15 p.m.**

BARTLETT SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, London University, Gower Street, W.C. "Estate Development." By W. G. Tarrant. **6 p.m.**

WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, 62 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds. "The Great Houses of France." By Professor T. Harold Hughes, F.R.I.B.A., A.R.C.A. **7 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. "How Electricity Does Things." By Ll. B. Atkinson, PP.I.E.E. **6 p.m.**

FRIDAY, MARCH 1

ROYAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE ARCHITECTURAL CRAFTSMEN'S SOCIETY, Glasgow. "The Gothic Cathedral." By Vernon Constable, A.R.I.B.A. **7.45 p.m.**

ARCHITECTURE CLUB. At 34–36 Bedford Square, W.C.1. Annual General Meeting. **7.30 p.m.**

SATURDAY, MARCH 2

Sunrise, 6.44. Sunset, 5.42.

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Excursion to Bournemouth Pavilion. Conducted by Messrs. G. W. Home and S. Knight, AA.R.I.B.A

SUNDAY, MARCH 3

LEIPZIG INTERNATIONAL FAIR. Opening date.

MONDAY, MARCH 4

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. "Modern Methods of Heating and Ventilating." By Dr. Leonard Hill, M.D., M.R.C.S., etc. **8 p.m.**

BARTLETT SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, London University, Gower Street, W.C. "Approximate Calculations for Checking Reinforced Concrete Design." By F. E. Drury, M.SC., M.I.STRUCT.E. **6.30 p.m.**

TUESDAY, MARCH 5

BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY, Edmund Street, Birmingham. "The Contents of Town Planning Schemes." By Francis C. Minshull, LL.M., L.M.T.P.I. **6 p.m.**

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL (Large Hall). "The Story of Westminster. III: Its Highways and Byways." By A. H. Blake, F.R.HIST.S. **5.30 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Ordinary Meeting. **6 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS. Twenty-second Annual Dinner at Les Gobelins Restaurant, 1 Heddon Street, Regent Street, W.1. **7.15 p.m.**

KING'S COLLEGE, Strand, W.C.2. "English Woodwork and Furniture." By Sir Charles Allom. **5.30 p.m.**

INCORPORATION OF ARCHITECTS IN SCOTLAND, 15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh. "Sicilian Days." By W. G. Newton, M.C., M.A.(Oxon), F.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

LONDON UNIVERSITY, Gower Street, W.C.1. "Recent Archæology in Wales and its Borders." By Cyril Fox, PH.D., F.S.A. **5.30 p.m.**

THURSDAY, MARCH 7

BARTLETT SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, London University, Gower Street, W.C. "Concrete Roads." By S. A. Hill-Willis, M.INST., C.E.I., D.T.P. **6 p.m.**

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, Shoreditch, E.2. "Some of London's Heirlooms of Industry." By Sydney J. Davis, M.SC. **7.30 p.m.**

FRIDAY, MARCH 8

ROYAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE ARCHITECTURAL CRAFTSMEN'S SOCIETY, Glasgow. Visit to the Scottish Legal Insurance Building.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Architecture." **12 noon.**

TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE. At Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, S.W.1. "Railways in Relation to Town Planning." By E. Davies. **6 p.m.**

SATURDAY, MARCH 9

Sunrise, 6.20. Sunset, 5.53.

ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, AND ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS, 26 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. Closing date for applications for tickets for the Easter Architectural Tour in Belgium.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Sculpture: Donatello." 12 noon. Indian Section: "Architecture." **3 p.m.**

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL RURAL INDUSTRIES SUBCOMMITTEE, Goodrich House, Hatfield. "Leadwork." By F. W. Speaight, J.P., C.C. **4.30 p.m.**

SUNDAY, MARCH 10

INTERNATIONAL FAIR, Vienna.

MONDAY, MARCH 11

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, at Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne. "How Electricity Does Things." By Ll. B. Atkinson. **7 p.m.**

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower Street, W.C.1. "Archæological Research in China I: A Stone Age Village in Honan, China." By Professor J. G. Andersson. **5.30 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Tudor and Jacobean Furniture." **3 p.m.**

TUESDAY, MARCH 12

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, S.W.1. (Large Hall). "The Story of Westminster. IV: Its Palaces and Houses of Parliament." By Thomas Wilson. **5.30 p.m.**

BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY, Edmund Street. "The Operation of Town Planning Schemes and Regional Planning." By Francis C. Minshull, LL.M., L.M.T.P.I. **6 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Ecclesiastical Metalwork." **12 noon.**

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13

LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY, Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane. "John Steel Cotman as Architectural Draughtsman." By Sidney Kitson, M.A., F.S.A. F.R.I.B.A. **6 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Informal Meeting. **6 p.m.**

MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY. (Arts Building, Lime Grove.) "Who Cares." By Clough Williams-Ellis. **8 p.m.**

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, Burlington House, Piccadilly, S.W.1. "Rievaulx, the Shrine in the Chapter House." By C. R. Peers, C.B.E., F.S.A., F.B.A. **5 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Indian Section: "Metalwork." **3 p.m.**

KING'S COLLEGE, Strand, W.C.2. "The English Garden." By H. Avray Tipping, F.S.A. **5.30 p.m.**

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY, 15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh. Annual General Meeting. **8 p.m.**

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS' INSTITUTE, Elmbank Crescent, Glasgow. "Interior Architecture of Ships." By Alexander McInnes Gardner, L.R.I.B.A. **7.30 p.m.**

THURSDAY, MARCH 14

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. "Insect Pests in Timber." By Professor J. W. Munro. **6 p.m.**

WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, 62 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds. Students' Evening Debate: "That future progress in architecture can only be obtained by revolutionary means." By H. R. M. Walker and F. Senior. **7 p.m.**

THE SHEFFIELD AND SOUTH YORKSHIRE AND DISTRICT SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS. AT SHEFFIELD UNIVERSITY, The Lecture Room. "Spanish Ecclesiastical Architecture." By W. Randolph. **6.15 p.m.**

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, Shoreditch, E.2. "Pre-Tudor Houses and their Furnishings." By Percy Wells. **7.30 p.m.**

ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE, Park Place, Cardiff. (Lecture Theatre.) "Storage, Conversion, and Grading of Timber." By Major Cosgrove, D.S.O., M.C. **7 p.m.**

FRIDAY, MARCH 15

ROYAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE ARCHITECTURAL CRAFTSMEN'S SOCIETY, Glasgow. Open night. **7.45 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTISTS' GALLERIES, New Street, Birmingham. Paper by S. C. Kaines Smith. **6.30 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.8. "English Medieval Sculpture." **3 p.m.**

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, Southampton. Council Meeting. "Architecture and the General Public." By Edwin Gunn, A.R.I.B.A. **6.30 p.m.**

SATURDAY, MARCH 16

Sunrise, 6.13. Sunset, 6.5.

HORNIMAN MUSEUM, Forest Hill, S.E.23. "Saxon Churches and their Remnants." By John E. S. Dallas. **3.30 p.m.**

SUNDAY, MARCH 17

PRAGUE INTERNATIONAL FAIR. Opening date.

MONDAY, MARCH 18

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Election of Royal Gold Medallist. Election of Members. **8 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.8. "Eighteenth-century Furniture." **3 p.m.**

TUESDAY, MARCH 19

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.C. Debate: "Metal Fittings of Buildings in Modern Practice." W. G. Pringle, of Messrs. Bagues, Ltd., and Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A. **5.30 p.m.**

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Regent's Park, N.W.1. "Modern Tendencies in Architecture." By Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A. **5.15 p.m.**

ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY, 32 Victoria Street, S.W.1. "Architectural Lighting." By R. W. Maitland.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES, 3bis, Rue de la Régence, Brussels, Belgium. Congress at Seville. Open till March 23.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Ordinary Meeting. **6 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20

ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY. At R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. "The Genius of Sir Christopher Wren." By Percy M. Lovell, B.A., F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

NORTHERN ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 6 Higham Place, Newcastle. "Colour Decoration." By G. E. Charlewood, A.R.I.B.A. **7.30 p.m.**

LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY, Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane. "Speculative Builders as Clients." By G. Hastewell Grayson, M.A., F.R.I.B.A. **6 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.8. Indian Section: "Woodwork." **3 p.m.**

CLEVELAND TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Middlesbrough. "Electric Supply to the Rural Districts of England." By R. W. Gregory. **7 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "Modern English Architecture." By A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A. **4.30 p.m.**

THURSDAY, MARCH 21

R.I.B.A., 9, Conduit Street, W.1. "Insect Pests in Timber." II. By Professor J. W. Munro. **6 p.m.**

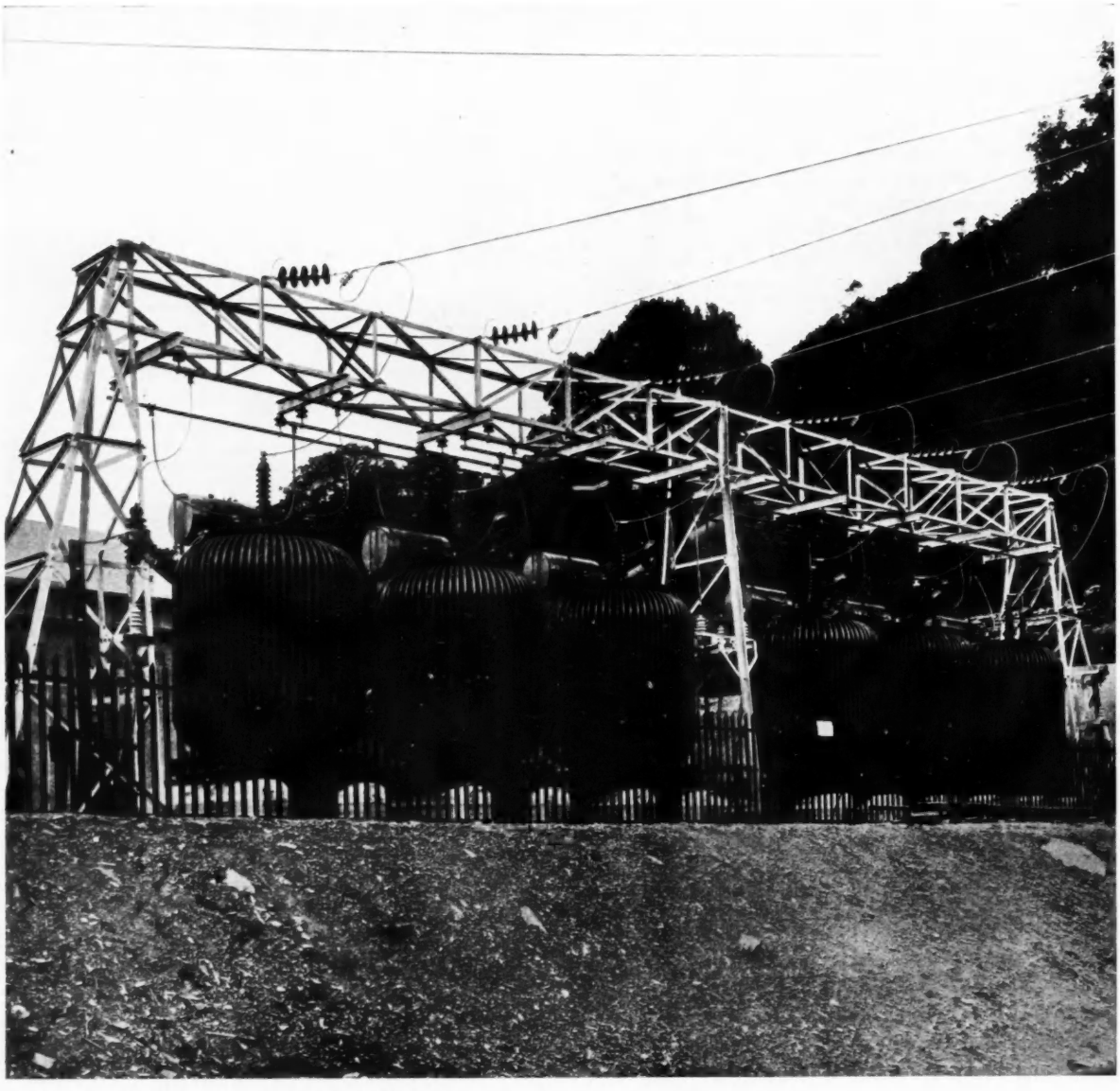
WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, 62 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds. "Modern Tendencies in Design and Decoration." By Howard Robertson, S.A.D.G. **7 p.m.**

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, Shoreditch, E.2. "The Furnishing of Official and Diplomatic Residencies." By John Hooper, M.B.E. **7.30 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Early English Furniture," 12 noon. "English Seventeenth-century Furniture." **3 p.m.**

DESIGN AND INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION, 3 Queen Square, W.C.1. Annual General Meeting. **8.30 p.m.**

**** *Notices of arrangements for inclusion in this diary should be addressed to the Editor.*



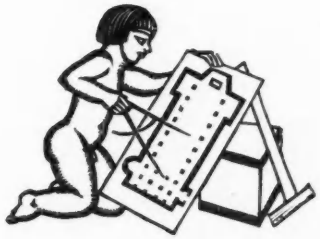
SILENT GUARDIANS OF THE NEW ENERGY:
A RANK OF ELECTRICAL TRANSFORMERS.

The outward form of the naked transformer—strangely like a gigantic butterfly's egg—happens to be in some degree symbolic of inward life. Its function is to receive into one set of its windings, from the main line of transmission, electrical energy at the very high pressure adopted for reasons of economy where long distances have to be covered from the main generating station; to transform it down to serviceable limits; and to give it out, automatically, from its other set of windings, for local use, as and when demanded. It is the heart of every substation, and it pulses in absolute silence.

Certainly neither it nor the wiring appurtenances aloft strike so discordant a note as does the starkly ugly, unclimbable iron fence with which the substation is surrounded. There is no question that a fence equally unclimbable and equally economical could be designed.

See also the leading article, on the facing page, and that beginning on page 345.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1929

POLE POLITICS

Knowledge hath clipped the lightning's wings, and mewed it for a purpose.
—M. F. Tupper: "Of Hidden Uses."

FOR some time volleys of criticism have been fired at the electrical industry for alleged disfigurement of the countryside by transmission apparatus. Once more history is repeated. It was thus when the railways came, to go back no farther. That some of the present criticism is merited, the exhibition of photographs organized by the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, and now on view at the R.I.B.A., abundantly reveals. To a future age, however, some of our objections may appear to have been curiously childish. Today, railway lines and telegraph poles are not an active offence to us because we were born into a world where they already existed. Their previous existence does not, of course, place them above criticism, but past experience should keep us open-minded. Sensible light is thrown on the question by an article in this issue showing after what manner the countryside is becoming enmeshed in the web of the electrical spider.

Two things are quite clear: that the countryside must have cheap electricity, and that overhead systems of distribution are by far the cheapest, in most localities. These are facts, and we shall do well to face them. Undoubtedly it is the transmission poles and masts that will be the most numerous and conspicuous of the new features, and it is with them that we are at the moment concerned. A number of electrical engineers have inaugurated an "Overhead Lines Association" with the main object of ensuring the most economical distribution of electricity. The step gives us pause.

Standard methods of constructing overhead lines, doubtless, demand critical consideration in view of the heavy cost involved. The danger is that the cheapest may be the most ill-favoured. It need not be. In their own interests engineers would do well to invite the collaboration of architects in the design of their most utilitarian products. Poles we must have. Let them be, then, as little unsightly as may be. And, above all, let us avoid their needless multiplication.

For that is the unfortunate prospect, namely, the duplication of power supply lines along the routes of existing telegraph and telephone pole circuits; and it may well arouse consternation. Many of our country roads are so narrow that the safe accommodation of both would be impossible.

Now the prominent feature in present-day American practice is the use of one set of poles to carry the distribution wires for several purposes. There are three types of agreement known as "Joint Ownership," "Space Rental," and "Contact Rental." In the first case the entire cost of installation and maintenance is apportioned between the electric supply and telephone companies; in the second, the poles are installed and owned by the one company, and space is sub-let to the other; in the third, an independent company instals and owns the poles, and has a schedule of rentals for various types of attachments.

It is easy to visualize the complicated network that will arise unless the common use of poles is arranged. When connections come to be made from both sides of a road carrying two sets of poles to customers on either side of it, the wires carrying one service must pass over or under those of the other service; even with the best regulations for clearance and separation confusion must result. This will be accentuated wherever physical obstructions necessitate the two lines occupying the same side of the street. Joint use will obviously save unsightliness and tend to cheapen the cost of distribution per circuit.

This expedient, we feel convinced, must be adopted, and the sooner the better, for matters have already gone far enough. If the extension of electrical supply to scattered villages requires the erection of special pole lines the prospect of a cheap and abundant supply is hopelessly remote. If, on the other hand, a broad and enlightened policy is adopted by the Post Office, by which existing telegraph and telephone poles can be utilized for electric supply lines on equitable terms, the electrification of rural areas is well within sight.

NEWS & TOPICS

RAMSAY MACDONALD AT THE C.P.R.E. EXHIBITION

"THE new house should not appear as an intruder, but as an invited friend," said Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, when he opened the exhibition "of countryside horrors" at the R.I.B.A. on Monday. He divided the problem of preserving rural England into three parts. The first was that of advertisements. While he thought that many advertisers were totally unaware of the desecration they were committing, he suggested that local authorities should be urged to use the powers they already possessed to mitigate the evil. The second problem was that of the house or bungalow. He deplored the many rash and ill-considered housing schemes and estate developments of the past ten years, which, in many cases, merely fulfilled the urgent physical need of shelter. He thought the richer man who built his own house was often just as culpable, and with less excuse. So many of the new houses—"pseudo-palaces, some of them"—only expressed the mind and taste of the owner, when they should express the site and countryside. While suggesting that many houses would be the better for the removal of "whirligigs," he warned his hearers against a fraudulent and sham simplicity. The rights of the property owner were limited by obligation, and those rights and obligations should be more clearly defined; above all, those rights should never be allowed to interfere with the inherited right of the Englishman to his beautiful country. The road problem formed the third subdivision. These new roads were necessary more or less in their present form, but much could be done towards improvement of them by the skilful planting of trees and wild flowers. He instanced a case in which a gaunt cutting which had ruined a hillside and the village below it, by skilful planting had become a thing of beauty. Public opinion must be awakened; any influence with the Government and local authorities should be used; finally, he suggested that propaganda should be carried on in the schools.



Once Lord Astor's secret strong room. A cedar-panelled room in Astor House, now the home of the Incorporated Accountants.

*

THE OLD AND THE NEW

It is recorded by Mr. Babbitt, if I remember rightly, that he invested in a new calculating machine because it was the correct business thing to do, but its function afterwards was more to give a good impression than to be used. The "robotizing" of the British office is proceeding fast on American lines, and the process of nationalizing or mechanizing extends even to the furniture, which is more and more metallic, partly because metal is more durable than wood, and perhaps because there is more mass production in the metal industry. It is a pity that while English homes are so beautiful English offices should be made so ugly. There is slight encouragement for an æsthetic reformer in the 100 per cent. efficient office of today.

*

But there are exceptions. One or two architects have really delightful offices. Even in the City I have seen suites of offices that had positive charm. My own paper, too, is not unbeautifully housed in Queen Anne's Gate. But certainly the most beautiful offices that have ever existed in London were those that were part of the exquisite Astor House on the Victoria Embankment, the building which the late William Waldorf Astor, afterwards Viscount Astor, at a cost of £500,000, made into the *Petit Palais* of the Embankment. Loughborough Pearson's highly-wrought little masterpiece was an anachronism, of course, at the start—a little Tudor palace for an American millionaire City man, who used it also as a dining and sleeping place, as well as a place of business. The floor of the staircase hall was of marble, jasper, porphyry, and onyx, and in no apartment of importance was the scale lowered. And now it has become the Hall of the Incorporated Accountants, and the whole is being preserved. I went last week to its opening by the Duke of York. After proceeding from room to room of the suite, it was a depressing contrast to walk up Kingsway with all its adding machines and lightning calculators and manifold copiers.

*

"THE MAKING OF THE I.C.I. BUILDING"

On Monday, March 11, Mr. George Mowlem Burt, who is to be president of next year's International Building Congress in London, is to lecture on "The Making of a Modern Building," under the auspices of the Chadwick Trust. Mr. Burt, for the last two years in close co-operation with the architect, Sir Frank Baines, has been at work on Imperial Chemical House at Millbank. At every important stage of his task a cinema record has been made. I have had the privilege of seeing the film. It is to be shown at the Royal Society of Arts at 8 p.m. on March 11, and admission is free.

*

SOME WONDERS OF THE MODERN WORLD

Not all the wonders of the modern world are in America. The London letter-writer of the Toronto *Financial Post* says that, after all, skyscrapers are not the only criterion of progress, and among the things

that he enumerates are Carreras's new factory, and the Underground station at Piccadilly. Of the former he says: "If a prize were offered for the most perfect and unique factory it would not go to America. It would go to the new Carreras factory in London. . . . It manufactures its own climate. It has created new standards of comfort and hygiene for its workers." Of the latter he says: "There is nothing else like it in any country. . . . It is a subterranean marvel, so deep that it could hold the highest statue in London—The Nelson Monument in Trafalgar Square." I hadn't thought of it before, but I suppose it could.

*

AMURATH

It's unrestful to think that London will never be finished. Not even a single street seems ever to be finished. Men with a passion for completing should not become architects. They will see their buildings rebuilt, windows knocked in and doors knocked out, their aspects spoiled, their approaches changed. If only the whole City could be rebuilt in its entirety every hundred years one might not mind, but the work goes on piecemeal; it is without end. Up goes a new house with gleaming bricks and paintwork, and when it is finished there comes a neighbour to pull his down. Then the drainage has to be relaid, then the roadway, then a hole has to be dug somewhere to put in a telegraph post; there is no peace, there is no rest. If only towns were created as was Pallas there might be hope.

*

There is—or there *was*—a building in Tothill Street, Westminster. I knew it well. Many issues of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL and *The Architectural Review* were edited there. And then one day I pass by, and erupit! there is nothing. Another building, to suit other interests, is to take its place. When shall we—shall we ever?—be able to say: it is finished! basta! enough!

*

"NET PERSONALTY—NIL"

Mr. Ralph Knott "left £160, with net personalty, nil." There may, of course, be special reasons why so famous an architect left so little, or why so little was returned for probate, but it is clear that, even with the London County Hall and the, though still unbuilt, Ulster Parliament House to his name, he did not make his fortune in the ordinary sense. The dead architect was a man of great generosity, and again and again commissions that might have come his way were allowed to pass. A little while ago I heard that when someone in his own office won a competition for which he himself had entered, not for one moment did he think of protesting against the etiquette of the affair, but linked arms with the winner and suggested that this was an occasion for a lunch.

*

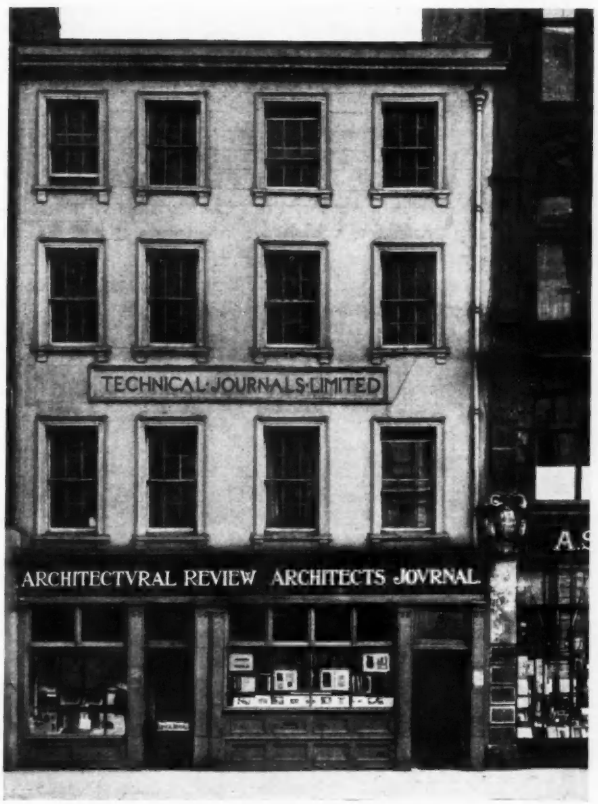
THE "NEVER-NEVER" LAND

> Eye hath not seen it, my gentle boy,
> Ear hath not heard its deep songs of joy,
> Dreams cannot picture a world so fair,
> Sorrow and death cannot enter there.

Yearly in Olympia for twenty-one years there has bloomed a land such as many might hope for though none attain. There are blue skies with white, fleecy clouds; flowers and green trees and music and sunshine, and



As it is: No. 33 Tothill Street, Westminster, has suffered demolition at the hands of the house-breaker.



As it was: No. 33 Tothill Street, once the home of THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW *and of this* JOURNAL.

fountains that flash in the sunshine, and fair houses inhabited by fair women, and the distant bleating of lambs. Things that man's heart everlastingly breaks for, and that all the king's horses and all the king's men can never give. It is the " Ideal Home " Exhibition of *The Daily Mail*.

*

I went to its opening yesterday. I intended to look in—and out again. But one does not break free of fairyland as easily as that. I paced its avenues and terraces. I sat in its gardens. I beheld quiet studies and imagined my life given up to books. How smooth was life in this land—how beautifully the hot-water systems worked, how soft the lighting, how free one was from all those things that fret the heart ! As I moved from room to room of house to house there arose within me a murmur which, I suspect, must have been wanting to express itself since childhood—" the Ideal Home ! the Ideal Home ! " A fascinating pendant to the exhibition is the series of bedrooms—" Bedrooms of all Ages "—arranged under the direction of Mr. F. R. Yerbury. Here there is given in panoramic form sleeping-rooms from the earliest times—from the cave which sheltered primitive man to the casket which enshrines the modern girl. All the details of the rooms are, I think, perfect, and this fine thing can be said of their design—that Mr. Yerbury has taken each period and not imitated it, but excelled.

*

ARCHITECTURE'S ARTFUL AID

A talent that is at once traditional and individual is a precious possession. It is this talent which is displayed in the extensive one-man show by Charles S. Cheston at Colnaghi's Galleries. It is a soothing exhibition of soft grey watercolour drawings and some etchings of the same quality. The drawings are worthy of the traditional English school, while they furnish a particularity of their own of great charm. It consists in the first place of a consistent tone-method, and in the second of a very pronounced subject-sympathy. Mainly landscapes with architecture, there are a few which are pronouncedly architectural with a landscape background. The tone effect is mainly atmospheric, and there is a very fine storm scene among the etchings, that of the Purbeck plate.

The subjects have been furnished by the West of England, and some fine drawings of Bath, Bristol, and Clifton give a new aspect to these places, even to Bath, that much exploited field for architectural draughtsmen. The finest of the drawings in this class is " Clifton Spa," a wide scene, well-banked up from the Severn in terraced formation. Other good ones are " Landsdowne Hill," " Bath from Camden Terrace," " The Esplanade," and " Ramsgate," a most attractive scene. There are a number of village scenes with buildings, both drawn and etched, and the artist has not been able to withstand the fascination of building operations in London, by now a very fertile scene in this respect as in others. " Good-bye Piccadilly " and " Baker Street Station," seen through his medium, are versions which no other draughtsman has approached.

*

PINK COAL

A firm at Buffalo has taken to washing its coal in blue dye, I am told, before delivering it, and an anthracite company at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, is testing a pink dye with which to give its coal a rosier hue. And a jolly good idea, too. Again and again I have seen the subtlest colour-schemes spoiled by the introduction of a scuttle of coals. Of course, in my own rooms, whenever the fire has been laid with no intention of its being lighted for some time, I have myself enamelled the cubes of coal to the desired tint.

*

YELLOW BRICKS

This I found in a daily paper serial story last week: " The man who first baked a yellow brick should have been frizzled in his own kiln." And yet yellow bricks, with a good covering of stucco and creeper, look very well.

*

A SUBSTITUTE FOR PLUMBING

A letter-writer to the *Times* asks: " Is it surprising that a spell of frost brings abuse upon the plumber, when the history of town planning may be taken as a substitute for plumbing in the final examination for associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects ? " No, it is not.

Astragal.



Ramsgate. From a watercolour drawing by Charles S. Cheston, A.R.E.

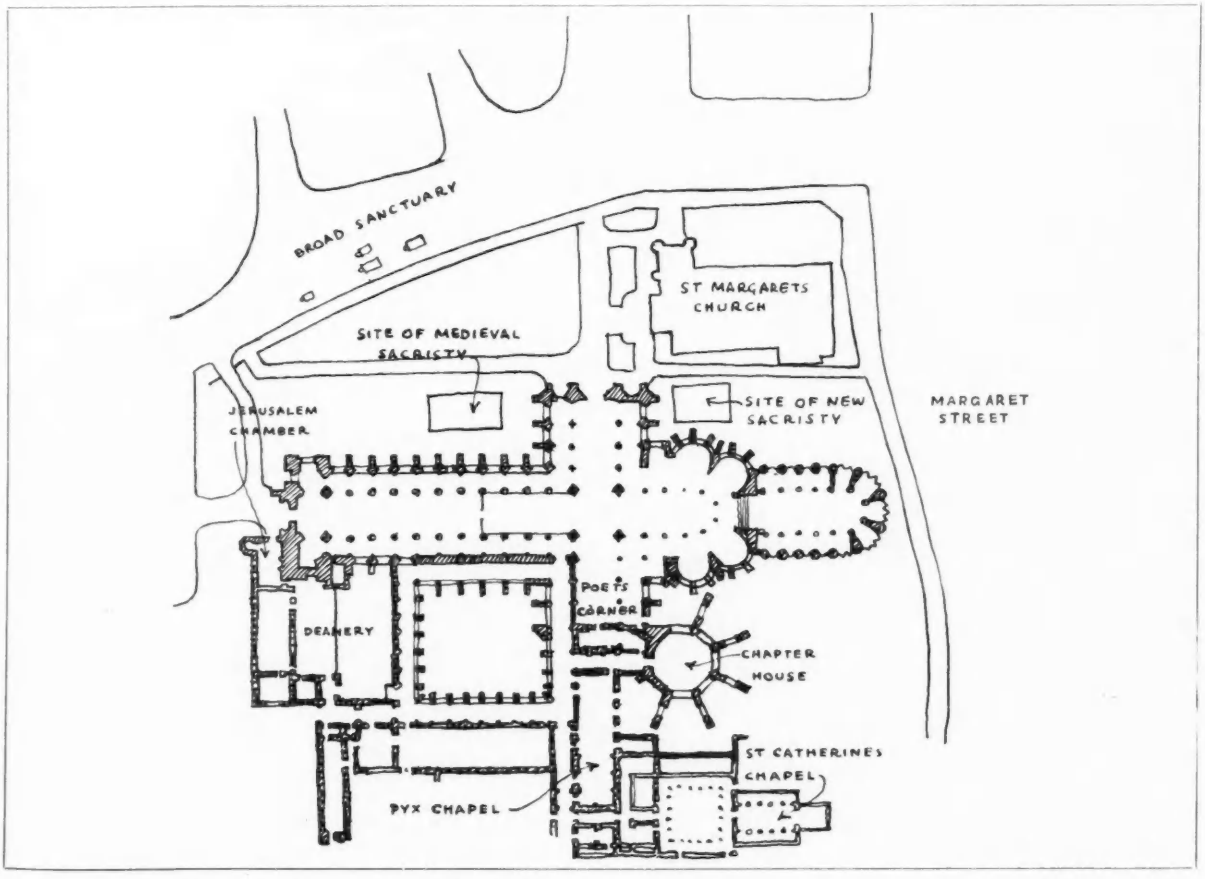
IN RE THE WESTMINSTER ABBEY SACRISTY

An Exclusive Interview with the Dean

The recent letter from the Dean of Westminster, the Very Reverend W. Foxley Norris, D.D., and subsequent correspondence in The Times, *shows that the need for a sacristy for Westminster Abbey definitely exists, and that the particular site at present occupied by the plaster model was only selected after due consideration had been given to nine schemes. Dr. Foxley Norris has authorized the publication of the following article, summarizing the points made in an interview kindly accorded to a special representative of* THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL.

THE full-sized scale model of the new Westminster Abbey sacristy which the Dean and Chapter have had placed on the north side of the Abbey has aroused much hostile criticism. Numerous letters have been written to the Press and various memorials from learned societies presented to the Dean. The Abbey is rightly regarded as a national monument, and many people, unaware of the full facts, have passed severe and even indignant judgments on what they regard as an unnecessary and disfiguring excrescence. On February 16 the Dean wrote to the *Times* stating the case for the new sacristy, and in a subsequent interview with a representative of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL gave further information on the points outlined in his letter.

Discussing the need for the sacristy, the Dean said that there was probably no cathedral church in Europe which was so badly equipped for large-scale ceremonies. This condition of things had been bearable before the war, but, since then, there had been a steadily increasing number of national, civic and corporate services of every kind. There



Sketch plan of Westminster Abbey and its precincts, to illustrate the relative situations of the various sites for a proposed sacristy to which consideration has been given. That occupied at present by the model has been arrived at by a process of elimination.

was positively no place in which preparations for these services could adequately be made.

Apart from the fact that vestments of great value were slowly deteriorating from want of proper storage accommodation, there was actually no place in which robing could properly be done. It was not an unusual thing for dignitaries to robe behind a column in the Church; and even the Sovereign himself, on occasions such as those connected with the Orders of Chivalry, actually robed in a bedroom of the Deanery. For the last coronation temporary robing rooms had to be built outside the Abbey. This is only one detail, but on other grounds the provision of an adequate



This photograph of the full-size model of the proposed new sacristy for Westminster Abbey, from the designs of Walter Tapper, was taken during its recent erection.

sacristy, said the Dean, was essential if the number and scale of the present services were to be maintained.

A great many alternatives to the present scheme have been suggested by critics, and the Dean pointed out that the Chapter had already considered and rejected them all. It had been proposed that the Chapter House be used. Apart from the fact that the Chapter House belonged to the Crown and not to the Abbey, the project was an impracticable one. Those who had made it could not be aware of the nature and uses of a sacristy.

Such a building was the "service" department of a church, using the word "service" in its architectural sense. There had to be in addition to other requirements sinks for washing vessels and a room for brushing vestments. This at once negatived the use of the Chapter House as well as several other of the alternatives suggested.

Other schemes included the use of the Jerusalem Chamber, the chapel of the Pyx, the chapel in the Little Cloister and a number of other rooms more or less remote from the sanctuary. Distance from the last, unsuitability, displacement of something else, caused them to be rejected, though they were all considered in full. A suggestion to use the triforium was examined minutely and many alternative methods of access to it were suggested, but none was considered feasible. A scheme for using space between buttresses on the south side was found to give too little accommodation. In short, it seemed that sufficient and convenient space on the south side could not be found and, since Westminster has no crypt, there remained only the north side.

The original medieval sacristy stood on that side, parallel with the nave and abutting on the west side of the north transept. The foundations, which were discovered in the middle of the nineteenth century, are presumably still under the grass. It seems to be a not unreasonable project—and one which has precedent on its side—to rebuild on these foundations. There are, however, two serious arguments against it.

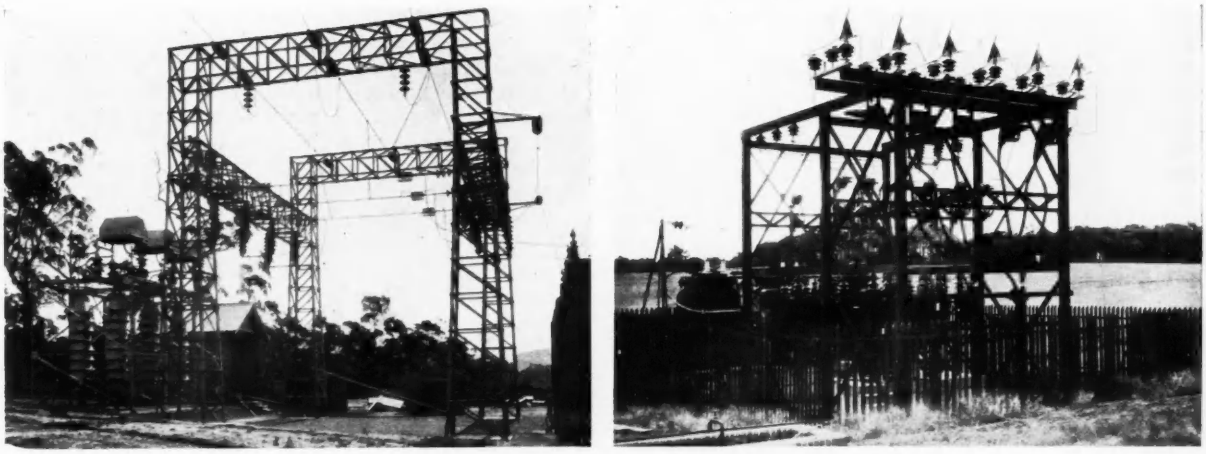
The particular view of the Abbey which it would obstruct is the one most familiar to the nation and, in fact, to the world. The cost would be far greater than that of the present scheme and, said the Dean, they simply could not afford it. There remained, therefore, by a process of elimination, the site at present selected. This has the double advantage of being entirely convenient and of using an existing door, so that none of the numerous tombs need be removed.

On one point the Dean spoke strongly. The Abbey may be a national monument; it may be a building of historic and antiquarian interest; it may be a national mausoleum; and it may be a resort for visitors to London, but above all these things it is a church and the principal church in the land. It is a building housing a live force and not a series of dead interests. Its use as a church and the national church should come before all other considerations.

Regarding the matter from the point of view of a layman, one can have little doubt that the case for a sacristy—and even one in the position chosen—has been sufficiently proved; the Dean's letter to *The Times* should silence those who see no need for a sacristy or are concerned with aspects other than the religious one. On the other hand, from the point of view of the architect, one can venture to criticize the exact form which the project has taken.

It is open to doubt whether a building with a pronounced flavour of a definite period—a period not very closely connected with the rest of the Abbey—is on ethical grounds the right one to erect. Further, it seems to an observer not conversant with the plan, to act as a screen to a flat-roofed structure behind. The treatment of the return wall (that parallel with and next the transept) seems, as viewed from the transept door, to give point to this notion. It may be, however, that the model is misleading in this.

One would wish that Mr. Tapper had taken a different standpoint and imitated the medieval builders only in disregarding the detail of preceding periods. He has built some delightful churches which, though Gothic in form and feeling, are to the most ignorant observer definitely of the twentieth century. One wishes that he had displayed his skill rather than his learning by designing a modern building in scale and in sympathy with the Abbey, and allowed the period-mongers to grumble as they wished. The cathedrals of England are littered with so many melancholy period imitations by well-meaning Victorian architects that surely the alternative theory might be tried. Mr. Tapper is too modest.



Outdoor substations ; the apparatus itself is not devoid of a certain spindly grace.

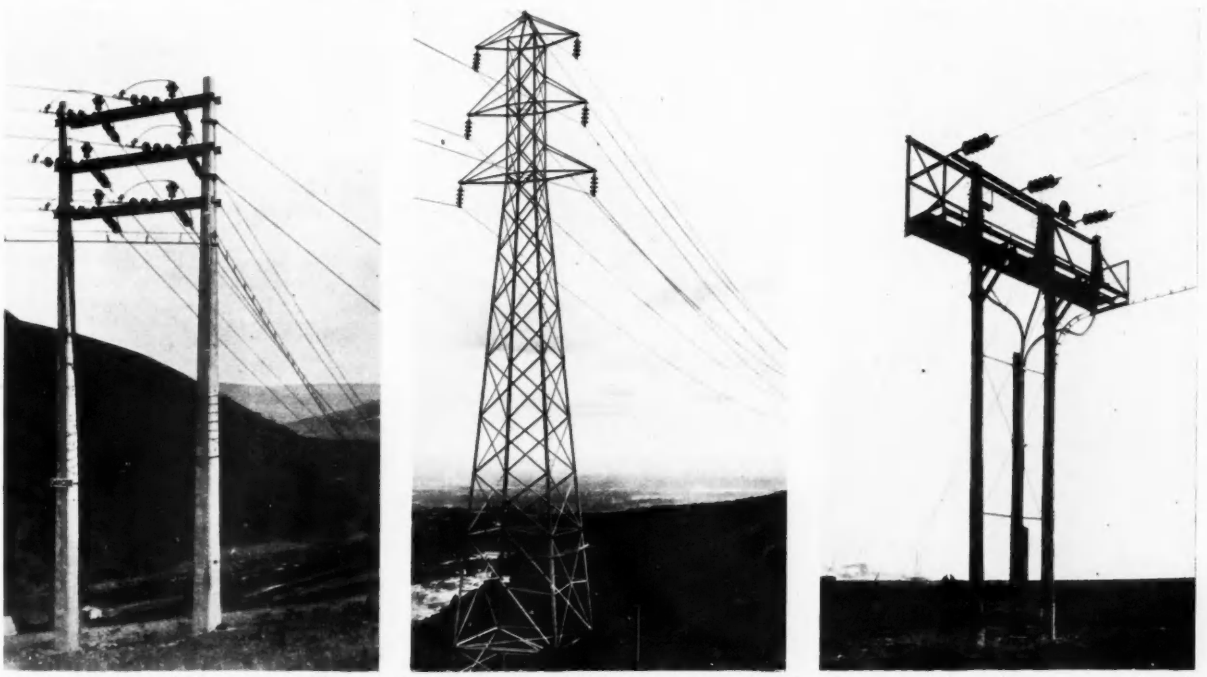
IN THE WEB OF THE ELECTRICAL SPIDER

The Countryside Enmeshed

BY WARWICK HOLMES

As overhead systems of electrical supply spread over the countryside to meet the admitted universal need for cheap power, England will come to appear enmeshed in a prodigious cobweb of wiring. But the simile must not be pushed too far. The web of the living spider is accounted beautiful, but its purpose is death ; the man-made one may not be altogether beautiful, but its purpose is more abundant life. The aim of this article is to review the new movement, as far as it has already gone, and to suggest the part that the architectural profession may play in preventing utility from going hand-in-hand with ugliness.

THERE is no doubt that a great many people are getting annoyed with the electrical engineers because they are certain they are going to "desecrate the landscape" with their masts and wires. Some of these people are just the "shoot 'em" school of obstructionists. Their answer to the whole question of electrical structures and plant is "put them underground; bury them." Other objectors include sportsmen and land-owners.



Poles and masts of three types. That on the left illustrates the uninspired use of reinforced concrete ; it carries a 20,000 volt main line in South Wales. The centre, lattice-girder structure, on the 66,000 volt line approaching Wrexham, has a symmetrical beauty of its own. That on the right, an "H" terminal pole, is indefensible in design.

A typical case was recently reported in the Press. The electrical supply company concerned was making formal application for powers to erect overhead poles in a colliery district. The local landowner (and colliery proprietor) opposed on the alleged ground that the electric wires would interfere with his partridge shooting. In support of the application it was argued that it was in accordance with the wishes of the Electricity Commissioners that overhead wires should be introduced in rural areas because of the great saving of expense. The costs per mile of overhead as against underground systems were stated to be between £400-£800 and between £1,300-£1,850. Moreover, three other landowners had agreed to the erection of poles at a rental per year.

THE NEED FOR CHEAPER POWER

Now, it does not take a very thoughtful person to realize that the industrial prosperity of a nation, next to the possession of natural resources in minerals, materials, and fruitful soil, depends on the universal distribution of cheap power. Not only must spindles be turned economically, but in the utilization of electric power in country districts lies more than half the solution to problems of village exodus and rural depopulation. With a low population-density, transmission and distribution of energy by overhead lines is the only economical method.

A cinematograph film descriptive of rural electrification was shown recently in London and demonstrated how cheap electricity in certain areas was at least arresting agricultural decay, and in many cases actually revitalizing rural industries and arable cultivation.

It is conceivable that there is another class of objectors to the overhead interlinking of power stations and rural distribution by pole and line: those with eyes full of Constable, who look upon "the dear old countryside" in an idiom of Christmas-card sentimentality. They like to think of sweat and muscle alone behind the tool of production; they see horseflesh at the plough till kingdom-come.

THE ARCHITECT'S PART

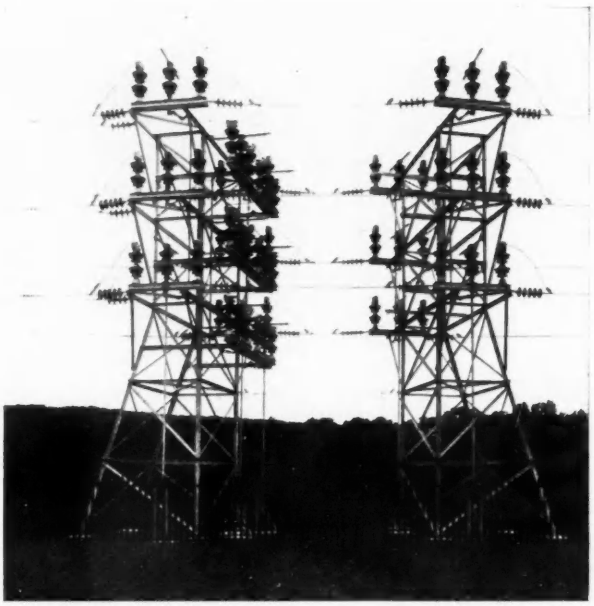
It is as important to put a stop to this sort of thing as it is to stay the hands of too-zealous transmission engineers. By more co-operation between town-planning associations and electric power companies it will be possible to prevent the planting of the wrong sort of poles in the wrong place. It will be possible to prevent engineers—anxious to please—from decorating these needful poles and structures, as the Georgians and Victorians "decorated" their gasometers and pumping engines, with classic embellishments. The importance of the architect as catalyst has been referred to before in this JOURNAL. In this business of electrical transmission and distribution his part is clearly cast. At the exhibition this week by the Council for the Preservation of Rural England at the R.I.B.A. there is included a comprehensive set of photographs of overhead lines and masts, of distribution poles and lines, of outdoor switchgear and sub-stations, terminal towers and other plant and structures concerned with the art. It is a most helpful exhibition.

WHICH ARE THE OFFENDERS?

Less landscape disfigurement arises from big-scale transmission masts which are being erected to carry the "grid" mains of the Central Electricity Board than from the distribution poles which line village streets and lanes. And even they, fortunately, are not more ugly than the familiar telephone and telegraph pole. Disfigurement by these is considerably greater than commonly supposed. On a well-known stretch of main road within twenty-five miles of London, there are three rows of poles which carry between them no less than eighty-eight wires. By the use of multi-cored cables, I am told, twenty and thirty of these wires, many of which are trunk telephone lines, can be contained in a single insulated cable, obviously less noticeable.

Urging of the joint use of poles by electric power and telephone interests seems worth while, especially in view of the successful adoption of joint pole use in other parts of the world where "getting together" is a national habit of mind.

The naked transformer seldom seems to discord with the kind of scenery we see it among, but it is often disfigured by ugly fencing around it. Terminal poles cause a lot of trouble to the æsthetically sensitive and could no doubt be improved. The "Kay" pole, on the other hand, has very virile lines and when executed in lattice-girder style in very large sizes in almost magnificent.

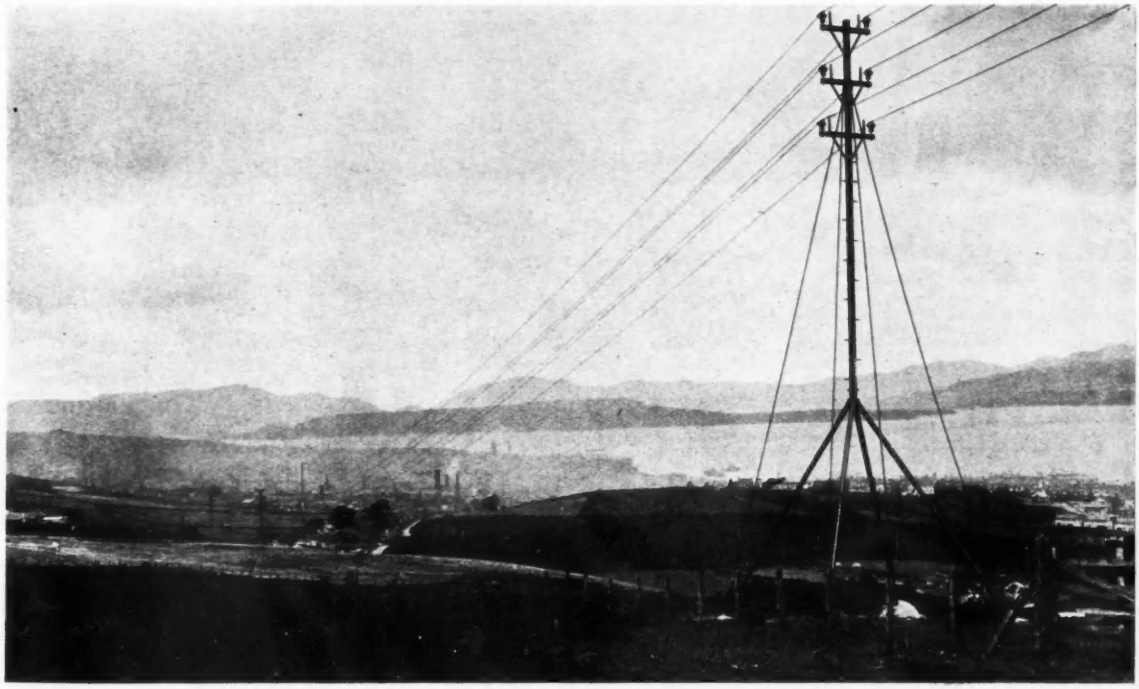


A typical switching station at Corwen, North Wales. Rather startling at first sight, like all the "new workers," the unprejudiced eye must admit its decorative effect. The fence is hideous and might easily have been designed to accord with what it surrounds.

IDEALS

The same uglinesses that we associate with early telephone boxes has always applied to transformer kiosks, switch pillars, and enclosed sub-stations. A competition to design the exterior of these structures more harmoniously with stated surroundings, rural, village or civic, might be worth promoting. The evolution of street lighting lamps from oil to gas and thence to electricity accounts for many of the unfitting designs which are allowed to remain and are even allowed to be repeated. Here is another avenue for reform.

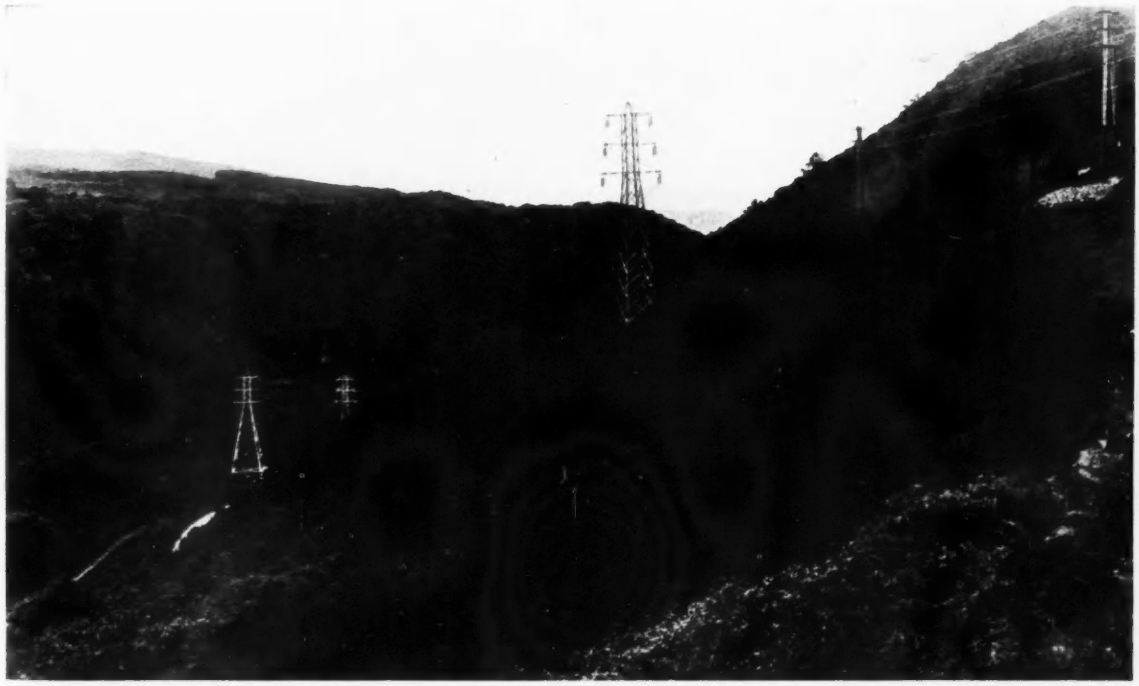
Lastly, let engineers beware of superimposing traditional forms upon these very modern implements of the most modern and progressive industry. Hypothetically writing, these structures, being required for energy transmission, must reveal in form, material, and disposition the maximum of purpose-suitability for their task. Their first appearance



"Kay" poles, straight and angular of line and suggestive of great rigidity, carrying the high-pressure trunk cables across country in the Greenock-Paisley-Kilmarnock area of Scotland.

to our unaccustomed eyes must produce the minimum of discord with environment. If possible let them say to us pleasantly, in a voice full of electric enthusiasm: "I am one of the new workers—I am bound to seem a little unusual at first ; but, nevertheless, I shall serve you well."

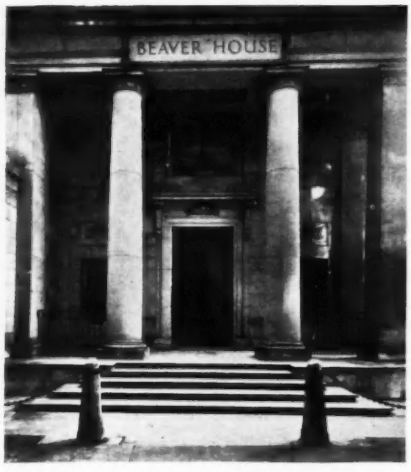
Anyway, I am rejoicing that the Tudor transformer chamber has not yet appeared; that there are no Doric capitals to our transmission masts: that we have not yet encountered insulators in the old Worcester tradition. Let the Sussex downsmen read



A valley on the main line between Maentwrog Power Station and Lagacy substation, studded and looped about with the "anchor" and "intermediate" transmission towers and lines of the North Wales Power Company.



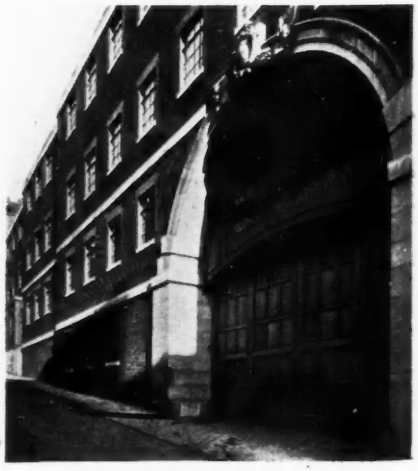
The main entrance in Great Trinity Lane, E.C., and the gable-end in Little Trinity Lane.



Over the door is carved a beaver; with plaque of Ketch "Nonsuch" above.

BEAVER HOUSE

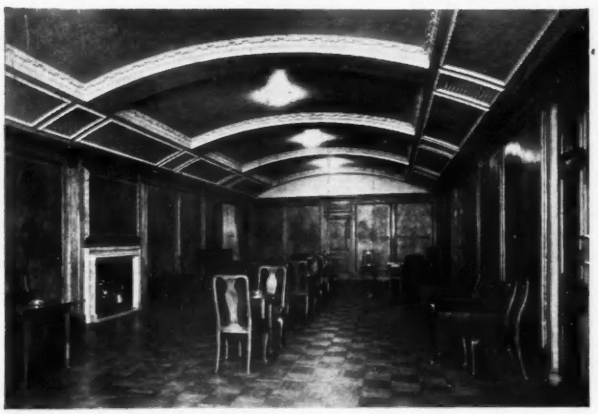
"The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay," commonly known as the Hudson's Bay Company, still continue the fur trade which was the origin of the enterprise in the seventeenth century. On this and the following three pages is illustrated the new Beaver House, erected on the site of the old building, just behind the Mansion House, from the designs of Messrs. Williams and Cox. In it the furs are assembled for sale.



The metal entrance doors to the cartway in the Little Trinity Lane front.



On the first floor is the sales-room, where the furs are disposed of. The decorative features include a bronze railing.

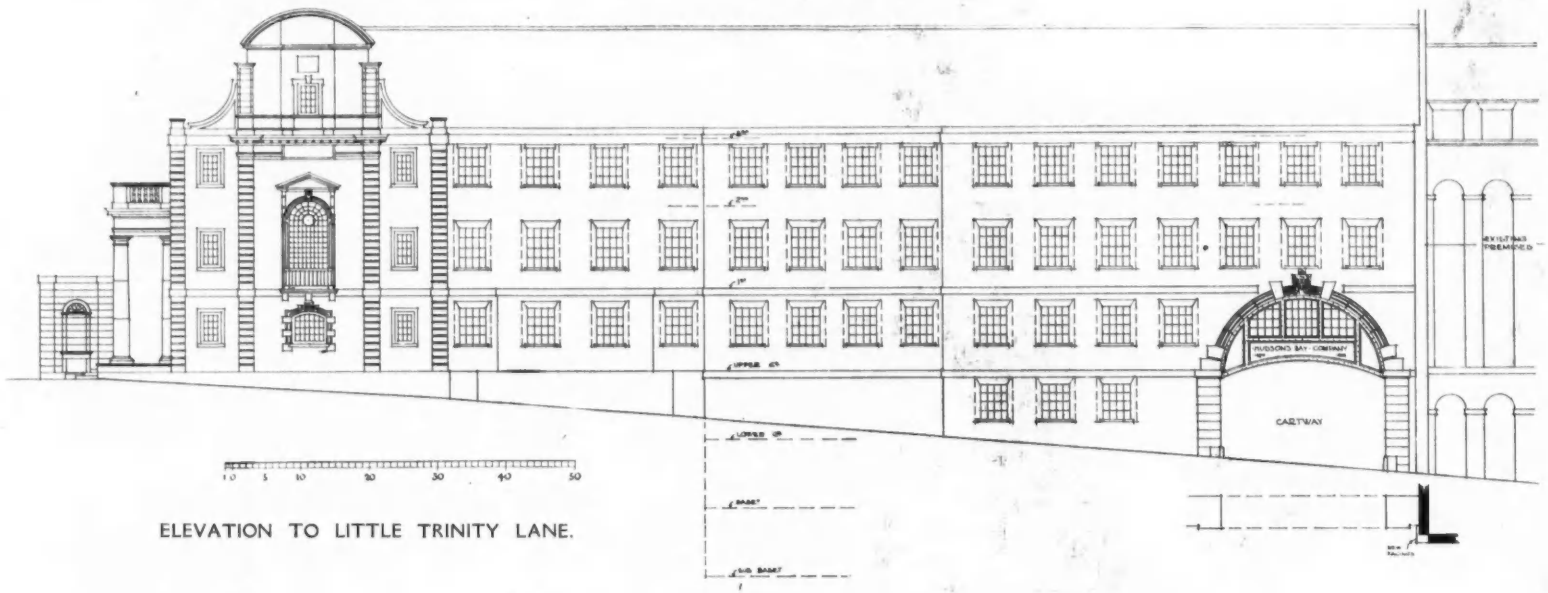




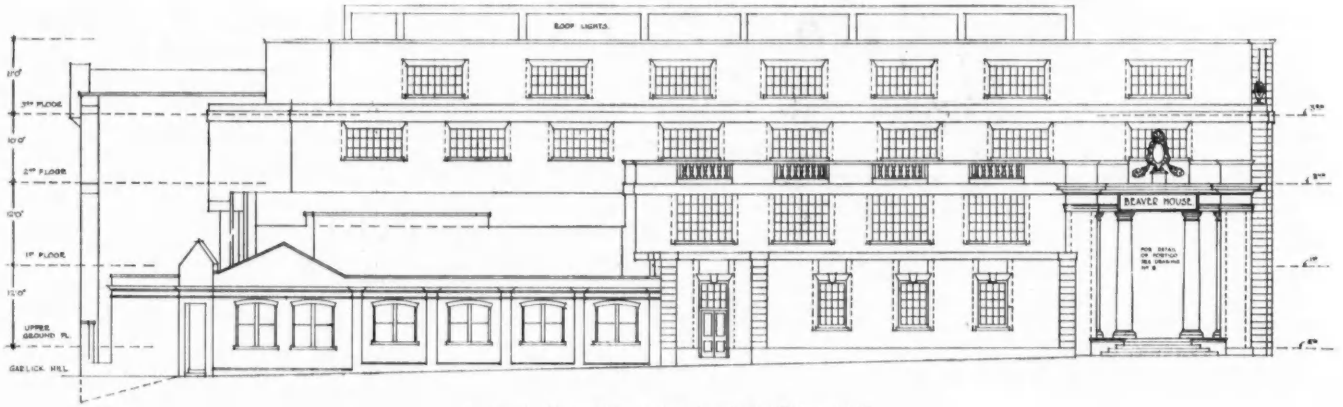
Beaver House, Great Trinity Lane, E.C.] *[By Williams & Cox*

The reception-room underneath the sales-room, and the vestibule looking towards the main entrance. The success of Groseiller's voyage in the "Nonsuch" which returned to England from the Hudson Bay in 1669, loaded to the water-line with furs, encouraged the supporters to apply for a charter, which was granted by the King in 1670.

BEAVER HOUSE, LONDON, FOR THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

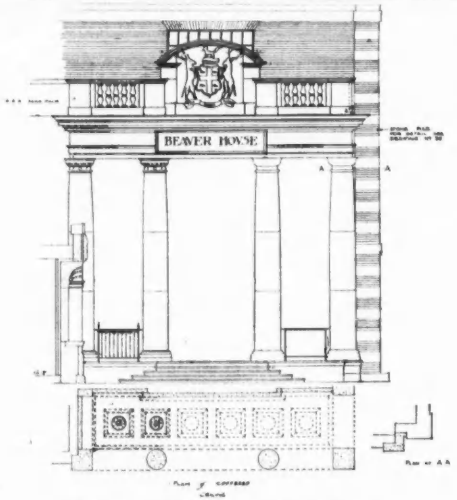


ELEVATION TO LITTLE TRINITY LANE.

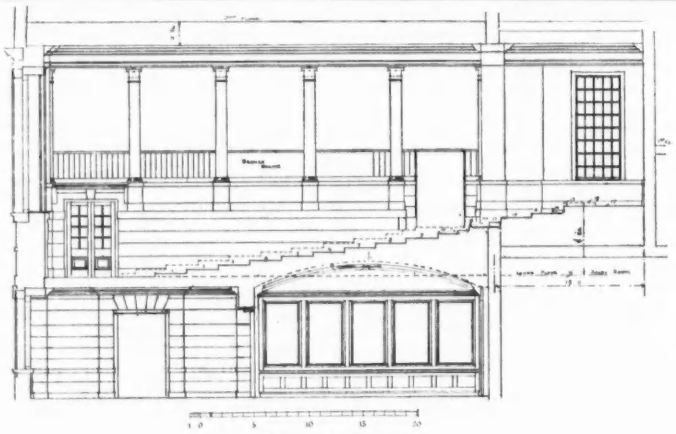


ELEVATION TO GREAT TRINITY LANE.

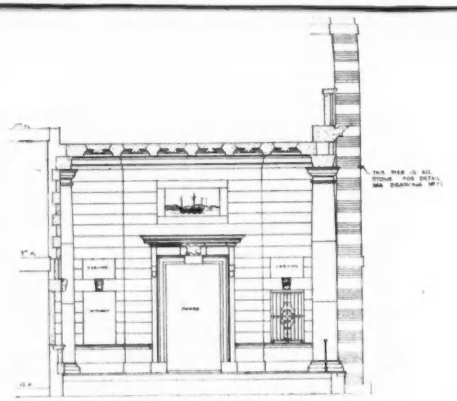
ELEVATION TO GREAT TRINITY LANE.



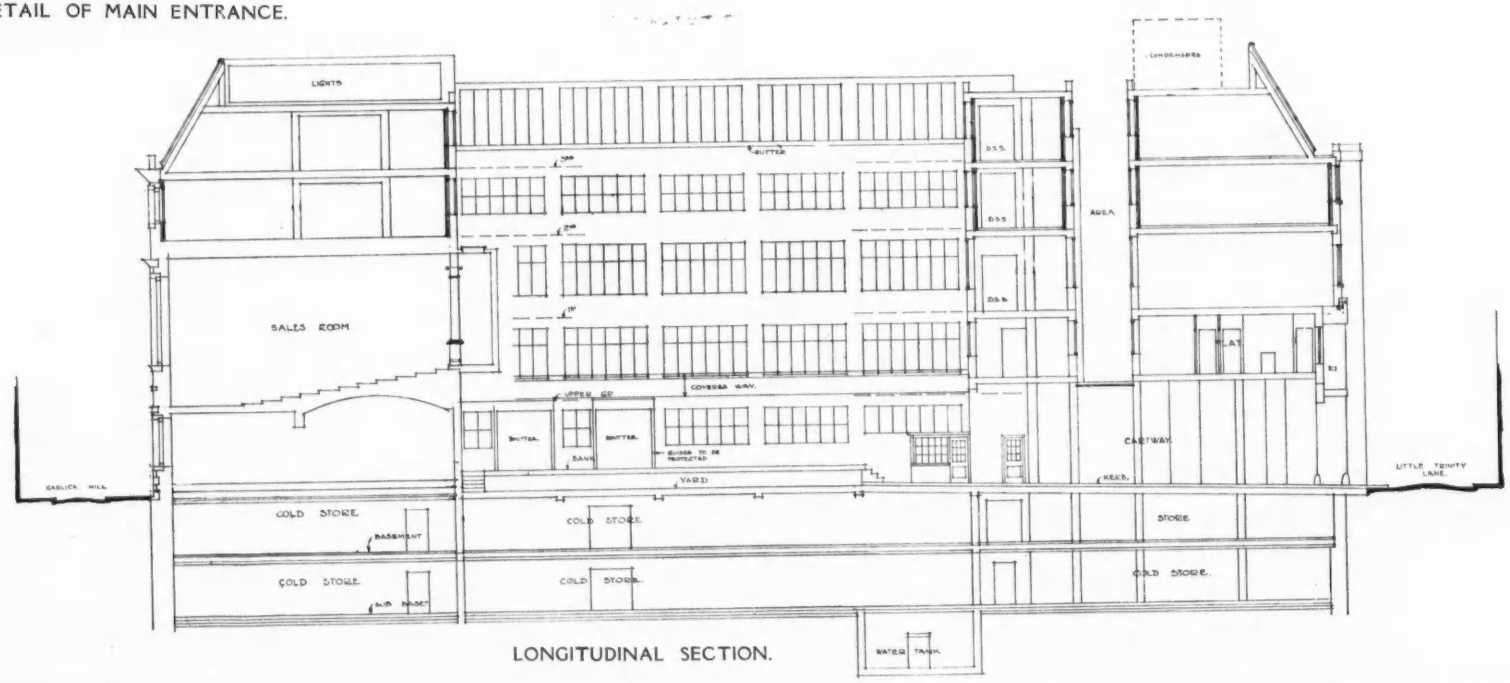
DETAIL OF MAIN ENTRANCE.



CROSS SECTION.



ELEVATION OF ENTRANCE; INSIDE PORTICO.

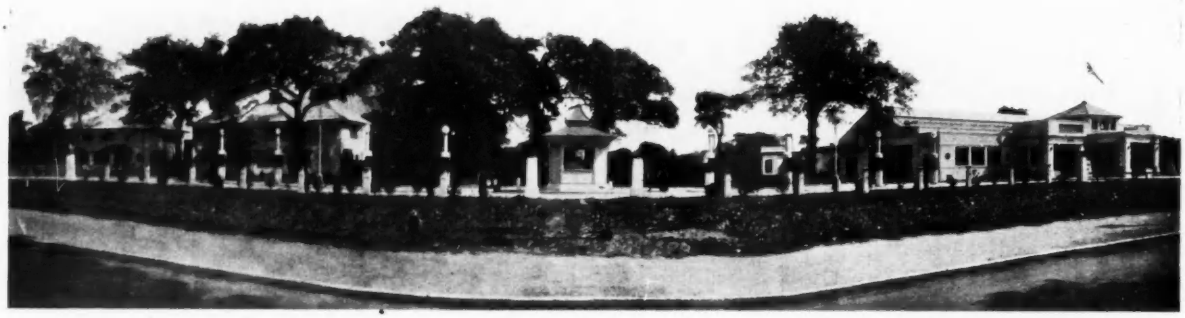


LONGITUDINAL SECTION.

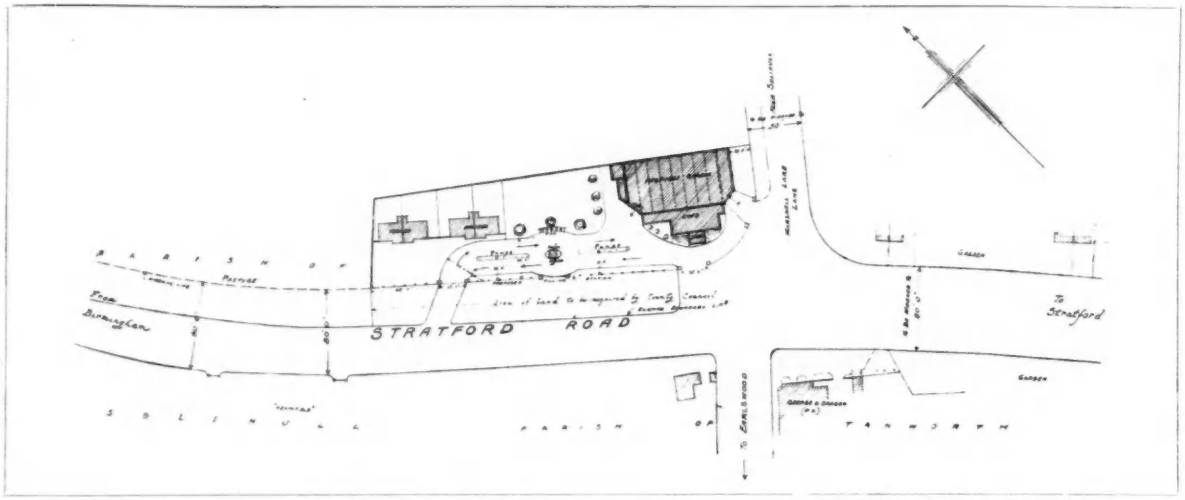
Elevations, sections, and details. From drawings by Messrs. Williams and Cox, the architects. The design for the sculpture over the main entrance portico, shown on the elevation to Great Trinity Lane, was subsequently altered and carried out as shown on the detail drawing.

CAR SERVICE STATION AT SHIRLEY, NR. BIRMINGHAM

Designed by Marcus O. Type



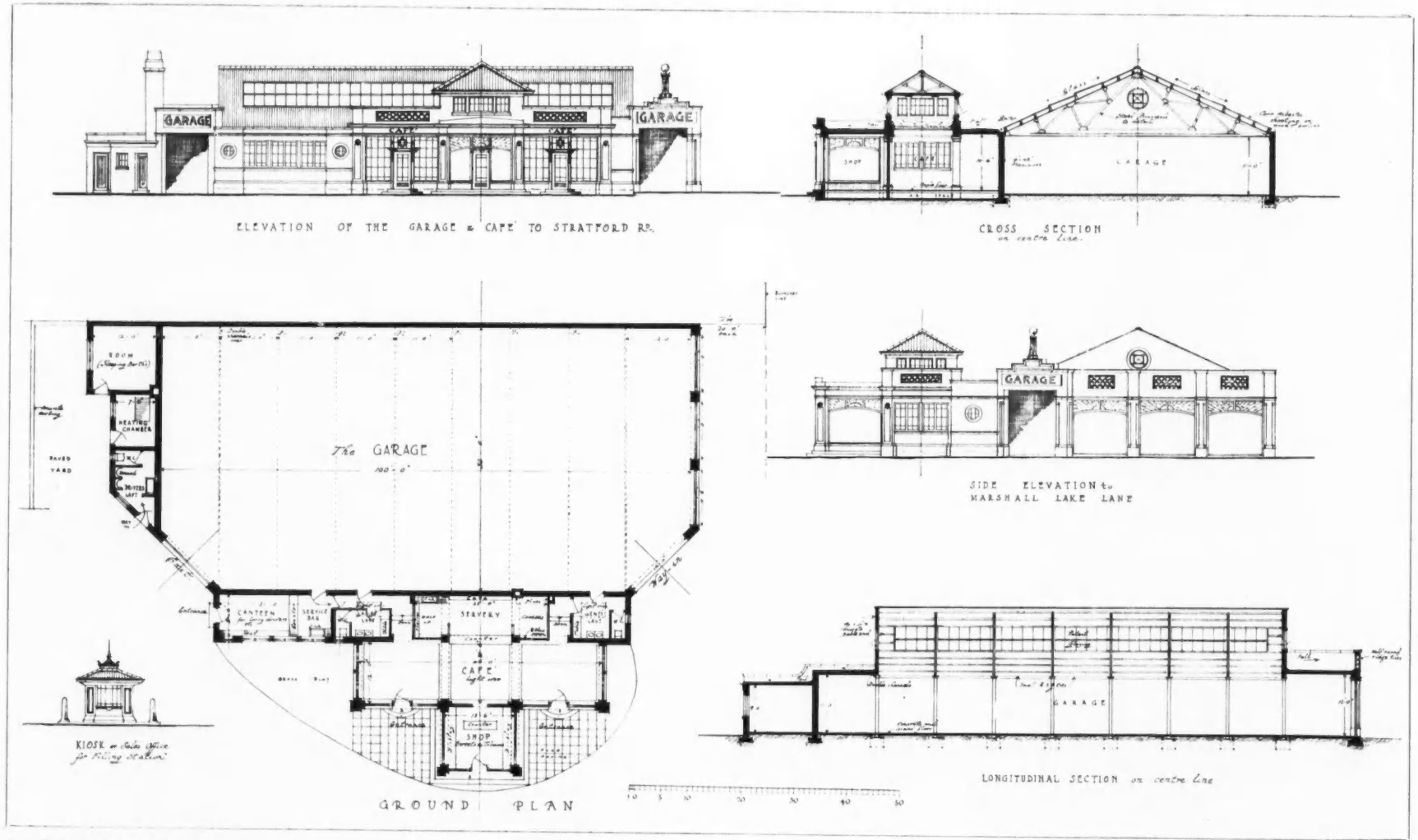
A general view. The site occupies an area of about 1 acre, and contains two 15 ft. roads. Around the pumps the ground has been planted with about 200 trees, an example that deserves immitation.



The site has been skilfully laid out. There are eight petrol pumps on two islands with a kiosk in the centre. At the rear of the kiosk are six "Dovecote" underground oil pumps.



The shop, the café and the garage are designed under one roof. The facilities offered include a canteen for lorry drivers and sleeping quarters with six bunks. The road at this point will shortly be widened to 80 ft.



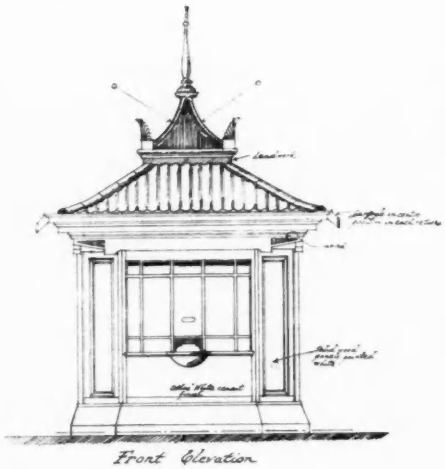
Archer's Service Station, Shirley.]

[*By Marcus O. Type.*

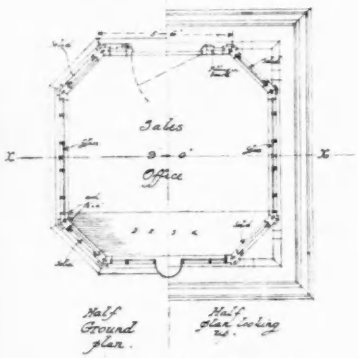
The exteriors of the garage, café, shop, and houses, of which a plan, elevations and sections are illustrated, are built in brickwork, in cement and concrete, and faced throughout with white Portland cement stucco. The kiosk contains all the electrical meters and telephone switches for the whole of the site.



The garage, looking towards Marshall Lake Lane.



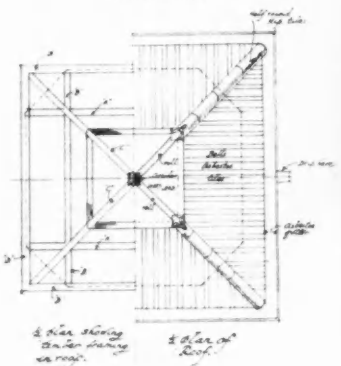
Front Elevation

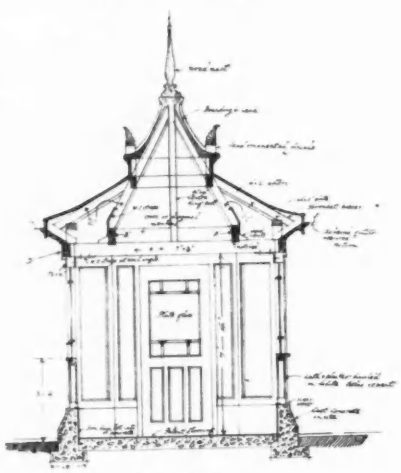


Plans and elevation of kiosk.



The kiosk by night.





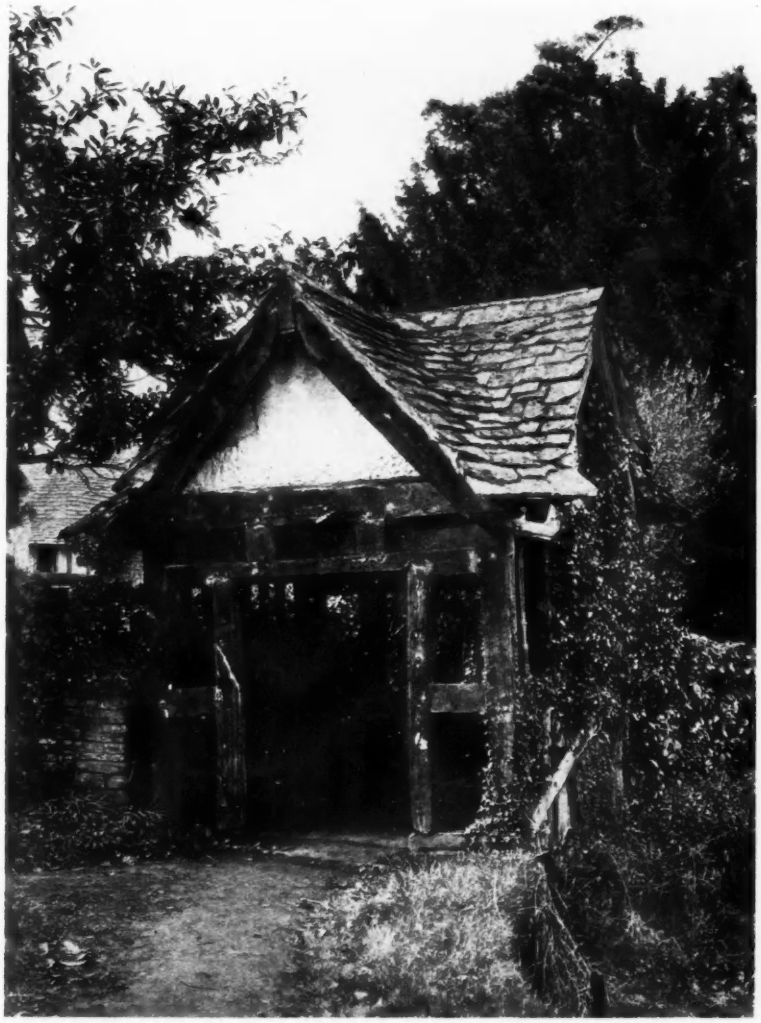
Section and roof plans of kiosk.

Archer's Service Station, Shirley.]



The café, showing servery on right. On the left are three entrances, two from Stratford Road, and one from the shop.

[*By Marcus O. Type.*



ENGLISH PRECEDENT No. 53

THE *LICH-GATE AT MONNINGTON-ON-WYE

The lich-gate at Monnington-on-Wye is a charming example of right treatment which it would be difficult to surpass. Mullions on right and left, with baluster sections, are pierced, but the quality of the design does not depend upon such accessories. The inner framing of posts and beam, within the corner posts and wall plate, furnishes what, otherwise, would be a vacant opening. The three wide panels between the beam and wall plate are simple devices which are extraordinarily effective.

The roof is covered with stone slates, the sizes and gauges of which vary greatly. The valleys are swept—not in a soft curve, but quite flat at the bottoms; wide slates being laid across the valley rafters. The slates are brought up to the apex of the roof (there are no stone crestings as in the Cotswolds); the final courses are laid with relatively large slates which meet at the top and are finished with a narrow fillet of mortar. The general style of the workmanship suggests the seventeenth century.—[NATHANIEL LLOYD.]

* *The New English Dictionary gives LYCH only as an alternative for LICH.*

CUBE AND KERB

A French Villa, designed by André Lurçat

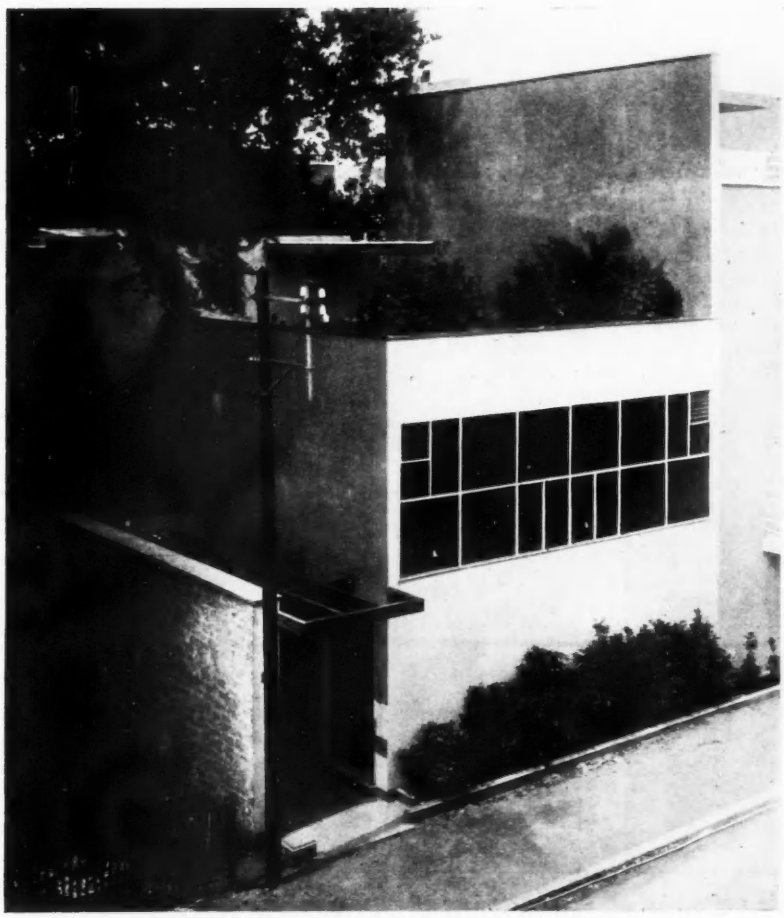
BY P. MORTON SHAND

IT would be hard to discover an industrial building conceived in simpler and more austere terms than this modest little *hôtel particulier*—to use its most inappropriately pretentious designation—which most passers-by would be inclined to mistake for a small lock-up studio. But before dismissing this particular example of André Lurçat's work with the impatience, or sense of chill, which these inevitably monotonous cubic constructions of the Modernists are apt to arouse, now that their first novelty has worn off, let us examine it a little more closely. Even the second casual glance will show that it deserves it.

The site is peculiarly restricted and uninviting. To the right a tall, bare party-wall, *en mitoyenneté*, haughtily overtops Mme. de Salis's little lodge; another, though lower, encloses two-thirds of the back ; while to the left is a dismal vacant building plot. Obviously constructional cost has been reduced to the minimum: a condition which often proves a calamity for the mediocre architect, but may provide the capable one with the occasion for a triumph. The house, though apparently a perfect cube, runs back for some distance in the rear to about a third of the breadth of the frontage. Smaller than many workmen's cottages, it has only two stories, fenestrated as one. All that can be seen from the street is a perfectly blank whitewashed wall, divided at rather a high level by a single, though very ample, horizontal window, and a short passage with pergola roofing leading to the front door. A narrow flower-bed runs the length of the façade. In it small shrubs have been planted in the free and easy manner proverbially associated with the wall sides of English town gardens. The façade itself is defined by an almost invisible ledge of dripstone coping above and the plain cement kerb of the flower-bed beneath. It presents a pattern at once simple and successful, though far from being as obvious as it appears. An unexpected note of variety appears where any hope of introducing it might seem vain. It is obtained simply by placing two quarter-pane louvre ventilators in the top corners, and dividing the two central lower squares of glazing by standardized steel casement partitions.

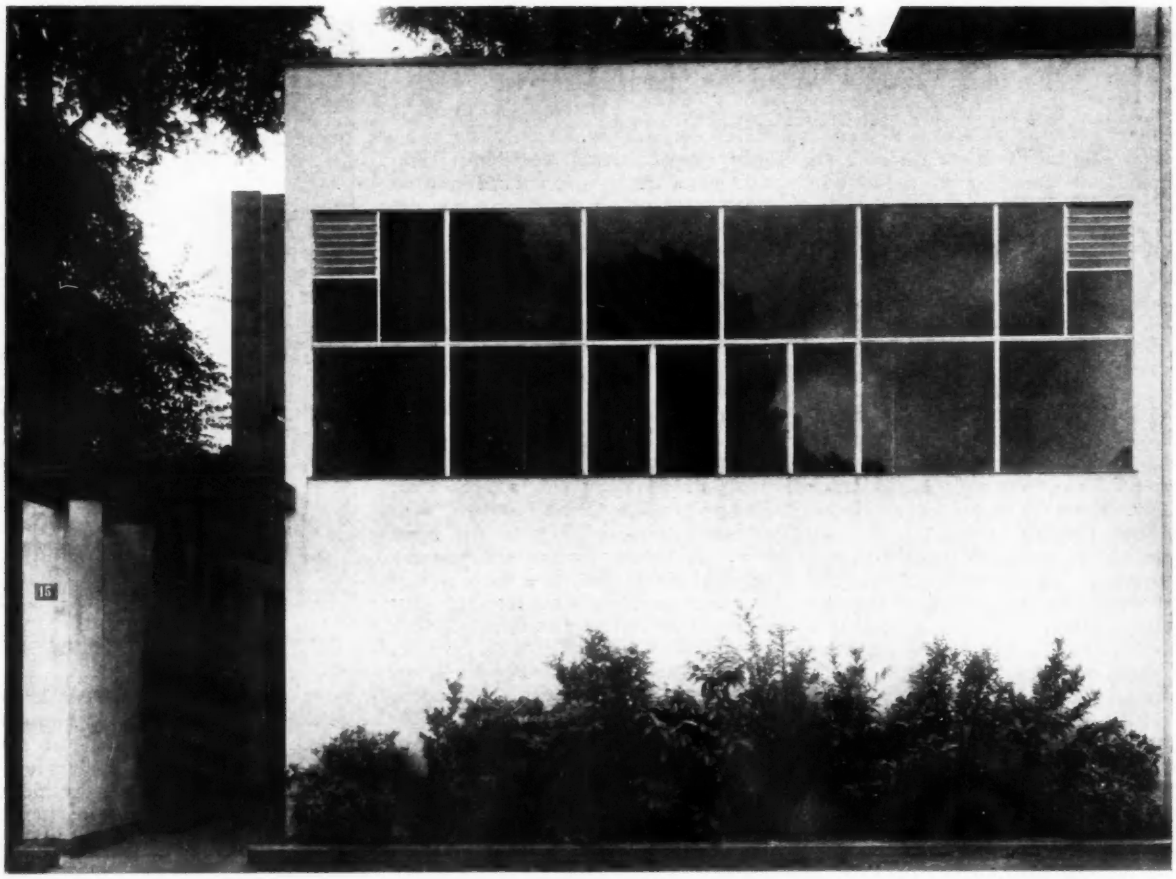


The pergola-covered entrance way.



A general view of Mme. de Salis's villa at Boulogne-sur-Seine, from the street.

The roof garden, which covers the whole of the "leads," is divided between a large bed of flowering shrubbery and an open expanse of cement asphalt marked out in rather linoleum-like squares. In the latter is a summer-house in embryo, which protects the exit from an interior staircase of access, and at the same time lends logical and formal emphasis to it. This shelter has a wide monolith overhang, with a plain, corrugated grooving cut into its face. It is worth remarking that though sun-cures and sun-bathing are nominally all the rage in France at the present moment, the old national antipathy to light (if not to air itself) is still sufficiently strong to make most French people prefer the purely optical enjoyment of sunshine obtained by sitting well back in the shade. The simple slab form of canopy adopted has clearly been designed more to serve as a means of escape from the sun's rays than as a shelter from passing showers. On the farther side it is supported by two pillars, one of which is adroitly used as a chimney. This elementary form of concrete marquise is carried round an abrupt angle of the staircase opening, at



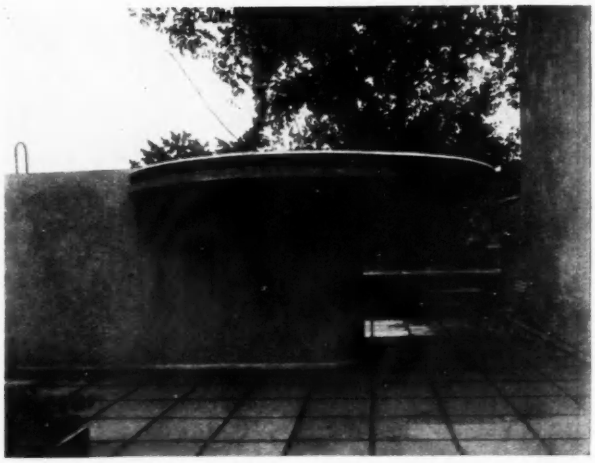
An intriguing note of variety appears in the subdivision of the window, which is the sole feature of the front elevation.

which point it displays a most curious shape, reminiscent of modillion-like tree fungi, or a streamline poop, that naval architects term a "cruiser-stern," supporting a landing platform for aeroplanes.

The main approach to the house is most ingeniously arranged. Interest is imparted to it both by the pergola framing overhead and the varied pattern of the kerbing. To the right is a door which serves as the tradesmen's entrance. Two small beds, in which bushy creepers have been planted, flank the front door at the end. The full effect of this delightful passage-way cannot be appreciated until these creepers have grown sufficiently to cover the rafting of the pergola. When this happens, however, the entrance is bound to be considerably darkened.



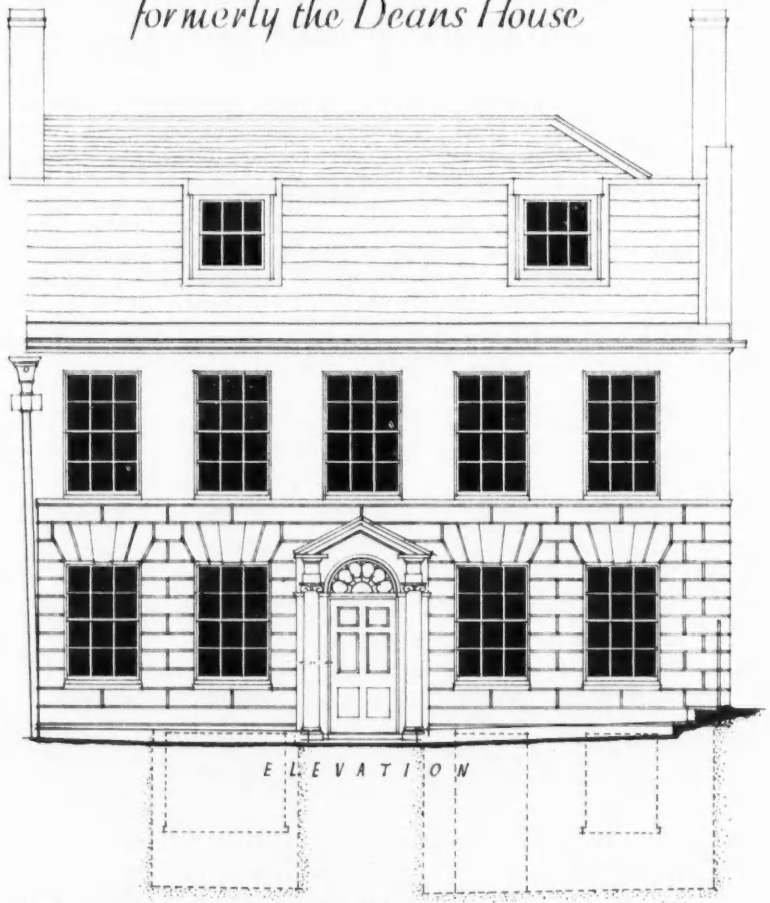
The sun shelter that screens the entrance to the roof garden, with a chimney as one of the supporting columns.

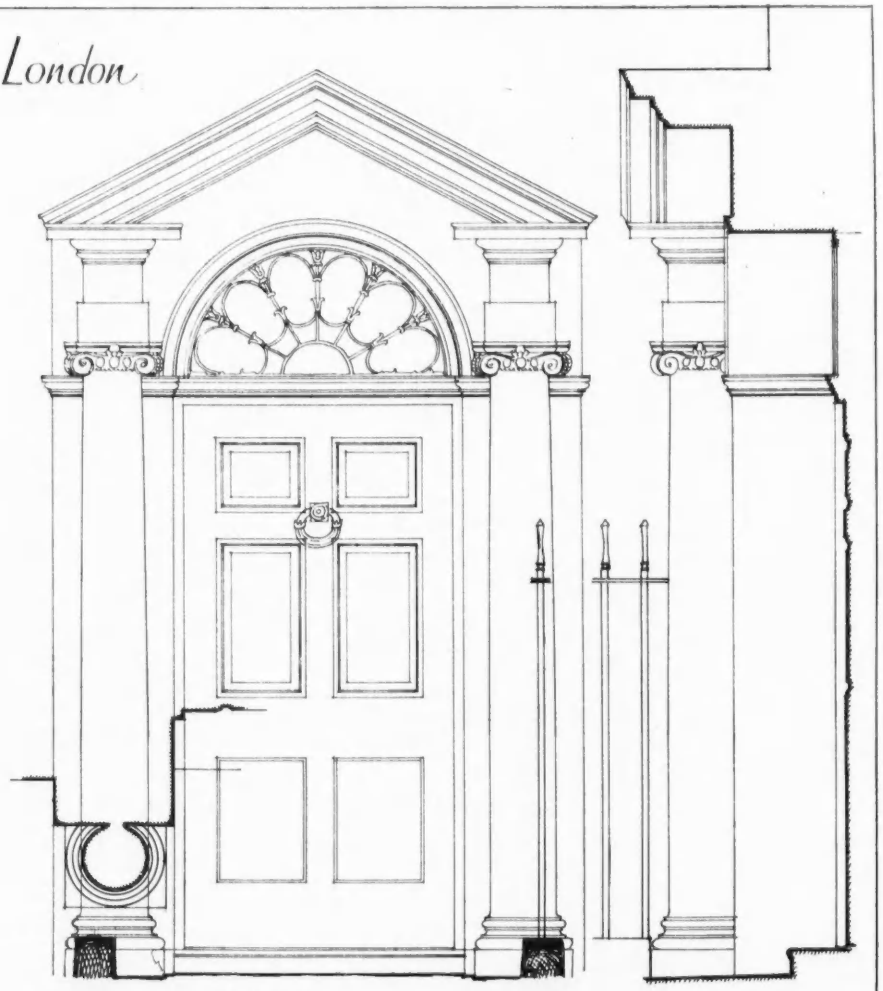


The overhang of the roof-garden sun shelter, seen cornerwise, might almost suggest a fungoid growth.

Nº 2 GRAYS INN PLACE *London*

formerly the Deans House





This early Georgian house, in painted stucco with a slated roof, was formerly the residence of the Dean of Grays Inn. In the design of the doorway, the unusual continuation of the columns, stepped above the capitals, may be taken for a short width of the usual frieze and architrave; but it is none the less interesting on that account. The whole of the door and its casing, the columns, pediment, etc., are in wood, painted. The lead fanlight is particularly pleasing.

IN PARLIAMENT

[BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE]

STONEWORK REPAIRS TO THE HOUSE

The discussion of Supplementary Estimates afforded Sir Vivian Henderson an opportunity of giving to the House of Commons some details of the progress which has been made with the work of repairs to the Palace of Westminster.

Sir Vivian reminded members that it had been decided, after consultation with the Fine Arts Commission and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, that the right stones to use were Clipsham and Ketton stone, and, so far as the ashlar work was concerned, selected pieces of Anston stone, which was the stone used in the original building. Some members had suggested that the House should be faced with Portland stone. From the point of view of the London atmosphere, Portland stone was the most suitable, but it was quite a different colour to Anston stone, and the only way in which it could be used for the repair of the House would be entirely to reface the whole building with Portland stone. That would involve a prodigious expenditure which could not be undertaken at present.

The decision to use Clipsham and Ketton stone had enabled them to make greater progress with the work. During the last few weeks scaffolding had been rising round the central tower, and he hoped that the scaffolding would be completed early in March. Progress had also been made with the two bays of the south front overlooking the Victoria Tower Gardens. As the work would go on probably for ten or twelve years before being completed, the First Commissioner of Works had decided that it was desirable to have an advisory committee to advise him and the House as to the way in which the work was being carried out. He had therefore established a committee, consisting of himself, the Speaker, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord Chancellor, and three private members, one representing each party in the House of Commons, and one peer representing the House of Lords Offices Committee. That committee would ensure that the convenience of members was not unduly interfered with, and that the work made steady progress.

REGISTRATION BILL "TALKED OUT"

An attempt was made in the House of Commons last week to obtain the second reading of the Architects' Registration Bill. The promoters of the Bill, however, had reckoned without Mr. Tasker, who, it will be remembered, "counted out" the Bill last session. On this occasion he "talked out" the Bill, which has not the remotest chance of becoming law in this Parliament.

SCOTTISH HOUSING PROGRESS

Major Elliot, the Under-Secretary of State for Scotland, in reply to questions, said that the number of working-class houses built in Scotland without State assistance between the date of the Armistice and December 31, 1928, was 10,832. The numbers of houses built in Scotland with State assistance under the Housing Acts of 1919 to 1924 up to the end of 1928 were 67,552 by local authorities, 17,375 by private enterprise, and 578 by public utility societies.

Mr. Dennison asked the Minister of Health if he would state the number of working-class houses built since the Armistice to the end of 1928 without State assistance?

Mr. Chamberlain said that returns as to houses erected without State assistance were obtained half-yearly to the end of March and September respectively. The houses were not classified in the returns as working-class and non-working-class houses, but were shown under certain limits of rateable value. The following was a summary of the information obtained:

Estimated numbers of houses built without State assistance since the Armistice to the end of September 1928

Of a rateable value:	
i: Not exceeding £26 ..	297,110
ii: Exceeding £26, but not exceeding £52	102,941
iii: Exceeding £52, but not exceeding £78	13,091
Total	413,142

In the Metropolitan Police District the rateable values are £35, £35 to £70, and £70 to £105 respectively.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Mr. Longbottom that up to the end of 1928 170,058 houses had been completed by local authorities, and 4,545 by private enterprise, under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919. Under the Housing (Additional Powers) Act, 1919, 39,186 houses had been completed by private enterprise.

PRIMITIVE DETAIL OF TODAY

Plate 7: On Turning

BY A. J. PENTY

TURNING appears to have been first used in connection with furniture. The earliest example known to me is the Saxon Chair at Warwick. In fact, it is the only example of turning I know of until we come to Elizabethan times, for I cannot recall a single example of Gothic turning. If I am wrong in assuming that turning was not done in the Middle Ages I hope someone will correct me.

Apart, therefore, from Renaissance turning we have very little precedent to go upon; and we are left very much to our own devices to fill the gap which must be filled if the Primitive principle is to be made generally available at the present time. In this connection I have come to the following conclusions as to the principles which would have guided the Primitives had they given their attention to turning.

1: That a baluster should not be partly turned and partly square, but should be turned its entire length except where, for some constructional reason, as happens in furniture, it is convenient to leave the ends square.

2: That as the idea of the entasis was unknown to the Primitives it should not be used. The Norman and Gothic builders did not employ the entasis on their columns, and it is to be assumed that they would not have used it in turning. Indeed, there is evidence supporting this; for in early Renaissance turning the sides are parallel where there is a suggestion of a column.

3: That as the Primitives delighted in simple geometrical ornament such as zigzags, alternating circles, diamonds and squares, etc., it may be assumed that they would have adapted these elements to turning.

4: In Renaissance turning there is a great deal of curvature, as there is in Renaissance mouldings. But as the curves in Primitive mouldings are very flat, it may be assumed that the curves of their turning would also be flat. Coming to the illustrations, Figures A, B, C, and D exhibit simple repeat patterns. Figures E, F, G, and H show them in combination. Though

PLATE 7

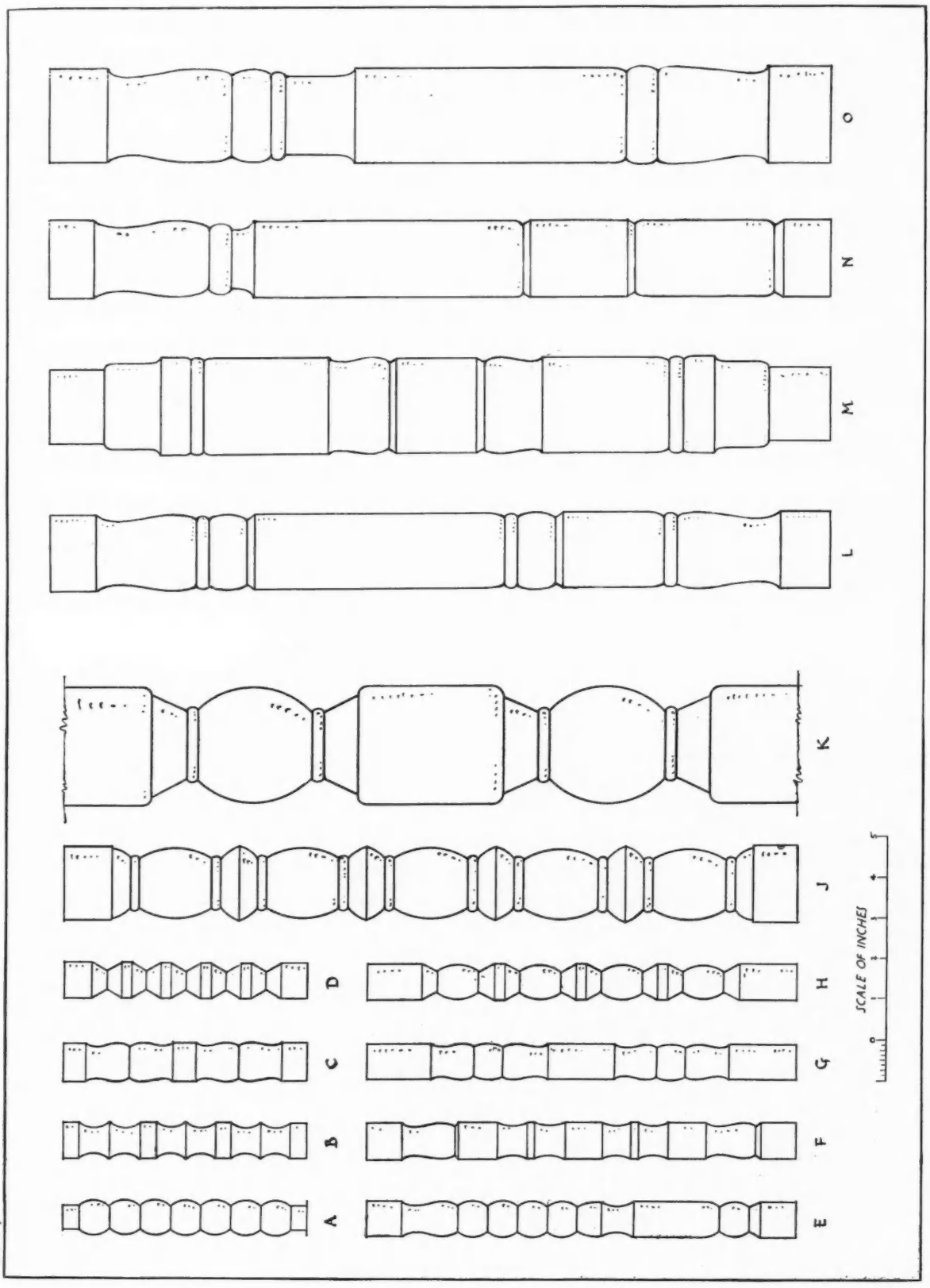


PLATE 7

these simple repeat patterns are to be regarded as primary or fundamental form they yet are only effective when applied to balusters or spindles of small diameters. If they are over an inch or 1½ inch in diameter, as the case may be, they begin to look crude. The consequence is that if repeat patterns are to be used with balusters of a greater diameter some modification is necessary. Figure J shows figure H amended to suit a 2-inch diameter baluster. Figure K shows what happens when it is sought to adapt the idea of a simple repeat pattern to a 3-inch diameter baluster. I am not recommending this design as suitable for a 3-inch diameter baluster. Indeed, I am not quite sure what use could be made of it, but I include it in order to illustrate the principle that any given design presupposes a certain scale, and that if the scale is altered much it will become necessary to recast a design until it is out of all recognition.

The moral appears to be that simple repeat patterns are only suitable for small-scale work, and because of this it is easier to make use of them in furniture and cottage architecture than in work on a larger scale. It is a pity, because these simple repeat patterns are full of freshness and charm; but it appears to be a law of this universe that as the scale of things increases many things precious to us must be sacrificed. Such being the case so far as architecture in general is concerned, it is better to proceed upon a different principle and to regard the baluster, not as a string of beads of various shapes, but as primarily a cylinder. In this case design takes the form of turning shallow mouldings on its face or contrasting cylinders or a combination of both. Figures L, M, N and O will suggest my meaning. In each of these designs I began with the idea of developing a design out of contrasting cylinders, yet the cylinders are not much now in evidence. All the same, it is a good idea to lead off with. It gets one out of the rut and leads the way naturally to other ideas that are more acceptable.

[This series of plates will be published at fortnightly intervals. The previous instalments appeared in our issues for January 2, 16 and 30, and February 13.]

LAW REPORTS

ERECTION OF A SUBSIDY HOUSE

Casbolt v. *Herbert. Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Maugham*

This action, which extended over several days, centred around the alleged faulty erection of a subsidy house in Beech Street, on the Brooklands Estate, at Romford, Essex.

The plaintiff was Mr. James A. Casbolt, of Becontree, Essex, who sued Mr. Walter Herbert, a builder, of Romford, Essex, to recover damages for an alleged breach of agreement to erect a house for the plaintiff in a good and workmanlike manner. The defendant, by his defence, denied the alleged breach and said he made a good job of the house.

Mr. Spent, K.C., for the plaintiff, said his client decided to purchase No. 15 Beech Street from the defendant for £675 freehold, less the subsidy of £75. He paid a deposit of £30 and raised the balance of purchase price on mortgage, the Romford Council lending him £525 grant. He took possession in September 1926, and then found the lavatory blocked up and the staircase hand-rail faulty. Later the boards warped, and the windows were unsatisfactory. There were numerous other defects, culminating with the cement used to keep the brick in position coming away and giving the plaintiff a view of the adjoining house. In the meantime a limited company took over the defendant's premises and they repaired the house. In the May, however, Mr. Rason, of Messrs. C. W. Reeves, Son and Rason, architects and surveyors, who acted for the plaintiff, reported that the house was dangerous, and not capable of being made fit for permanent habitation, and plaintiff moved out. The local council then repaired the house and sold it for £585. Plaintiff lost his deposit and was liable to the second mortgage for £45. In addition he had been put to considerable expense, as well as having to pay the Council another £23.

Plaintiff gave evidence in support of his case, and in cross-examination denied that his boys had slid down the banisters.

Mr. Rason said the house was badly built and not fit for habitation. The tiles could be broken by the hand.

Mr. Henry Smith, an architect and surveyor, gave similar evidence.

Mr. Frederick Geo. Beaumont, L.R.I.B.A., engineer and surveyor to the Romford Urban District Council, said he saw no sign of collapse of the house, though there were superficial cracks in the ceilings and in some of the walls. He had given a certificate to the Council that the house had been completed to his satisfaction.

The defendant, in his evidence, stated that he built seventy-four houses in the neighbourhood of Beech Street, and they were all according to the requirements of the local council and the Ministry of Health. The plaintiff had only complained to him about the banisters. The banisters were loosened by ill-usage. He paid 80s. a thousand for tiles.

His lordship, after hearing all the evidence, gave judgment for the plaintiff for £35 damages, with costs on the County Court scale, saying it was not a High Court case at all. He thought that in order to let plaintiff into the house things were hurried and scamped, but the case that plaintiff had sought to make out, that the house was insanitary and unsafe and unfit for habitation, entirely failed. In all circumstances he thought the house was reasonably well built, but, on the other hand, it was faultily completed, and plaintiff was entitled to £35 damages.

Judgment accordingly.

PURCHASE OF LAND: CLAIM FOR FEES

Greatorex v. *Thompson and Others. King's Bench Division. Before Mr. Justice Branson*

This action concerned a dispute as to the alleged agreement to pay the plaintiffs, Mr. J. A. E. Greatorex and Greatorex Partners, Ltd., architects' agents, of Adam Street, Adelphi, the sum of 800 guineas for work done. Plaintiffs also sought damages for breach of contract. The action was brought on behalf of the plaintiffs by the trustee in bankruptcy against Mr. J. W. Thompson, of Purley, Surrey, Mr. C. T. Haywood, architect, of Duke Street, Adelphi, and Mr. A. Thatcher, a solicitor. Mr. Thompson and Mr. Thatcher denied that Mr. Haywood had any authority to act on their behalf.

The plaintiffs' case was that, in 1923, Mr. Greatorex was negotiating with the South Berks Syndicate, Ltd., for the purchase of 274 acres of land at Sonning, Berks. One of the defendants, Mr. Haywood, got in touch with the plaintiff and said that he and two other gentlemen were anxious to purchase the property, on which Mr. Greatorex had a quasi option. Eventually the defendants purchased the estate direct from the South Berks Syndicate, Ltd. The managing director of the syndicate was to settle all matters of commission with Mr. Greatorex. About July 31, 1923, plaintiff alleged, Mr. Haywood informed the plaintiff that the land had been bought for £25,000, and promised that an agreed fee of 800 guineas should be paid to Mr. Greatorex.

Mr. Haywood denied that there was any agreement as alleged. Alternatively he set up that if there was any

such agreement it was conditional on the estate being developed, and this had not occurred.

His lordship held that there was no contract and plaintiff was, therefore, not entitled to recover the fees claimed. There was here no definite and concluded agreement between the three defendants as to the purchase of the estate, and if concluded, what their respective shares were. He gave judgment for the defendants with costs.

LITERATURE

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE OLD HALL OF LINCOLN'S INN

As Sir John Simpson points out in the introduction to his charmingly produced little monograph, *Some Account of the Old Hall of Lincoln's Inn*, the origins of this, as of the other Inns of Court, are lost in antiquity. In the case of Lincoln's Inn, the authentic records go back to 1422, when the present site was occupied, while the existing buildings date from seventy years later; in fact, from the very year that America was discovered. The hall was altered from time to time, being lengthened by the addition of two new bays in 1624, when a new screen was added, the rough sketch for which was probably made by Inigo Jones, who was at that time engaged on work in the adjoining chapel.

In the eighteenth century the hall was used for the Sessions of the Court of Chancery, and at the end of that century it was altered, probably by the deplorable Wyatt, who slung a heavy plaster vault to the oak roof, and covered the buildings inside and out with abominable plaster.

The work that Sir John Simpson has done, although it involved rebuilding the walls and re-erecting the roof trusses, is essentially repair work, and not "restoration." As he says: "Nothing is new, save the mortar of the walls and such materials as were wanted to repair decay or replace what had been destroyed." The roof trusses must have provided the greatest thrill, for it falls to the lot of few architects to find a fine and quite unsuspected fifteenth-century roof, and to restore it to its original condition.

Among the rubbish in the roof and in the rubble masonry of Wyatt's time were found many things which gave clues to the original work. These included roofing tiles—part of the original crenellation—pieces of window-frames, and, most important of all, part of the original linenfold wainscoting with which the lower part of the hall was panelled. This was used as a walking-way in the roof, but enough remained to show the original scheme, so it has been re-erected and completed by the addition of a reproduction made from old oak, which was offered to the benchers.

Sir John's readable little book, which gives reproductions of old prints and of modern photographs, as well as a plan, pays a deserved tribute to the Inn's craftsmen who worked under his direction, and gives many details which must have been of absorbing interest. All those who care for our national heritage, and more especially those interested in London, owe him their gratitude, both as architect and author.

GRAHAME B. TUBBS

Some Account of the Old Hall of Lincoln's Inn. By Sir John W. Simpson, K.B.E. Dolphin Press, Brighton. Price 8s. 6d. net.

LYCTUS POWDER-POST BEETLES

The ever-present danger of introducing an insect pest when importing timber is exemplified by the presence in furniture woods of certain species of *Lyctus* powder-post beetles. The damage caused by these beetles has assumed serious proportions during the last few years, and the necessity for taking steps to counter this damage led to the investigations the results of which are dealt with in a bulletin just issued by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (Forest Products Research).

The first part of the bulletin describes the life-history and habits of *Lyctus* beetles, with particular reference to the species of timber attacked and the conditions which render timber liable to infestation. The economic results of the attacks of these insects in the industries concerned, and the history of the problem in this country, are then discussed. The control and remedial



The old Hall of Lincoln's Inn in 1805. From a drawing by S. Rawle.
[*From* Some Account of the Old Hall of Lincoln's Inn.]

measures to be taken are dealt with in some detail, and a description of the heat sterilization of infected timber in a kiln, applicable on a commercial scale, is given. Notes are appended on heat sterilization in relation to kiln seasoning, and the relation between the timber vessel size and the liability of timbers to *Lyctus* attack.

The bulletin concludes with four appendices giving further details of the experiments carried out and showing how *Lyctus* damage may be distinguished from other defects caused by insects frequently associated with it.

A. B.

Lyctus Powder-Post Beetles. Bulletin No. 2. Issued by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research: Forest Products Research. H.M. Stationery Office. Price 3s. net.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

LEEDS AND BUILDING CONTROL

The Leeds Corporation Improvements Committee have invited the West Yorkshire Society of Architects to assist them regarding the designs of property erected along arterial roads. At a general meeting of the Society, presided over by Mr. G. H. Foggitt, it was suggested that the Improvements Committee should co-opt a panel, as an experiment for twelve months, to advise the committee, the panel to be formed of the following representatives: One from the Improvements Committee, two from the architectural profession, two from the artistic professions other than that of architecture, and one from Leeds University, sufficient representatives to be elected to provide a quota.

Before this suggestion was reached, Mr. Robert H. Mattocks read a paper on the advisability of control, in which he said that some measure of building control was necessary to eliminate the more obvious eyesores. It was difficult to determine the degree of control, however, because they did not want to put architectural genius into a straight-jacket and prevent buildings from rising above a dull level of mediocre uniformity. Mr. Mattocks outlined the control already exercised in this and many other countries, and asserted that there was something to be said for control on arterial roads even when control was not exercised elsewhere. Control might help to stop the worst type of ribbon development, as those who disliked being dictated to would probably build elsewhere. Control when exercised should be limited to such things as colour of roof coverings and walls, kind of roof material, and scale with reference to adjacent buildings.

Mr. B. R. Grimmond said the simplest way to proceed at the beginning would be to say not what they wanted, but what they would not have.

Mr. E. O. Robinson said there were "atrocities" in the urban and rural areas as well as in the city.

BIRMINGHAM ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

The annual dinner of the Birmingham Architectural Association was held at the Queen's Hotel. Mr. Ernest C. Bewlay was in the chair.

He outlined the efforts the Birmingham Association was making to educate the public in architectural matters, and said it was hoped those efforts would meet with some measure of public support. He regarded their art as imposing great responsibility upon those who practised it and those who employed them, and if between them they could do anything to educate taste, to eliminate tawdriness and vulgarity from many of the cities, to relieve the beautiful countryside from the horrors which were threatening it, they would earn the gratitude of posterity.

Mr. Walter Tapper said if Birmingham's education campaign was successful they would all feel the benefit in unexpected directions. There was one root cause at the bottom of all the anxieties, worries and difficulties which troubled the profession, and that was that the general public, who were or ought to be their clients, were entirely ignorant of architecture. This ignorance of a great and noble art was a lamentable thing. Until the public and the civic authorities throughout the land realized that that art was a vital and important thing in the welfare of the country and the welfare of its people they would not have great architecture.

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY

A North Wales branch of the Liverpool Architectural Society has just been formed. At a special meeting of the society, held at Liverpool, preliminary steps were taken for an alteration of the constitution in order to give the branch representation on the council of the parent body. Mr. Hastwell Grayson explained that the desirability of forming a North Wales branch had been recognized for many years, but one of the difficulties had been that of assembling a scattered membership in a central area. That had now been overcome, as a large number of North Wales architects had their headquarters at Colwyn Bay and Prestatyn. The new branch already had more than fifty members. A resolution to make the necessary alteration in the articles of the society was carried, subject to confirmation at another special meeting.

Mr. T. T. Rees moved an amendment that the matter be deferred and the the article so framed as to preclude North Wales members of the council from voting on matters affecting Liverpool only. The amendment was lost. An illustrated lecture on "Eighteenth-century Architecture of Bath" was given by Mr. Mowbray Green.

OBITUARY

JAMES KENNEDY HUNTER: 1863-1929

We regret to record the death at the age of sixty-six of Mr. James Kennedy Hunter, F.R.I.B.A. Mr. Hunter was for a period in partnership with Mr. James A. Morris, F.R.I.B.A., and afterwards practised on his own account. He was largely engaged on mansion-house work in Scotland, and among public buildings designed by him were Ayr Town Hall, the Pavilion, Ayr Esplanade, and the Ayr County Hospital extension. He was also architect for the restoration of the ancient Church of St. John on Fort Castle, undertaken by the Marquis of Bute. The building dates back to the eleventh century. During 1926-27 he was president of the Glasgow Institute of Architects.

COMPETITION CALENDAR

March 1. The Promoters, the Committee of the Mount School, York, invite architects who are members of the Society of Friends, or those who have at one time attended either the Bootham School or the Mount School at York to submit designs for the proposed new school at the Mount School. Assessor: Mr. G. Mansell Jenkinson, A.R.I.B.A. Premiums: £50, £30, and £20. Latest date for inquiries, March 1, 1929. Latest date for submitting designs, April 24, 1929. Particulars from Dr. C. E. Hodgson, Mount School, York.

March 22. The Royal Institute of British Architects invites architects, students of architecture, and other artists of British nationality to submit designs for a sign to indicate a petrol filling station or garage. Assessors: Mr. Oswald P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A. (chairman); Mr. Oliver Hill, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. Edward Maufe, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. H. P. G. Maule, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. Basil Oliver, F.R.I.B.A. The author of the selected design will receive the sum of £50, and if the design is subsequently adopted for use its author will be required to prepare detailed drawings of the design and to superintend the making of a full-size model, for which a further fee of £50 will be paid. The design will be required to differentiate the class of business carried on, i.e. the sign itself will indicate a filling station for the retail of petroleum spirit and oils, but it is suggested that any additional services provided might be indicated in some way, possibly by means of symbols. There is reason to believe that the petrol and oil companies would like some arrangement made whereby the names of their brands may be displayed. It is suggested that provision should be made for a number of names, but in

any case the space devoted to names should not exceed 10 sq. ft. The design of each competitor is to be contained in one package and is to be sent in, carriage paid, addressed to the Secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects, 9 Conduit Street, W.1, and endorsed "Design for a Sign for a Petrol Filling Station and Garage," not later than March 22, 1929.

March 31. Erection of a monument to the Liberator Bolivar in the City of Quito. The Ecuadorean Minister in Paris and two members of the Sociedad Bolivariana of Quito, residing in Paris, will form a committee to organize and carry out the competition. A jury of four members, composed of experts, artists, and art critics, will judge the works presented. The designs, "Esbozos" (drawings or sketches), "maquettes," etc., which it is desired to present must be forwarded to the Legation of Ecuador, 91 Avenue Wagram, Paris, not later than March 31. The sum of 2,000,000 French francs is available for the erection of the monument. This sum includes the fees of the artist who will carry out the work, either by himself or with others acting under his direction. Honourable mention will be awarded to the authors of the designs adjudged second and third. The decision of the jury will be submitted to the Sociedad Bolivariana of Quito for ratification, prior to the contract with the author of the selected design being signed.

April 30. The Board of the Middlesex Hospital invite competitive designs for the general tiling and picture panel decoration for the children's ward in the new hospital. The donor of the children's ward, Mr. Bernhard Baron, offers a prize of £150, which will be paid to the successful competitor, whose designs will become the property of the Board, but the Board does not bind itself to make use of the designs. The designs, packed flat, must be sent in by midday on Tuesday, April 30, 1929. Particulars from Walter Kewley, House Governor, the Middlesex Hospital, W.1.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL HOUSE: WOODWORK

Sir Frank Baines has issued an interesting statement with regard to the Empire and home-grown woods used in Imperial Chemical House, Millbank, S.W. In the course of this statement he points out that the chairman's room on the sixth floor is panelled throughout with English walnut veneers of a very high quality, such as could scarcely be equalled by any other walnut veneers in the world.

Further remarks made by Sir Frank Baines are as follows: On the second and third floors the conference rooms are panelled throughout with English oak of a quality and character equal to, if not better than, the finest Austrian wainscot oak. The first-floor conference room is panelled throughout with Australian silky oak, a very beautiful wood, the use of which should certainly be extended in this country. The fourth-floor conference room is panelled throughout with Australian black bean, used in a manner to bring out the very striking and beautiful figure of this wood.

Throughout the whole of this vast building, including nearly two and a half miles of corridors and all the rooms except those on the sixth and eighth floors and the specially panelled rooms, the skirtings are made of English sycamore, and it is thought that the use of this wood should be greatly extended.

For very elaborate carvings in the Gibbons manner, English lime-wood has been used throughout for the carved swags and drops in the rooms on the sixth floor.

The very special panelled room on the sixth floor for Lord Reading, one of the directors, has been carried out in Indian laurel, a wood of the most striking beauty, when utilized in a manner to show its unusual figure. This wood, it is thought, has rarely, if ever, been used in this country before.

TRADE NOTES

The British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Company's address in Leeds is now North British Buildings, 29 East Parade, Leeds. Mr. S. Bulmer is in charge of the Roads Department, and is assisted by Mr. C. H. Tilston. Telephone number: Leeds 24469.

A new company has recently been registered to supply electric light fittings, etc. The managing director is Mr. Eric G. V. Alland, who is a designer of decorative lighting schemes for all types of buildings, and is well known to a number of London architects. The company, it is claimed, has an efficient organization able to prepare original designs and submit estimates promptly. Since the company was formed on January 1 this year, they have completed the lighting schemes for two new cinemas in the provinces, and the lighting of the reception room, etc., at the new Grand Hotel buildings. The company trades as Messrs. Allands, Ltd., and the address is 7 Duke Street, Manchester Square, W.1. The chairman of the company is Mr. E. Parkinson, of Messrs. E. Parkinson (London), Ltd., the roofing and tiling contractors.

Following the practice frequently adopted for large buildings, where time and effective combination is essential to progress, to place the responsibility for a number of allied services with one contractor, Messrs. Richard Crittall & Co., Ltd., were entrusted with the installation of the equipment for warming and cooling in Imperial Chemical House, Millbank, S.W., the installation of hot and cold water supply plant, ventilating apparatus, and gas service, and the equipment for the kitchen and restaurant. The warming installation is on the patent panel system. The majority of the panels are cast in the soffits of the concrete floors to form ceiling panels, supplementary panels are embodied in the external walls under windows in the corridors, and some of the parts exposed to frequent air changes, such as entrance halls, have floor panels. Many of the rooms have highly decorated and moulded ceilings. Nevertheless, the panel system was adapted to suit these, and in the refectory and the directors' rooms in particular, where the ceilings are arched, and in the latter case treated with acoustic plaster, a special form of construction has been employed to enable the panel system to be utilized.

Special attention has been paid to the design and manufacture of the kitchen equipment, particularly with a view to securing efficiency in working and a saving of labour in maintenance. For this purpose "Silveroid," a product of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., has been utilized to a large extent. The kitchen equipment comprises refrigerating rooms, ice-cream making plant, pastry making equipment, etc. Electricity is largely used in the most efficient machinery available for washing-up and carrying out the many other processes associated with modern cooking.

NEW INVENTIONS

[The following particulars of new inventions are specially compiled for THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office, All inquiries concerning inventions, patents, and specifications should be addressed to the Editor, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. For copies of the full specifications here enumerated readers should apply to the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.2. The price is 1s. each.]

LATEST PATENT APPLICATIONS

3178. Barnhart, G. E., and Preece, C. H. Composition shingles. January 30.

3473. Chevron, A. Manufacture of building bricks, &c. February 1.

3545. Eccles, W., and Simpoles, Ltd., and Walters, J. C. Tee-square supporting, &c., structure for drawing apparatus. February 2.

3544. Eccles, W., and Simpoles, Ltd., and Walters, J. C. Drawing-desks. February 2.

3464. Salmon, H. Expanded metal sheet. February 1.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED

304878. Groenou, A. B. Van. Cupboards and the like.

304894. Roberts, E. W., and Temple, J. E. Construction of reinforced-concrete floors.

304936. Planet Foundry Co., Ltd., and Learmouth, C. R., and Learmouth, E. F. Combination grates.

304942. Krause, L. Appliance for spraying mortar or the like.

292109. Baude, J. Sectional iron members for use in connection with metal structures and the like.

ABSTRACT PUBLISHED

302487. Tooth, L. F., 34 Redbridge Lane, Wanstead, London. Fireplaces; flues.

THE "HEAVY" INDUSTRIES FAIR

Always under one continuous roof, the British Industries Fair in Birmingham is this year for the first time one single building, approximately 11 acres in extent. Not only have the five large exhibition halls occupied by the heavy section been thrown into one, with the removal of all passages and dividing walls, but lateral extensions, stage by stage, have all along been made, the area now taken up by the Birmingham section having grown to four times its size in as many years.

These improvements and extensions, systematically carried out at a capital charge of about £30,000 a year, have made it possible this year to arrange the whole of the exhibits in symmetrical lines throughout the length and breadth of the fair. Parallel avenues a third of a mile long stretch from one end of the building to the other; they are intersected by similar avenues across the fair. There are nearly four miles of gangways. The exhibition remains open until March 1.

Following is a brief schedule of some of the principal exhibits:

ROBERT ADAMS, LONDON

"Victor" specialities, including new patent improved types of the "Victor" door spring hinges and patent spring sash balances, dispensing with cords, weights and pulleys, for double-hung sashes. Patent "Victor X-it" panic bolts, of which specimens are shown in brass, bronze, and white metal, and in various finishes.

ADAMSEZ, LTD., SCOTSWOOD-ON-TYNE AND LONDON

Lavatory basins, closet sets, urinals, sewage disposal plants, and sanitary fittings.

D. ANDERSON & SON, LTD., MANCHESTER

"Red-Hand" roofings, lining felts, dampcourses, etc., "Bondex" plastic compound, "Siderosthen" anti-corrosive paint, and "Sidol" wood preservative.

BOULTON & PAUL, LTD., NORWICH

Fencing and gates, "Boulton" water elevators for hand or power; self-oiling pumps, belt or electrically driven; centrifugal pumps, engine driven; "Electrolite" lighting plants, timber frame buildings, and joinery for home or export.

BRAITHWAITE & CO. (ENGINEERS), LTD., LONDON

Models and photographs of tanks, towers, transmission towers, pontoons, tunnel linings, pipe lines, sleepers, bridges, jetties, screw piles, screw cylinders, bridge piers, monolith shoes, troughing, steel buildings, gutters, mine tubs and concrete piles.

THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL GAS ASSOCIATION, LONDON

This exhibit indicates the general effect of treating coal, not as a fuel, but as a raw material, in a scientific way whereby the by-products stored in it by Nature are made available for the benefit of mankind.

BRITISH ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

An inquiry bureau regarding the electrical industry generally.

THE BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON CO., LTD., RUGBY

Electric motors, control gear, switchgear, etc. "Mazda" lamps are exhibited in conjunction with lighting fittings for industrial and domestic use, and a display is given of B.T.H. radio apparatus.

CABLE MAKERS' ASSOCIATION, LONDON

This is a joint exhibit prepared by the members of the Cable Makers' Association, and is intended to be generally representative of the various types of cables used in electric light and power installation. These include rubber insulated cables with various metallic and non-metallic protective coverings, in single core, concentric and multicore types. Special systems of wiring for houses, both in conduit and protected surface wiring systems, are shown.

CARRON COMPANY, STIRLINGSHIRE

Cooking ranges, fireplaces in various forms, and general castings; cooking apparatus for coal, steam, gas, and electricity; gas and electric cooking and heating appliances.

CELLACTITE & BRITISH URALITE, LTD., LONDON

"Urastone" non-corrosible flue pipes and fittings are exhibited by the manufacturers. Also Asbestone gas fire surrounds. Other features are Cellactite corrugated roofing sheets and Uralite fireproof sheeting.

THE EDISON SWAN ELECTRIC CO., LTD., LONDON

Royal "Ediswan" electric lamps, electrical lighting accessories, domestic appliances and heating apparatus, swan cables, accumulators for house lighting and wireless, starter batteries, dry cells, meters, and decorative fixtures.

THE EXPANDED METAL CO., LTD., LONDON

"Servarising" treatment of metal articles to protect them from oxidation (scaling) at high temperatures. The process is claimed to be suitable for heat treatment appliances, oil engine parts and furnace fittings.

FESTINIOG SLATE QUARRIES ASSOCIATION, PORTMADOC

The association are manufacturers and sole producers of Festiniog blue-grey slates from the mines and quarries, Festiniog, North Wales.

THOS. FIRTH & SONS, LTD., SHEFFIELD

A wide range of products made from Firth stainless and "Staybrite" steels. Applications shown include polished sheets, tubes, wire, foil, sections, castings, forgings, fittings, utensils, etc. The range of finished articles made by users of Firth stainless steels cover the whole gamut of engineering, industrial, and domestic applications.

A. D. FOULKES, LTD., BIRMINGHAM

Plumbers' brasswork comprising water fittings for bath, lavatory, laboratory and fire appliances, etc., in yellow and other metals; and steam fittings for all gas and copper pipe circulations in gunmetal.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., LTD., LONDON

Electrical apparatus; "Osram" lamps and valves; Witton generating plant; industrial motors and switchgear; "Magnet" industrial and domestic cooking and heating appliances, wiring systems and "Bakelite" accessories; "Gecophone" wireless apparatus; "Pirelli" general wire and cables; Fraser and Chalmers' turbines and mining machinery.

HAILWOOD & ACKROYD, LTD., MORLEY, LEEDS

Glassware—illuminating, clear, opal and satin finish, table and ornamental, heat resisting, decorated table, and illuminating.

G. A. HARVEY & CO. (LONDON), LTD.

Perforated metals, woven wire, all meshes and gauges; sheet metal and plate work, ventilators, chimneys, steel piping and gutters, ornamental radiator guards, pipe covers, grilles and ventilating panels.

HENRY HOPE & SONS, LTD., SMETHWICK, BIRMINGHAM

Windows and doors in steel or bronze, standard steel windows, "lok'd" bar sash for factories, warehouses, etc., patent glass roofing for railway stations, power-houses, etc., and gearing for opening all types of windows or roof lights, hand or electrically controlled.

ARCHIBALD KENRICK & SONS, LTD., WEST BROMWICH

Aluminium hollow-ware, baths (enamelled cast iron), household ironmongery, kitchen utensils, laundry irons, ranges and stoves (cast iron), wickless oil stoves, hot brass die pressings and flushing cisterns.

THE KLEINE PATENT FIRE-RESISTING FLOORING SYNDICATE, LTD., LONDON

Kleine Patent Fire Resisting Floors. Over 2½ million square yards, it is claimed, have been built in the United Kingdom. "Duromit" surface floor is also shown.

THE LEEDS FIRECLAY CO., LTD., WORTLEY, LEEDS

Burmantofts faience and terra-cotta displayed by constructional features embodying the various types and new colours. Leeds fireclay glazed bricks and tiles; specimens of fireclay sanitary ware suitable for hospitals, factories, schools, public buildings and houses.

METRO-VICK SUPPLIES, LTD., LONDON

Modern domestic electric appliances, including the latest designs in electric fittings and glassware, fires, cookers, washers, vacuum cleaners, electric lamps, fans, irons and kettles, and wiring accessories.

NAYLOR BROTHERS (LONDON), LTD., SLOUGH, BUCKS.

Every variety of finish for household, commercial and factory use, including the following: "Suwidec" one-coat oak and "Red Label" oak varnishes, "S.E.G." gloss paint, super matt flat oil paint, "Nayrodec" water paint, enamels, "Fastain" varnish and stain for floors, and brushing "Belco," a cellulose finish for home uses.

PARCEDOORS, LTD., BRIGHTON

The new model "A1" all-metal Parcedoor tradesman's delivery hatch can be fitted to any door or built into the wall. It will take three separate deliveries without attention from the householder.

PARKER, WINDER & ACHURCH, LTD., AND THE EAGLE RANGE & GRATE CO., BIRMINGHAM

Coal cooking and heating apparatus claimed to combine every possible improvement making for efficiency and economy in fuel, combination grates and ranges, interior grates, etc.

PEARSON-PAGE CO., LTD., BIRMINGHAM AND LONDON

Andirons, bells and brackets, electric brackets, bedroom door knockers, candelabra, grates, and wall brackets.

PILKINGTON BROTHERS, LTD., ST. HELENS

British polished plate glass, sheet glass, wired glass, Georgian wired glass, figured rolled glass, rough-cast double-rolled glass, and miscellaneous glass articles.

THE POWELL DUFFRYN STEAM COAL CO., LTD., CARDIFF

"Presotim" antiseptic wood preservative manufactured in two qualities—interior and exterior—and in a wide range of fast colours. Both qualities can be varnished, and the former can also be treated with wax polish or French polish.

RADIATION, LTD., ASTON, BIRMINGHAM

Gas-heated hot-water appliances of all descriptions for baths, lavatories, sinks, etc. for independent use or in combination with existing coal-fired systems. Gas-heated apparatus specially designed for housing schemes, including cookers, fires, geysers, etc., developed to meet the needs of the present-day type of house.

THE RUBEROID CO., LTD., LONDON

Flexible bitumen roofings for every type of roof and building. Suitable for use in any climate. Roofing for railway coaches; covering for ships' decks; bitumen damp-courses—woven base, fibre base, and lead lined; insulating paper, paints, and tape.

RUSTON & HORNSBY, LTD., LINCOLN

Ruston cold starting oil engines of the horizontal and vertical types, run on the cheapest fuel oils. Ruston No. 4 excavator fitted with back-acting trenching equipment, bucket capacity half cubic yard.

THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LTD., LONDON

Duresco water-paint petrifying liquid, hard gloss paints, silicate paints, varnishes, polishes, stains, enamels, japans, anti-corrosive paints, and all decorators' materials.

TEN TEST FIBRE BOARD COMPANY

Ten Test solid insulating building board, manufactured from select spruce fibre, is tough, strong, and of light weight without lamination. It is claimed to be an excellent sound deadener, and proof against condensation and dry-rot, and the incursion of insects.

TURNER BROTHERS ASBESTOS CO., LTD., ROCHDALE

"Sindanyo" insulating and arc-resisting boards: "ebony" for switchboard panels, insulating panels and bases of every variety; "natural" for arc-shields, safety barriers, etc.

THE WATEREX CO., LTD., AND WATCO, LTD., LONDON

Waterex waterproofing for brick, stone, and concrete surfaces for use above and below ground against rain and water pressure. Preservatives for wood and concrete.

HENRY WIGGIN & CO., LTD., BIRMINGHAM

"Brightray," a nickel-chromium alloy for electric furnaces, grills, ovens, cookers, etc. "Glowray," a nickel-chromium iron alloy for temperatures not exceeding 850° C. Pure nickel anodes for nickel-plating manufactured from "Mond" nickel is guaranteed 99 to 100 per cent. purity.

YOUNG, OSMOND & YOUNG, LTD., LONDON

The "Unity" tubular electric heating for the heating of all buildings.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. Frank T. Winter, A.R.I.B.A., has moved to 7 John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. Telephone: Temple Bar 8656.

Mr. C. Donald Allderidge, A.R.I.B.A., has moved his offices to Brian Chambers, 101 Alfred Gelder Street, Hull. Telephone: Central 4649.

The time for the submission of claims by persons wishing to secure rate-relief on industrial and transport premises has been extended by an amending order of the Ministry of Health so as to enable claims to be submitted before April 1. To facilitate completion of the lists any claims not yet submitted should be sent in without delay to the Rating Authority (Borough, Urban or Rural District Council), from whom forms of claim may be obtained.

THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

Following are the names of the proprietors, architects, contractors, and some of the sub-contractors for Beaver House, E.C., illustrated on pages 348 to 351, and Archer's service station, Birmingham, on pages 352 to 354.

Beaver House, Great Trinity Lane, Little Trinity Lane and Garlick Hill, E.C.4. Proprietors, Hudson's Bay Company; architects, Messrs. Williams and Cox, FF.R.I.B.A.; general contractors, Messrs. Trollope and Colls, Ltd., who also executed the stonework and decorative plaster; general foreman, Mr. Hutchinson. Sub-contractors: B. Goodman, Ltd., demolition; Thos. Faldo & Co., asphalt; Thos. Lawrence and Sons, Ltd., bricks; A. D. Dawnay and Sons, Ltd., and David Colville and Sons, Ltd., structural steel; Roberts, Adlard & Co., slates; J. L. Emms, cast lead; Jno. Jones & Co., steelcrete floors; R. Crittall & Co., Ltd., central heating and ventilation; J. and E. Hall, Ltd., cold storage and cooling apparatus; Higgs and Hill, Ltd., Electrical Department, and Leo Sunderland & Co., electric wiring; Osler and Faraday, Ltd., electric light fixtures; Carter & Co., London, Ltd., sanitary fittings and tiling; James Gibbons, Ltd., door furniture; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., casements; Arthur L. Gibson & Co., Ltd., rolling shutters; Morris-Singer, Ltd., metalwork; Express Lift Co., lifts; C. Isler & Co., Ltd., water supply; J. H. Sankey and Son, Ltd., Moler Fosalsil partitions.

Archer's service station, garage, and café, Stratford Road, Monkspath, Shirley Birmingham. Proprietor, Mr. W. B. Archer; architect, Mr. Marcus O. Type, A.R.I.B.A.; general contractors, Messrs. W. B. and F. T. Archer, who were also responsible for the demolition, excavation, foundations, damp-courses, concrete blocks, reinforced concrete, plumbing, plaster, joinery, shop fittings, office fittings, cloakroom fittings, and artificial stone in Grano faced with Atlas White cement; clerk of works, Mr. W. B. Archer; general foreman, Mr. W. Dark. Sub-contractors: Wilfred Robbins, Ltd., structural steel; Bell's asbestos "Big-Six" corrugated roofings; Standard Patent Glazing Co., Ltd., patent glazing; John Wright & Co., gas cookers in café; Harrison and Searle, Ltd., electric wiring and electric light fixtures; Walker and Worsey, Ltd., door and window furniture; West Bromwich Casement Co., Ltd., casements; Panicali Bros., decorative plaster; Frigidaire, Ltd., refrigerating installation. The whole of outside of the buildings was completed in "Atlas White" cement.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

The BARNSLEY Corporation Housing Committee has considered tenders received for the erection of fifty-two three-bedroom houses at Burton Grange, and recommends that they be erected by direct labour at a total cost of £15,405.

*

Messrs. W. J. Hole, builders, Bournville, have acquired land at the corner of Linden Road and Franklin Road, BIRMINGHAM, for the erection of houses.

*

Plans passed by the EAST HAM Corporation: Twenty-three houses, Charlemont Road, for Mr. E. Ling Cooper; twenty-eight houses, new roads off Johnstone Road, for Mr. E. Ling Cooper; twenty-nine houses, High Street South, and White Horse Road, for Mr. J. W. Lohden; six houses and shops, High Street South, for Mr. J. W. Lohden; alterations, 323-25 Barking Road, for Messrs. C. W. Streamer and Sons; alterations, 47 High Street, for Mr. G. H. Wood; alterations, United Services Club, High Street North, for Mr. W. T. Markham (Sec.); garages, Browning Road, for Mr. G. Rand; garages, Lonsdale Avenue, for Mr. J. D. McLachlan; additions, 349-51 Bark Road, for Mr. J. D. McLachlan; additions, 220 High Street, for Messrs. Clarior, Ltd.; store, Marlborough Road, for Messrs. H. C. Horswill, Ltd.; nine garages, Southend Road, for Mrs. A. M. Ablitt; office and twenty-six garages, Woodgrange Station, Romford Road, for Messrs. H. C. Drew and Son; additions, 90-96 High Street North, for the Eastern Furnishing Co.

*

Plans passed by the FINCHLEY U.D.C.: Ten houses, Essex Park, for Mr. A. Ibbetson; five houses, Grey Close, Hampstead Garden Suburb, for Mr. W. S. Gibson; sisters' refectory, Nazareth House, East End Road, for the Very Rev. the Mother General; seventeen garages, between North Circular Road and Green Lane, for the West Streatham Building Co.; four houses, Gordon Road, for Mr. W. A. Peake; offices, Woodside Grove, for Messrs. Chapman and Sons; alterations and additions, High Road, Whetstone, for Messrs. Oliver Bros.; additions, 123-25 High Road, for Mr. J. Luck; twenty-one garages, High Road, Whetstone, for Messrs. Harries Hire Service Garage; seven houses, St. Margaret's Avenue, for Messrs. R. F. Peachey and Son; rebuilding, 4 Park Parade, Great North Road, for Messrs. Lilley and Skinner; three cottages, Coleridge Road, for the Barnet District Gas and Water Co.; alteration to factory, Gruneisen Road, for the Direct Supply Aerated Water Co., Ltd.; alterations and additions, 63-67 High Street, for the International Tea Co.'s Stores, Ltd.; two houses, 54-56 Leopold Road, for Mr. W. A. Taylor; two houses, Rasper Road, for Mr. F. D. Evans.

The BERMONDSEY B.C. has prepared a scheme for the improvement of the Rotherhithe Street (West) unhealthy area, by the erection of 340 cottages, flats, etc., at an estimated cost of £234,750.

*

Plans passed by the COULSDON U.D.C.: Bungalow, Marlpit Lane, for Mr. Cremonini; new streets and sewers, Mitchley Wood estate, for the Mitchley Wood Estate, Ltd.; eighteen houses, The Vale, Coulsdon, for Mr. Thomas and Son; sixteen houses, Stumps Lane, Whyteleafe, for Mr. E. O'Sullivan, Ltd.

*

The HERTS Education Committee has purchased land at Manland Common, HARPENDEN, for the erection of an elementary school.

*

Plans passed by the GRAVESEND Corporation: Six houses, Whitehall Road, for Mr. C. A. Reid; three houses, Milton Avenue, for Messrs. R. Hopkins and Sons; two houses, Malvena Avenue, for Messrs. W. T. Dumbrill and Sons; alterations, 43 Stone Street, for Messrs. Burvill and Steen; alterations, 144 and 146 Wrotham Road, for Mr. T. Bennett; reconstruction of "Foresters' Arms," for Messrs. Charrington & Co., Ltd.; store shed, Central Station Approach, for Messrs. R. Hopkins and Sons; furniture store, Windmill Street, for Mr. S. N. Bourgein; two houses, Old Road East, for Messrs. R. Hopkins and Sons; two houses, Cecil Road, for Mr. W. Gould; eight houses, Ridgeway Avenue, for Mr. G. E. Clay; alterations, 179-181 Parrock Street, for Messrs. Porter, Putt and Fletcher; renovations, Canal Basin, for Messrs. Doust & Co.; additions, off-licence, Arthur Street, for Messrs. Style and Winch, Ltd.; nine houses, Ridgeway Avenue, for Messrs. W. E. and H. E. Thomas, Ltd.; five shops, Swan Yard, for Mr. R. J. Gates.

*

Plans passed by the MANCHESTER Corporation: Conversion of dance hall into cinema, Rochdale Road and Oak Bank, Harpurhey; cinema and five shops, Rochdale Road, Victoria Avenue, Blackley; cabinet works, Church Street, Cheetham; shop, offices, and workrooms, Oldham Street, Girton Street, and Short Street; eight shops and houses, Burnage Lane, Burnage; fifteen houses, Kingsway, Burnage; eighty-two houses, Nell Lane and town planning road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy; additions to works, Mount Road, Levenshulme; warehouse and bleaching croft, Collyhurst Road, Collyhurst; extensions to cabinet works, Church Street, Cheetham; four shops and houses, Moston Lane, Moston; social hall, Sherborne Street, Cheetham; fifteen houses, Kingsway and Homestead Crescent, Didsbury; eight houses and shops, Burnage Lane, Burnage; ten shops and houses, Slade Lane and Crowcroft Road, Rusholme.

Mr. G. J. Cawthorne has purchased a building site from the L.C.C. at the corner of Tufton Street and Romney Street, WESTMINSTER.

*

The L.C.C. is to erect a nurses' home at Long Grove Asylum, EPSOM, at a cost of £24,550.

*

The L.C.C. is to develop the Barking section of the BECONTREE estate. A layout plan has been prepared showing 1,151 houses at a cost of £610,000.

*

Plans passed by the BARKING U.D.C.: New Congregational Church, Upney Lane; extensions to factory, for Messrs. W. Warne & Co., Ltd.; twenty-three houses, Ventnor Gardens, for Mr. J. Ranson; offices, Creeksmouth, for Lawes Chemical Manure Co., Ltd.

*

Plans passed by the BEDFORD Corporation: Shop, Castle Road, for Mr. E. H. C. Inskip; alterations, 47 Tavistock Street, for Mr. W. B. Stonebridge; five houses and four garages, Richmond and Devon Roads, for Mr. F. D. Pryer; six houses, Goldington Road, for Messrs. H. Young and Son; additions, 2 Woburn Road, for Mr. W. E. G. Hull; house, Chaucer Road, for Mr. E. H. C. Inskip; additions, Primitive Methodist Church, Hassett Street, for the trustees.

*

Plans passed by the STOKE-ON-TRENT Corporation: House, Etruria Road, for Mr. W. H. Mills; two houses, The Avenue, for Messrs. Hollins and Jones; offices, Etna Works, Duke Street, Fenton, for Messrs. W. H. Barker and Son; workshop, York Street, Basford, for Mr. J. Barratt; alterations, old police station, Market Street, Fenton, for Mr. A. Wooliscroft; showroom, store, and garage, Sutherland Road, Longton, for Mr. H. Irving; two houses, Linley Road, Hartshill, for Mr. G. L. Jones; seven houses, Waterloo Road, Hartshill, for Messrs. Holloway & Co.; three houses, Daintry Street, for Messrs. Holloway & Co.; two houses, Newcastle Lane, Penkhull, for Mr. B. Miles; six houses, Osbourne Road, Hartshill, for Mr. Summerfield; eight houses, Leek Road, Abbey Hulton, for Messrs. Ball and Robinson; twelve houses, Victoria Avenue, Shelton, for Messrs. Nixon and Beckett; additions, Longton Farm, for Stafford Coal and Iron Co.; shops, café, and dance hall, Church Street, for Stoke-on-Trent Finance Co.; operating theatre, Royal Infirmary, Princess Road, Hartshill, for governors.

*

The LAMBETH borough engineer has prepared a preliminary layout plan of the Newburn Street site, providing for the construction of twelve flats of three rooms, and twenty-four flats of two rooms.

The Board of Education has approved plans for four new elementary schools on the L.C.C. St. Helier housing estate, MERTON.

★

The BIRMINGHAM Corporation has obtained a site in Westley Road, Acock's Green, for the erection of a branch library.

★

The BIRMINGHAM Corporation has obtained a site in Church Road, Yardley, for the erection of a branch bank.

★

The Herts Education Committee has acquired a site in New Town, HATFIELD, for the erection of an elementary school.

★

The MANCHESTER Education Committee has obtained sanction to borrow £12,000 for the erection of a school for defectives at Gorton.

★

Mr. Frederick Holmes is to erect houses, shops and business premises at the junction of Stonegate Road and Green Road, LEEDS.

★

The LEEDS Corporation has acquired nine acres of land on the Southfield estate Burley, for a rehousing scheme.

★

Plans passed by the SWANSEA Corporation: Rebuilding, 5 Woodfield Street, Morriston, for Mr. W. Hunt; house and shop, Zouch Street, for Mr. Wm. Padfield; additions, 194 Neath Road, for Mr. T. Dix; additions, York Street, for Messrs. Jenkins Motors, Ltd.; boiler-house, Llangyfelach Road, for the trustees of Caersalem Newydd Baptist Church; two houses, Waun Road, Morriston, for Messrs. Thomas and Jones; two houses, Zouch Street, for Mr. J. Jevell; two houses, Carmarthen Road, and three houses, Middle Road, Gendros, for Mr. E. Thomas; five houses, Pennard Street, for Messrs. Weaver Bros.; six houses, Manor Road, for Mr. I. J. Aubrey; two shops, Eversley Road, for Mr. G. Rott; four houses, Station Road, Cockett, for Mr. G. Cann; six houses, Gorse Road, Cockett, for Mr. Syd. Davies; two houses, Teilo Crescent, Mayhill, for Mr. T. J. R. Gibbs; twenty-two houses, off Llangyfelach Road, Treboeth, for Mr. J. Williams; eleven houses, Cory Street, Sketty, for Mr. A. E. Wright.

★

Plans passed by the WESTMINSTER City Council: Alterations and additions, 19-21 Palace Street, for Mr. Percy C. Boddy; additions, Royalty Theatre, Dean Street, for Mr. R. Cromie; shops and flats, West Chapel Street and Market Mews, for Mr. S. Burgoine; alterations, 81 New Bond Street, for Mr. W. B. Binne; alterations, London Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus, for Mr. G. T. Coote.

★

The LEICESTERSHIRE County Council has decided to erect a new hospital at Markfield, at a cost of £106,500.

The L.C.C. Education Committee has prepared plans for the erection of two nursery schools, one on the Columbia Market site, BETHNAL GREEN, and the other on the Old Church Road site, STEPNEY.

★

Plans passed by the SMETHWICK Corporation: Eight garages, Anderson Road, for Messrs. Cranmore Bros.; six houses, Marion Road, for Mr. S. W. Lloyd; cinema, Bearwood Road, for Mr. E. Hewitson.

★

At a meeting of the HULL Corporation Housing Committee the city architect submitted a layout plan of the 226 houses to be erected on the extension of the North Hull estate, and reported that he proposed to advertise the contracts in two sections of 108 and 118 houses respectively. The layout plan was approved.

★

Plans passed by the PURLEY Council: Two houses and garages, Purley Bury Avenue, for Mr. W. J. Frewing; house, Woodcote Park Avenue, for Mr. T. B. Smith; house and garage, Downlands Road, for Mr. Chas. Wootton; house, Smitham Downs Road, for Mr. S. Vaughan; house, Hartley Down, for Mr. G. T. Fox; house and garage, Brancaster Lane, for Mr. W. J. Frewing; five houses and garages, Hartley Down, for Messrs. E. Best & Co.; bungalow, road off Old Lodge Lane, for Mr. F. Betts; four houses, Riddlesdown Road, for Messrs. E. T. Brown and Son.

★

DUDLEY is to be provided with a garden city to relieve the present housing congestion, and the total cost of the scheme will involve an expenditure of about £750,000. As a beginning, the corporation propose to erect 550 houses and to let or sell other land for development by private enterprise. Tenders are being invited for houses in groups of 100, and the initial scheme, together with the roadways, is estimated to cost £250,000. Open spaces, parks, and shopping centres have been arranged for, and the laying out of the estate has been placed in the hands of experts. The chief roadway will connect Dudley with the great arterial thoroughfare between Birmingham and Wolverhampton, and will cost about £50,000.

★

The Ministry of Health has sanctioned the FILEY Council's application to the borrowing of £31,200 for housing purposes.

★

The demolition of the wooden huts in Piccadilly, MANCHESTER, which at present serve as a reference library, is to begin in June, and in their place will arise the new City Art Gallery, to replace the present building in Mosley Street. The scheme, it is estimated, will cost £300,000.

★

The LEICESTER Housing Committee intend to build 750 more houses at Braunstone during the coming financial year.

At a recent meeting of the CONISBOROUGH Urban Council the clerk was instructed to take the necessary steps to borrow £10,000 for the erection by direct labour of twenty-two houses on the Gaylands estate.

★

The Housing Committee of the SHEFFIELD B.C. recommend that negotiations be entered into with the owners of land in South Street, Kimberworth, for the erection of approximately seventy houses.

★

The Housing Committee of WOLVERHAMPTON is considering the erection of 150 two-bedroom houses.

★

At a meeting of the BRANSTON Rural District Council it was decided to build a further eighty-six houses, and to allow the surveyor £1 per house.

★

The NEWCASTLE Council has decided to build a new city hall.

★

Plans passed by the EASTBOURNE Corporation: Alterations, Wannock Road, for the Eastbourne Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd.; alterations, 48 Pevensey Road, for Messrs G. Bainbridge and Sons; house, Park Avenue, Hampden Park, for Mr. A. E. Bailey (architect); additions, Creamice Works, Lottbridge Drive, for Messrs. P. D. Stonham and Son (architects); additions, Saffrons House, Saffrons Road, for Messrs. G. Bainbridge and Sons; two houses, King's Drive, for Mr. C. Ford (architect); four houses, Milton Road, for Messrs. Weller and Seymour; garages, Milton Road, for Messrs. W. Llewellyn and Sons, Ltd.; alterations, San Remo, Royal Parade, for Mr. A. Ford (architect); alterations and additions, Star Brewery, Star Road, for Mr. A. Ford (architect); two houses, Milton Crescent, for Mr. D. Wood (architect); shop, Terminus Road, for Messrs. G. Bainbridge and Sons; hall, Trinity Place, for Mr. F. G. Cooke (architect), on behalf of the Conservative Unionist Association; garages, East Dean Road, for A.Ford (architect); alterations and additions, Burlington Hotel, Grand Parade, for Messrs. P. D. Stonham and Son (architects); shop and showrooms, Station Street, for Mr. A Ford (architect); garage, flats, and offices, Seaside, for Messrs. P. D. Stonham and Son (architects); alterations, Bentley's Corner, junction South Street and Cornfield Road, for Messrs. P. D. Stonham and Son (architects), on behalf of Messrs. Bentley's, Ltd.

★

The Wisbech Corporation and the Isle of Ely C.C. have now agreed upon a scheme for the erection of a new bridge at WISBECH at a cost of £13,000.

★

The Hampshire Education Committee has passed a revised estimate of £15,700 for the erection of a senior mixed school at COWPLAIN.

RATES OF WAGES

The initial letter opposite each entry indicates the grade under the Ministry of Labour schedule. The district is that to which the borough is assigned in the same schedule. Column I gives the rates for craftsmen; Column II for labourers; the rate for craftsmen working at trades in which a separate rate maintains is given in a footnote. The table is a selection only. Particulars for lesser localities not included may be obtained upon application in writing.

			I	II
			s. d.	s. d.
A_1	ABERDARE	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_1	Abergavenny	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B	Abingdon ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Accrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Addlestone	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Adlington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Airdrie ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
C	Aldeburgh	E. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Altrincham	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Appleby ..	N.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Atherstone	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Aylesbury ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B_2	BANBURY ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bangor ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Barnard Castle	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barnsley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Barnstaple	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Barrow ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barry ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Basingstoke	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
B	Bath ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Batley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Bedford ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Berwick-on-Tweed	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Bewdley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	Bicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Birkenhead	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A	Birmingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bishop Auckland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackburn	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackpool	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blyth ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Bognor ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Bolton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Boston ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Bournemouth	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Bovey Tracey	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Bradford ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Brentwood ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Bridgend ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Bridgwater	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_1	Bridlington	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Brighouse ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Brighton ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Bristol ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Brixham ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Bromsgrove	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
C	Bromyard ..	Mid. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Burnley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burslem ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burton-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bury ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Buxton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	CAMBRIDGE	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Canterbury	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Cardiff ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Carlisle ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Carmarthen	S. Wales & M.	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Carnarvon	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Carnforth ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Castleford	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Chatham ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Chelmsford	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Cheltenham	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Chester ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Chesterfield	Mid. Counties	*1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Chichester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Chorley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Cirencester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Clitheroe ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Clydebank	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Coalville ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Colchester ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Colne ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Colwyn Bay	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Consett ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Conway ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Coventry ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Crewe ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Cumberland		1 6	1 1½
A	DARLINGTON	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Darwen ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Deal ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Denbigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Derby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Dewsbury	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Didcot ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Doncaster	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Dorchester	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Driffield ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Droitwich	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Dudley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Dundee ..	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Durham ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	EASTBOURNE	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Ebbw Vale	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Edinburgh	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	E. Glamorganshire & Monmouthshire	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Exeter ..	S.W. Counties	*1 6½	1 2
B_2	Exmouth ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	FELIXSTOWE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Filey ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A	Fleetwood ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Folkestone	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Frodsham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Frome ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	GATESHEAD	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Gillingham	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Gloucester	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Goole ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Gosport ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Grantham	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Gravesend	S. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Greenock ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Grimsby ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Guildford ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	HALIFAX	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hanley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Harrogate	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hartlepools	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Harwich ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Hastings ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Hatfield ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Hereford ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Hertford ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Heysham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Howden ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Huddersfield	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hull ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	ILKLEY ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Immingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Ipswich ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Isle of Wight	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	JARROW ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	KEIGHLEY	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Kendal ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Keswick ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Kettering ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	King's Lynn	E. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	LANCASTER	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Leamington	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Leeds ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leek ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Lewes ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Lichfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lincoln ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Liverpool ..	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A_2	Llandudno	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Llanelly ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	London (12 miles radius)		1 9	1 4
	Do. (12-15 miles radius)		1 8½	1 3½
A	Long Eaton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Loughborough	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Luton ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Lytham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	MACCLESFIELD	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Maidstone	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Malvern ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Manchester	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Mansfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Margate ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Matlock ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Merthyr ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Middlesbrough	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Middlewich	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Minehead ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Monmouth	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	S. and E. Glamorganshire			
	Morecambe	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	NANTWICH	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Neath ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nelson ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newcastle ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newport ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Normanton	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Northampton	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	North Staffs.	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	North Shields	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Norwich ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Nottingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nuneaton ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	OAKHAM ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Oldham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Oswestry ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Oxford ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	PAISLEY ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Pembroke	S. Wales & M.	1 4	1 0
A	Perth ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Peterborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Plymouth	S.W. Counties	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Pontefract	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Pontypridd	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Portsmouth	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Preston ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	QUEENSFERRY	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	READING	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Reigate ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Retford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Rhondda Valley	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Ripon ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A	Rochdale ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Rochester ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Ruabon ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Rugby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Rugeley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Runcorn ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	ST. ALBANS	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	St. Helens ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Salisbury ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_1	Scarborough	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Scunthorpe	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Sheffield ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Shipley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Shrewsbury	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Skipton ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Slough ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Solihull ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	South'pton	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Southend-on-Sea	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Southport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	S. Shields ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Stafford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Stockport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stockton-on-Tees	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stoke-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Stroud ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Sunderland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swadlincote	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swansea ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B	Swindon ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	TAMWORTH	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Taunton ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Teeside Dist.	N.E. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Teignmouth	S.W. Coast	1 5½	1 1½
A	Todmorden	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Torquay ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
C	Truro ..	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
B_1	Tunbridge Wells	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Tunstall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Tyne District	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	WAKEFIELD	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Walsall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Warrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Warwick ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Wellingborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Weston-s-Mare	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Whitby ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Widnes ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Wigan ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Winchester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Windsor ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Wolverhampton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Worcester	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Worksop ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Wrexham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Wycombe	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	YARMOUTH	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Yeovil ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	York ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2

* In these areas the rates of wages for certain trades (usually painters and plasterers) vary slightly from those given. The rates for each trade in any given area will be sent on request.

PRICES CURRENT

The wages are the Union rates current in London at the time of publication. The prices are for good quality material, and are intended to cover delivery at works, wharf, station, or yard as customary, but will vary according to quality and quantity. The measured prices are based upon the foregoing, and include usual builders' profits. Though every care has been taken in its compilation it is impossible to guarantee the accuracy of the list, and readers are advised to have the figures confirmed by trade inquiry.

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

EXCAVATOR, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* NAVVY, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* TIMBERMAN, 1s. 5½d. *per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour;* WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. *per shift.*

Broken brick or stone, 2 in., per yd.	£0 11 6
Thames ballast, per yd.	0 10 0
Pit gravel, per yd.	0 15 0
Pit sand, per yd.	0 12 6
Washed sand, per yd.	0 15 0

Screened ballast or gravel, add 10 per cent. per yd.
Clinker, breeze, etc., prices according to locality.

Portland cement, per ton	£2 8 0
Lias lime, per ton	2 0 0

Sacks charged extra at 1s. 9d. each and credited when returned at 1s. 6d.
Transport hire per day:

Cart and horse	£1	3	0	*Trailer*	£0 15 0
3-ton motor lorry	3	15	0	*Steam roller*	4 5 0
Steam lorry, 5-ton	4	0	0	*Water cart*	1 5 0

EXCAVATING and throwing out in ordinary earth not exceeding 6 ft. deep, basis price, per yd. cube . 0 3 0
Exceeding 6 ft., but under 12 ft., add 30 per cent.
In stiff clay, add 30 per cent.
In underpinning, add 100 per cent.
In rock, including blasting, add 225 per cent.
If basketed out, add 80 per cent. to 150 per cent.
Headings, including timbering, add 400 per cent.

RETURN, fill, and ram, ordinary earth, per yd.	£0 1 6
SPREAD and level, including wheeling, per yd.	0 1 6
FILLING into carts and carting away to a shoot or deposit, per yd. cube	0 10 6
TRIMMING earth to slopes, per yd. sup.	0 0 6
HACKING up old grano. or similar paving, per yd. sup.	0 1 3
PLANKING to excavations, per ft. sup.	0 0 5
DO. over 10 ft. deep, add for each 5 ft. in depth, 30 per cent.	
IF left in, add to above prices, per ft. cube	0 2 0
HARDCORE, 2 in. ring, filled and rammed, 4 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0 2 1
DO. 6 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0 2 10
PUDDLING, per yd. cube	1 10 0
CEMENT CONCRETE, 4-2-1, per yd. cube	2 3 0
DO. 6-2-1, per yd. cube	1 18 0
DO. in upper floors, add 15 per cent.	
DO. in reinforced-concrete work, add 20 per cent.	
DO. in underpinning, add 60 per cent.	
LIAS-LIME CONCRETE, per yd. cube	£1 16 0
BREEZE CONCRETE, per yd. cube	1 7 0
DO. in lintels, etc., per ft. cube	0 1 6
CEMENT concrete 4-2-1 in lintels packed around reinforcement, per ft. cube	0 3 9
FINE concrete benching to bottom of manholes, per ft. cube	0 3 0
FINISHING surface of concrete spade face, per yd. sup.	0 0 9

DRAINER

LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* TIMBERMAN, 1s. 5½d. *per hour;* BRICKLAYER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* PLUMBER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. *per shift.*

Stoneware pipes, tested quality, 4 in. per ft.	£0 0 10
DO. *6 in., per ft.*	0 1 3
DO. *9 in., per ft.*	0 2 3
Cast-iron pipes, coated, 9 ft. lengths, 4 in., per yd.	0 5 6
DO. *6 in., per yd.*	0 8 0
Portland cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.	
Leadwool, per cwt.	£2 0 0
Gaskin, per lb.	0 0 4½

STONEWARE DRAINS, jointed in cement, tested pipes, 4 in., per ft. 0 4 3
DO. 6 in., per ft. 0 5 0
DO. 9 in., per ft. 0 7 9
CAST-IRON DRAINS, jointed in lead, 4 in., per ft. 0 8 3
DO. 6 in., per ft. 0 10 3

Note.—These prices include digging concrete bed and filling for normal depths, and are average prices.
Fittings in Stoneware and Iron according to type. *See* Trade Lists.

BRICKLAYER

BRICKLAYER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour.*

London stocks, per M.	£4 5 0
Flettons, per M.	2 15 0
White facing bricks, per M.	5 0 0
Multi-coloured facings, per M.	7 7 9
Best red facings, per M.	7 7 9
Rubbers, 9½ in., per M.	12 0 6
Staffordshire blue, per M.	9 5 0
Firebricks, 2½ in., per M.	9 0 0
Glazed salt, white, and ivory stretchers, per M.	21 10 0
DO. *headers, per M.*	20 10 0
Colours, extra, per M.	5 10 0
Seconds, less, per M.	1 0 0

Cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.

Lime, grey stone, per ton	£2 11 6
Mixed lime mortar, per yd.	1 6 0
Dampcourse, in rolls of 4½ in., per roll	0 2 6
DO. *9 in. per roll*	0 4 9
DO. *14 in. per roll*	0 7 6
DO. *18 in. per roll*	0 9 6
BRICKWORK in stone lime mortar, Flettons or equal, per rod	32 0 0
DO. in cement do., per rod	34 10 0

DO. in stocks, add 25 per cent. per rod.
DO. in blues, add 100 per cent. per rod.
DO. circular on plan, add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in backing to masonry, add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in raising on old walls, etc., add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in underpinning, add 20 per cent. per rod.

HALF-BRICK walls in stocks in cement mortar (1-3), per ft. sup	£0 1 0
BEDDING plates in cement mortar, per ft. run	0 0 3
BEDDING window or door frames, per ft. run	0 0 3
LEAVING chases 2½ in. deep for edges of concrete floors not exceeding 6 in. thick, per ft. run	0 0 2
CUTTING do. in old walls in cement, per ft. run	0 0 4
CUTTING, toothing and bonding new work to old (labour and materials), per ft. sup.	0 0 7
TERRA-COTTA flue pipes 9 in. diameter, jointed in fireclay, including all cuttings, per ft. run	0 3 6
DO. 14 ft. by 9 in. do., per ft. run	0 6 0
FLAUNCHING chimney pots, each	0 2 0
CUTTING and pinning ends of timbers, etc., in cement	0 1 0
FACINGS fair, per ft. sup. extra	0 0 3
DO. picked stocks, per ft. sup. extra	0 0 7
DO. red rubbers gauged and set in putty, per ft. sup. extra	0 4 9
DO. in salt white or ivory glazed, per ft. sup. extra	0 5 6
TUCK pointing, per ft. sup. extra	0 0 10
WEATHER pointing, do. do.	0 0 3
TILE creasing with cement fillet each side per ft. run	0 0 6
GRANOLITHIC PAVING, 1 in., per yd. sup.	0 5 0
DO. 1½ in., per yd. sup.	0 6 0
DO. 2 in. per yd. sup.	0 7 0
If coloured with red oxide, per yd. sup.	0 1 0
If finished with carborundum, per yd. sup.	0 0 6
If in small quantities in finishing to steps, etc., per ft. sup.	0 1 4
Jointing new grano. paving to old, per ft. run	0 0 4
Extra for dishing grano. or cement paving around gullies, each	0 1 6
BITUMINOUS DAMP COURSE, ex rolls, per ft. sup.	0 0 7
ASPHALT (MASTIC) DAMP COURSE, ½ in., per yd. sup	0 8 0
DO. vertical, per yd. sup.	0 11 0
SLATE DAMP COURSE, per ft. sup.	0 0 10
ASPHALT ROOFING (MASTIC) in two thicknesses, ¾ in., per yd.	0 8 6
DO. SKIRTING, 6 in.	0 0 11
BREEZE PARTITION BLOCKS, set in cement, 1½ in. per yd. sup	0 5 3
DO. DO. 3 in.	0 6 6
BREEZE fixing bricks, extra for each	0 0 3

MASON

MASON, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* DO. *fixer,* 1s. 10d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. per hour; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour.*

Portland Stone:	
Whitbed, per ft. cube	£0 4 6
Basebed, per ft. cube	0 4 9
Bath stone, per ft. cube	0 3 0
Usual trade extras for large blocks.	
York paving, av. 2½ in., per yd. super.	0 11 0
York templates sawn, per ft. cube	0 7 6
Slate shelves, rubbed, 1 in., per ft. sup.	0 2 6
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.	

HOISTING and setting stone, per ft. cube	£0 2 2

DO. for every 10 ft. above 30 ft. add 15 per cent.

PLAIN face Portland basis, per ft. sup.	£0 2 8
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0 4 0
SUNK FACE, per ft. sup.	0 3 9
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0 4 10
JOINTS, arch, per ft. sup.	0 2 6
DO. sunk, per ft. sup.	0 2 7
DO. DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0 4 6
CIRCULAR-CIRCULAR work, per ft. sup.	1 2 0
PLAIN MOULDING, straight, per inch of girth, per ft. run	0 1 1
DO. circular, do., per ft. run	0 1 4
HALF SAWING, per ft. sup.	0 1 0

Add to the foregoing prices, if in York stone, 35 per cent.
DO. Mansfield, 12½ per cent.
Deduct for Bath, 33⅓ per cent.
DO. for Chilmark, 5 per cent.

SETTING 1 in. slate shelving in cement, per ft. sup.	£0 0 6
RUBBED round nosing to do., per ft. lin.	£0 0 6
YORK STEPS, rubbed T. & R., ft. cub. fixed	1 7 6
YORK SILLS, W. & T., ft. cub. fixed	1 10 0
ARTIFICIAL stone paving, 2 in. thick, per ft. sup.	0 1 6
DO. 2½ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0 1 3

SLATER AND TILER

SLATER, 1s. 9d *per hour;* TILER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour.*
N.B.—Tiling is often executed as piecework.

Slates, 1st quality, per 1,200:			
Portmadoc Ladies			£13 0 0
Countess			25 0 0
Duchess			32 0 0
Old Delabole	*Med. Grey.*		*Med. Green*
24 in. × 12 in.	£42 11 3		£45 1 0
20 in. × 10 in.	31 4 3		33 0 6
16 in. × 10 in.	20 18 0		22 4 9
14 in. × 8 in.	12 1 0		12 16 3
Green Randoms, per ton			8 3 9
Grey-green do., per ton			7 3 9
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long, per ton			5 13 9
In 4-ton truck loads, delivered Nine Elms station.			
Clips, lead per lb.			£0 0 6
Clips, copper, per lb.			0 2 0
Nails, compo, per cwt.			1 6 0
Nails, copper, per lb.			0 2 2
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above			
Hand-made tiles, per M			£5 18 0
Machine-made tiles, per M.			5 8 0
Westmorland slates, large, per ton			9 0 0
DO. *Peggies, per ton*			7 5 0

SLATING, 3 in. lap, compo nails, Portmadoc or equal:

Ladies, per square	£4 0 0
Countess, per square	4 5 0
Duchess, per square	4 10 0
WESTMORLAND, in diminishing courses, per square	6 5 0
CORNISH DO., per square	6 3 0
Add, if vertical, per square approx.	0 13 0
Add, if with copper nails, per square approx.	0 2 6
Double course at eaves, per ft. approx.	0 1 0

SLATING with Old Delabole slates to a 3 in. lap with copper nails, at per square.

	Med. Grey.	Med. Green
24 in. × 12 in.	£5 0 0	£5 2 0
20 in. × 10 in.	5 5 0	5 10 0
16 in. × 10 in.	4 15 0	5 1 0
14 in. × 8 in.	4 10 0	4 15 0
Green randoms		6 7 0
Grey-green do.		5 9 0
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long		4 13 6

TILING, 4 in. gauge, every 4th course nailed, in hand-made tiles, average per square	4 0 0
DO., machine-made do., per square	3 10 0
Vertical Tiling, including pointing, add	18s. 0d. per square.
FIXING lead soakers, per dozen	£0 0 10
STRIPPING old slates and stacking for re-use, and clearing away surplus and rubbish, per square	0 10 0
LABOUR only in laying slates, but including nails, per square	1 0 0

See "Sundries for Asbestos Tiling."

CARPENTER AND JOINER

CARPENTER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* JOINER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour.*

Timber, average prices at Docks, London Standard.	
Scandinavian, etc. (equal to 2nds):	
7 × 3, per std.	£23 0 0
11 × 4, per std.	30 0 0
Memel or Equal. Slightly less than foregoing.	
Flooring, P.E., 1 in., per sq.	£1 5 0
DO. *T. and G., 1 in., per sq.*	1 5 0
Planed boards, 1 in. × 11 in., per std.	30 0 0
Wainscot oak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0 1 4
Mahogany, Honduras, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0 1 4
DO. *Cuba, per ft. sup. of 1 in.*	0 2 6
DO., *African, per ft. sup.*	0 1 3
Teak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0 1 3
DO., *ft. cube*	0 14 0

FIR fixed in wall plates, lintels, sleepers, etc., per ft. cube 0 5 0
DO. framed in floors, roofs, etc., per ft. cube 0 6 0
DO. framed in trusses, etc., including ironwork, per ft. cube 0 8 6
PITCH PINE, add 33⅓ per cent.
FIXING only boarding in floors, roofs, etc., per sq. 0 13 6
SARKING FELT laid, 1-ply, per yd. 0 1 6
DO. 3-ply per yd. 0 1 9
CENTERING for concrete, etc., including horsing and striking, per sq. 2 10 0
TURNING pieces to flat or segmental soffits, 4½ in. wide, per ft. run 0 0 4½
DO. 9 in. wide and over per ft. sup. 0 1 2

continued overleaf

CARPENTER AND JOINER: *continued.*

SHUTTERING to face of concrete, per square	£1	10	0
DO. in narrow widths to beams, etc., per ft. sup.	0	0	6
USE and waste of timbers, allow 25 per cent. of above prices.			
SLATE BATTENING, per sq.	£0	12	6
DEAL boarding to flats, 1 in. thick and firrings to falls, per square	2	10	0
STOUT feather-edged tilting fillet to eaves, per ft. run	0	0	6
FEATHER-edged springer to trimmer arches, per ft. run	0	0	4
STOUT herringbone strutting (joists measured in), per ft. run	0	0	6
SOUND boarding, ¾ in. thick and fillets nailed to sides of joists (joists measured over), per square	2	0	0
RUBEROID or similar quality roofing, one ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., two-ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	6
DO., three-ply, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
TONGUED and grooved flooring, 1¼ in. thick, laid complete with splayed headings, per square	2	5	0
DEAL skirting torus, moulded 1¼ in. thick, including grounds and backings, per ft. sup.	0	1	0
TONGUED and mitred angles to do.	0	0	6
WOOD block flooring standard blocks laid herringbone in mastic:			
Deal 1 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	10	0
DO. 1½ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	12	0
Maple 1½ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	15	0
DEAL moulded sashes, 1¾ in. with moulded bars in small squares, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. 2 in. do., per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DEAL cased frames, oak sills and 2 in. moulded sashes, brass-faced pulleys and iron weights, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
MOULDED horns, extra each	0	0	3
DOORS, 4-panel square both sides, 1½ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. moulded both sides per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. 2 in. thick, square both sides, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0	3	0
DO. in 3 panels, moulded both sides, upper panel with diminished stiles with moulded bars for glass, per ft. sup.	0	3	6
If in oak, mahogany or teak, multiply 3 times.			
DEAL frames, 4 in. × 3 in., rebated and beaded, per ft. cube	£0	15	0
Add for extra labours, per ft. run	0	0	1
STAIRCASE work:			
DEAL treads 1¼ in. and risers 1 in., tongued and grooved including fir carriages, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DEAL wall strings, 1¼ in. thick, moulded, per ft. run	0	2	6
If ramped, per ft. run	0	5	0
SHORT ramps, extra each	0	7	6
ENDS of treads and risers housed to strings, each	0	1	0
2 in. deal mopstick handrail fixed to brackets, per ft. run	0	1	6
4½ in. × 3 in. oak fully moulded handrail, per ft. run	0	5	6
1½ in. square deal bar balusters, framed in, per ft. run	0	0	6
FITTINGS:			
SHELVES and bearers, 1 in., cross-tongued, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
1¼ in. beaded cupboard fronts, moulded and square, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
TEAK grooved draining boards, 1¼ in. thick and bedding per ft. sup.	0	4	6
IRONMONGERY:			
Fixing only (including providing screws):			
To DEAL—			
Hinges to sashes, per pair	0	1	2
Do. to doors, per pair	0	1	7
Barrel bolts, 9 in., iron, each	0	1	0
Sash fasteners, each	0	1	0
Rim locks, each	0	1	9
Mortice locks, each	0	4	0

SMITH

SMITH, *weekly rate equals* 1s. 9½*d. per hour;* MATE, *do.* 1s. 4*d. per hour;* ERECTOR, 1s. 9½*d. per hour;* FITTER, 1s. 9½*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4*d. per hour.*

Mild Steel in British standard sections, per ton	£12	10	0
Sheet Steel:			
Flat sheets, black, per ton	17	0	0
DO., *galvd., per ton*	18	0	0
Corrugated sheets, galvd., per ton	18	0	0
Driving screws, galvd., per grs.	0	1	10
Washers, galvd., per grs.	0	1	1
Bolts and nuts per cwt. and up	1	18	0
MILD STEEL in trusses, etc., erected, per ton	25	0	0
DO., in small sections as reinforcement, per ton	16	0	0
DO., in compounds, per ton	17	0	0
DO., in bar or rod reinforcement, per ton	22	10	0
WROT-IRON in chimney bars, etc., including building in, per cwt.	2	0	0
DO., in light railings and balusters, per cwt.	2	5	0
FIXING only corrugated sheeting, including washers and driving screws, per yd.	0	2	0

PLUMBER

PLUMBER, 1s. 9½*d. per hour;* MATE OR LABOURER, 1s. 4½d. *per hour.*

Lead, milled sheet, per cwt.	£1	10	0
DO. *drawn pipes, per cwt.*	1	10	6
DO. *soil pipe, per cwt.*	1	13	6
DO. *scrap, per cwt.*	1	0	0
Copper, sheet, per lb.	0	1	0
Solder, plumber's, per lb.	0	1	0
DO. *fine, per lb.*	0	1	6
Cast-iron pipes, etc.:			
L.C.C. soil, 3 in., per yd.	0	3	0
DO. *4 in. per yd.*	0	3	8
R.W.P., 2½ in. per yd.	0	1	6
DO. *3 in., per yd.*	0	1	9
DO. *4 in., per yd.*	0	2	6
Gutter, 4 in. H.R., per yd.	0	1	0
DO. *4 in. O.G., per yd.*	0	1	4
MILLED LEAD and labour in gutters, flashings, etc. per cwt.	3	0	0
LEAD PIPE, fixed, including running joints, bends, and tacks, ½ in., per ft.	0	2	0
DO. ¾ in., per ft.	0	2	3
DO. 1 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 1½ in., per ft.	0	4	0
LEAD WASTE or soil, fixed as above, complete, 2½ in., per ft.	0	6	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	7	0
DO. 4 in., per ft.	0	9	9
WIPED soldered joint, ½ in., each	0	2	6
DO. ¾ in., each	0	3	2
DO. 1 in., each	0	3	8
BRASS screw-down stop cock and two soldered joints, ½ in., each	0	11	0
DO. ¾ in., each	0	13	6
CAST-IRON rainwater pipe, jointed in red lead, 2½ in., per ft. run	0	1	4
DO. 3 in., per ft. run	0	1	8
DO. 4 in., per ft. run	0	2	0
CAST-IRON H.R. GUTTER, fixed, with all clips, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	6
DO. O.G., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	9
CAST-IRON SOIL PIPE, fixed with caulked joints and all ears, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	2	0
Fixing only:			
W.C. PANS and all joints, P. or S., and including joints to water waste preventers, each	2	5	0
BATHS, with all joints	1	3	6
LAVATORY BASINS only, with all joints, on brackets, each	1	10	0

PLASTERER

PLASTERER, 1s. 9½*d. per hour (plus allowances in London only);* LABOURER, 1s. 4*d. per hour.*

Chalk lime, per ton	£2	17	0
Hair, per cwt.	2	5	0
Sand and cement see "Excavator," etc., above.			
Lime putty, per cwt.	£0	2	9
Hair mortar, per yd.	1	7	0
Fine stuff, per yd.	1	14	0
Sawn laths, per bdl.	0	2	5
Keene's cement, per ton	5	15	0
Sirapite, per ton	3	10	0
DO. *fine, per ton*	3	18	0
Plaster, per ton	3	0	0
DO. *white, per ton*	3	12	6
DO. *fine, per ton*	5	12	0
Lath nails, per lb.	0	0	4
Ferrocrete, per ton	2	15	6
LATHING with sawn laths, per yd.	0	1	7
METAL LATHING, per yd.	0	2	6
FLOATING in Cement and Sand, 1 to 3, for tiling or woodblock, ¾ in. per yd.	0	2	4
DO. vertical, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER, on brickwork, 1 to 3, per yd.	0	2	0
RENDER in Portland and set in fine stuff, per yd.	0	3	3
RENDER, float, and set, trowelled, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER and set in Sirapite, per yd.	0	2	5
DO. in Thistle plaster, per yd.	0	2	5
EXTRA, if on but not including lathing, any of foregoing, per yd.	0	0	5
EXTRA, if on ceilings, per yd.	0	0	5
ANGLES, rounded Keene's on Portland, per ft. lin.	0	0	6
PLAIN CORNICES, in plaster, per inch girth, including dubbing out, etc., per ft. lin.	0	0	2
WHITE glazed tiling set in Portland and jointed in Parian, per yd., from	1	11	6
FIBROUS PLASTER SLABS, per yd.	0	1	10

GLAZIER

GLAZIER, 1s. 8*d. per hour.*

Glass: 4ths in crates:			
Clear, 21 oz.	£0	0	4½
DO. 26 oz.	0	0	5
Cathedral white, per ft.	0	0	7½
Polished plate, British ¼ in., up to 2 ft. sup. per ft.	0	1	2
DO. *4 ft. sup.* ,,	0	2	3
DO. *6 ft. sup.* ,,	0	2	6
DO. *20 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	1
DO. *45 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	3
DO. *65 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	5
DO. *100 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	10
Rough plate, ⅜ in., per ft.	0	0	6½
DO. *¼ in., per ft.*	0	0	6¾
Linseed oil putty, per cwt.	0	15	0
GLAZING in putty, clear sheet, 21 oz.	0	0	11
DO. 26 oz.	0	1	0
GLAZING in beads, 21 oz., per ft.	£0	1	1
DO. 26 ozs., per ft.	0	1	4

Small sizes slightly less (under 3 ft. sup.).
Patent glazing in rough plate, normal span 1s. 6d. to 2s. per ft.

LEAD LIGHTS, plain, med. sqs. 21 oz., usual domestic sizes, fixed, per ft. sup. and up	£0	3	0

Glazing only, polished plate, 6½d. to 8d. per ft. according to size.

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER

PAINTER, 1s. 8*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4*d. per hour;* FRENCH POLISHER, 1s. 9*d. per hour;* PAPERHANGER, 1s. 8*d. per hour.*

Genuine white lead, per cwt.	£2	12	0
Linseed oil, raw, per gall.	0	3	3
DO., *boiled, per gall.*	0	3	6
Turpentine, per gall	0	4	6
Liquid driers, per gall.	0	15	0
Knotting, per gall.	1	4	0
Distemper, washable, in ordinary colours, per cwt., and up	2	5	0
Double size, per firkin	0	3	6
Pumice stone, per lb.	0	0	4½
Single gold leaf (transferable), per book	0	2	0
Varnish, copal, per gall, and up	0	17	6
DO., *flat, per gall.*	1	5	0
DO., *paper, per gall.*	1	5	0
French polish, per gall.	0	16	0
Ready mixed paints, per cwt. and up	3	10	6
LIME WHITING, per yd. sup.	0	0	3
WASH, stop, and whiten, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
DO., and 2 coats distemper with proprietary distemper, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
KNOT, stop, and prime, per yd. sup.	0	0	7
PLAIN PAINTING, including mouldings, and on plaster or joinery, 1st coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	10
DO., subsequent coats, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
DO., enamel coat, per yd. sup.	0	1	2½
BRUSH-GRAIN, and 2 coats varnish, per yd. sup.	0	3	8
FIGURED DO., DO., per yd. sup.	0	5	6
FRENCH POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	1	2
WAX POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	0	6
STRIPPING old paper and preparing per piece	0	1	7
HANGING PAPER, ordinary, per piece	0	1	10
DO., fine, per piece, and upwards	0	2	4
VARNISHING PAPER, 1 coat, per piece	0	9	0
CANVAS, strained and fixed, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
VARNISHING, hard oak, 1st coat, yd. sup.	0	1	2
DO., each subsequent coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	11

SUNDRIES

Fibre or wood pulp boardings, according to quality and quantity.			
The measured work price is on the same basis . . . per ft. sup.	£0	0	2½
FIBRE BOARDINGS, including cutting and waste, fixed on, but not including studs or grounds, per ft. sup. . . . from 3d. to	0	0	6
Plaster-board, per yd. sup. . from	0	1	7
PLASTER-BOARD, fixed as last, per yd. sup. . . . . from	0	2	8
Asbestos sheeting, 5/32 in., grey flat, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., *corrugated, per yd. sup.*	0	3	3
ASBESTOS SHEETING, fixed as last, flat, per yd. sup	0	4	0
DO., corrugated, per yd. sup.	0	5	0
ASBESTOS slating or tiling on, but not including battens, or boards, plain "diamond" per square, grey	2	15	0
DO., red	3	0	0
Asbestos cement slates or tiles, 5/32 in. punched per M. grey	16	0	0
DO., *red*	18	0	0
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION FLOORING: Laid in two coats, average ¾ in. thick, in plain colour, per yd. sup.	0	7	0
DO., ½ in. thick, suitable for domestic work, unpolished, per yd.	0	6	6
Metal casements for wood frames, domestic sizes, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO., *in metal frames, per ft. sup.*	0	1	9
HANGING only metal casement in, but not including wood frames, each	0	2	10
BUILDING in metal casement frames, per ft. sup.	0	0	7

Waterproofing compounds for cement. Add about 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. to the cost of cement used.

PLYWOOD, per ft. sup.

Thickness	5/32 in.			¼ in.			⅜ in.			½ in.		
Qualities ..	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7	6
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	—	1 0½	10	—
Figured Oak 1 side	5½	7	—	10	8	—	11½	—	—	1 6	—	—
Plain Oak 1 side	5½	6	—	7½	7	—	9½	—	—	1 0	—	—
Oregon Pine	5	4	—	6½	5	—	8	—	—	—	—	—

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6

LONDON UNIVERSITY, Gower Street, W.C.1. (Dept. of Archæology.) Exhibition of Recent Work in British Archæology. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. until March 16. **10 a.m.**

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS. Twenty-second Annual Dinner at Les Gobelins Restaurant, 1 Heddon Street, Regent Street, W.1. **7.15 p.m.**

KING'S COLLEGE, Strand, W.C.2. "English Woodwork and Furniture." By Sir Charles Allom. **5.30 p.m.**

INCORPORATION OF ARCHITECTS IN SCOTLAND, 15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh. "Sicilian Days." By W. G. Newton, M.C., M.A.(Oxon), F.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

LONDON UNIVERSITY, Gower Street, W.C.1. "Recent Archæology in Wales and its Borders." By Cyril Fox, PH.D., F.S.A. **5.30 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, W.C.2. "Commercial Art: its Value in Business and Art." By Tom Purvis. **8 p.m.**

THURSDAY, MARCH 7

BARTLETT SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, London University, Gower Street, W.C. "Concrete Roads." By S. A. Hill Willis, M.INST.C.E. **6 p.m.**

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, Shoreditch, E.2. "Some of London's Heirlooms of Industry." By Sydney J. Davis, M.SC. **7.30 p.m.**

FRIDAY, MARCH 8

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. "River Pollution." By C. A. M. Skues. **8.30 p.m.**

ROYAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE ARCHITECTURAL CRAFTSMEN'S SOCIETY, Glasgow. Visit to the Scottish Legal Insurance Building.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Architecture." **12 noon.**

TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE. At Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, S.W.1. "Railways in Relation to Town Planning." By E. Davies. **6 p.m.**

SATURDAY, MARCH 9

Sunrise, 6.20. Sunset, 5.53.

ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, AND ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS, 26 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. Closing date for applications for tickets for the Easter Architectural Tour in Belgium.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Sculpture: Donatello." 12 noon. Indian Section: "Architecture." **3 p.m.**

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL RURAL INDUSTRIES SUB-COMMITTEE, Goodrich House, Hatfield. "Leadwork." By F. W. Speaight, J.P., C.C. **4.30 p.m.**

SUNDAY, MARCH 10

INTERNATIONAL FAIR, Vienna. Opening date.

MONDAY, MARCH 11

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Exhibition of architects' working drawings. Daily from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. until Thursday, March 21. Saturday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. **10 a.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, at Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne. "How Electricity Does Things." By Ll. B. Atkinson. **7 p.m.**

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower Street, W.C.1. "Archæological Research in China. I: A Stone Age Village in Honan, China." By Professor J. G. Andersson. **5.30 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Tudor and Jacobean Furniture." **3 p.m.**

TUESDAY, MARCH 12

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, S.W.1. (Large Hall). "The Story of Westminster. IV: Its Palaces and Houses of Parliament." By Thomas Wilson. **5.30 p.m.**

BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY, Edmund Street. "The Operation of Town Planning Schemes and Regional Planning." By Francis C. Minshull, LL.M., L.M.T.P.I. **6 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Ecclesiastical Metalwork." **12 noon.**

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13

LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY, Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane. "John Steel Cotman as Architectural Draughtsman." By Sidney Kitson, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. **6 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Informal Meeting. **6 p.m.**

MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY. (Arts Building, Lime Grove.) "Who Cares?" By Clough Williams-Ellis. **8 p.m.**

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, Burlington House, Piccadilly, S.W.1. "Rievaulx, the Shrine in the Chapter House." By C. R. Peers, C.B.E., F.S.A., F.B.A. **5 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Indian Section: "Metalwork." **3 p.m.**

KING'S COLLEGE, Strand, W.C.2. "The English Garden." By H. Avray Tipping, F.S.A. **5.30 p.m.**

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY, 15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh. Annual General Meeting. **8 p.m.**

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS' INSTITUTE, Elmbank Crescent, Glasgow. "Interior Architecture of Ships." By Alexander McInnes Gardner, L.R.I.B.A. **7.30 p.m.**

THURSDAY, MARCH 14

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. "Insect Pests in Timber." By Professor J. W. Munro. **6 p.m.**

WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, 62 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds. Students' Evening Debate: "That future progress in architecture can only be obtained by revolutionary means." By H. R. M. Walker and F. Senior. **7 p.m.**

THE SHEFFIELD AND SOUTH YORKSHIRE AND DISTRICT SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS. At Sheffield University, The Lecture Room. "Spanish Ecclesiastical Architecture." By W. Randolph. **6.15 p.m.**

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, Shoreditch, E.2. "Pre-Tudor Houses and their Furnishings." By Percy Wells. **7.30 p.m.**

ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE, Park Place, Cardiff. (Lecture Theatre.) "Storage, Conversion, and Grading of Timber." By Major Cosgrove, D.S.O., M.C. **7 p.m.**

FRIDAY, MARCH 15

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Special Students' Evening. **8 p.m.**

ROYAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE ARCHITECTURAL CRAFTSMEN'S SOCIETY, Glasgow. Open night. **7.45 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTISTS' GALLERIES, New Street, Birmingham. Paper by S. C. Kaines Smith. **6.30 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "English Medieval Sculpture." **3 p.m.**

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, Southampton. Council Meeting. "Architecture and the General Public." By Edwin Gunn, A.R.I.B.A. **6.30 p.m.**

SATURDAY, MARCH 16

Sunrise, 6.13. Sunset, 6.5.

HORNIMAN MUSEUM, Forest Hill, S.E.23. "Saxon Churches and their Remnants." By John E. S. Dallas. **3.30 p.m.**

SUNDAY, MARCH 17

INTERNATIONAL FAIR, Prague. Opening date.

MONDAY, MARCH 18

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Election of Royal Gold Medallist. Election of Members. **8 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Eighteenth-century Furniture." **3 p.m.**

TUESDAY, MARCH 19

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Debate: "Metal Fittings of Buildings in Modern Practice." W. G. Pringle, of Messrs. Bagues, Ltd., and Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A. **5.30 p.m.**

LONDON SOCIETY. At Lancaster House, St. James's Street, S.W.1. Annual Meeting. **4.15 p.m.**

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Regent's Park, N.W.1. "Modern Tendencies in Architecture." By Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A. **5.15 p.m.**

ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY, 32 Victoria Street, S.W.1. "Architectural Lighting." By R. W. Maitland.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES, 3bis Rue de la Régence, Brussels, Belgium. Congress at Seville. Open till March 23.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Ordinary Meeting. **6 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20

ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY. At R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. "The Genius of Sir Christopher Wren." By Percy M. Lovell, B.A., F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

NORTHERN ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 6 Higham Place, Newcastle. "Colour Decoration." By G. E. Charlewood, A.R.I.B.A. **7.30 p.m.**

LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY, Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane. "Speculative Builders as Clients." By G. Hastewell Grayson, M.A., F.R.I.B.A. **6 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Indian Section: "Woodwork." **3 p.m.**

CLEVELAND TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Middlesbrough. "Electric Supply to the Rural Districts of England." By R. W. Gregory. **7 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "Modern English Architecture." By A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A. **4.30 p.m.**

THURSDAY, MARCH 21

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. "Insect Pests in Timber." II. By Professor J. W. Munro. **6 p.m.**

WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, 62 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds. "Modern Tendencies in Design and Decoration." By Howard Robertson, S.A.D.G. **7 p.m.**

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, Shoreditch, E.2. "The Furnishing of Official and Diplomatic Residences." By John Hooper, M.B.E. **7.30 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Early English Furniture," 12 noon. "English Seventeenth-century Furniture." **3 p.m.**

DESIGN AND INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION, 3 Queen Square, W.C.1. Annual General Meeting. **8.30 p.m.**

FRIDAY, MARCH 22

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, Newcastle (School of Art). Exhibition of R.I.B.A. Prize Drawings.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "English Eighteenth Century Furniture." 12 noon. "Stained Glass." **3 p.m.**

SATURDAY, MARCH 23

Sunrise, 5.58. Sunset, 7.15.

GOODRICH HOUSE, Hatfield. "General Metalwork." By F. W. Speaight, J.P., C.C. **4.30 p.m.**

MONDAY, MARCH 25

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1. "Modern Furniture." By Hamilton T. Smith. **8 p.m.**

TUESDAY, MARCH 26

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1, and the Provinces. Preliminary Competitions for the Tite Prize and the Soane Medallion.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1, and the Provinces. Preliminary Competitions for the Tite Prize and the Soane Medallion.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES, Barcelona.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, St. George Street, S.W.1. Students' Meeting. **6.30 p.m.**

SATURDAY, MARCH 30

Sunrise, 5.41. Sunset, 6.29.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. Visit to North Metropolitan Electric Power Company's Supply Station, Brimsdown. **2.30 p.m.**

MONDAY, APRIL 8

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. "The Work of the Imperial War Graves Commission." By Major-General Sir Fabian Ware, K.C.V.O. **8 p.m.**

TUESDAY, APRIL 9

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. North Western Centre. At the Engineers' Club, 17 Albert Square, Manchester. Annual General Meeting, 7 p.m. North Midland Centre. At Hotel Metropole, King Street, Leeds. Annual General Meeting, 7 p.m. Scottish Centre. At Royal Technical College, Glasgow. Annual General Meeting, 7.30 p.m. **7 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10

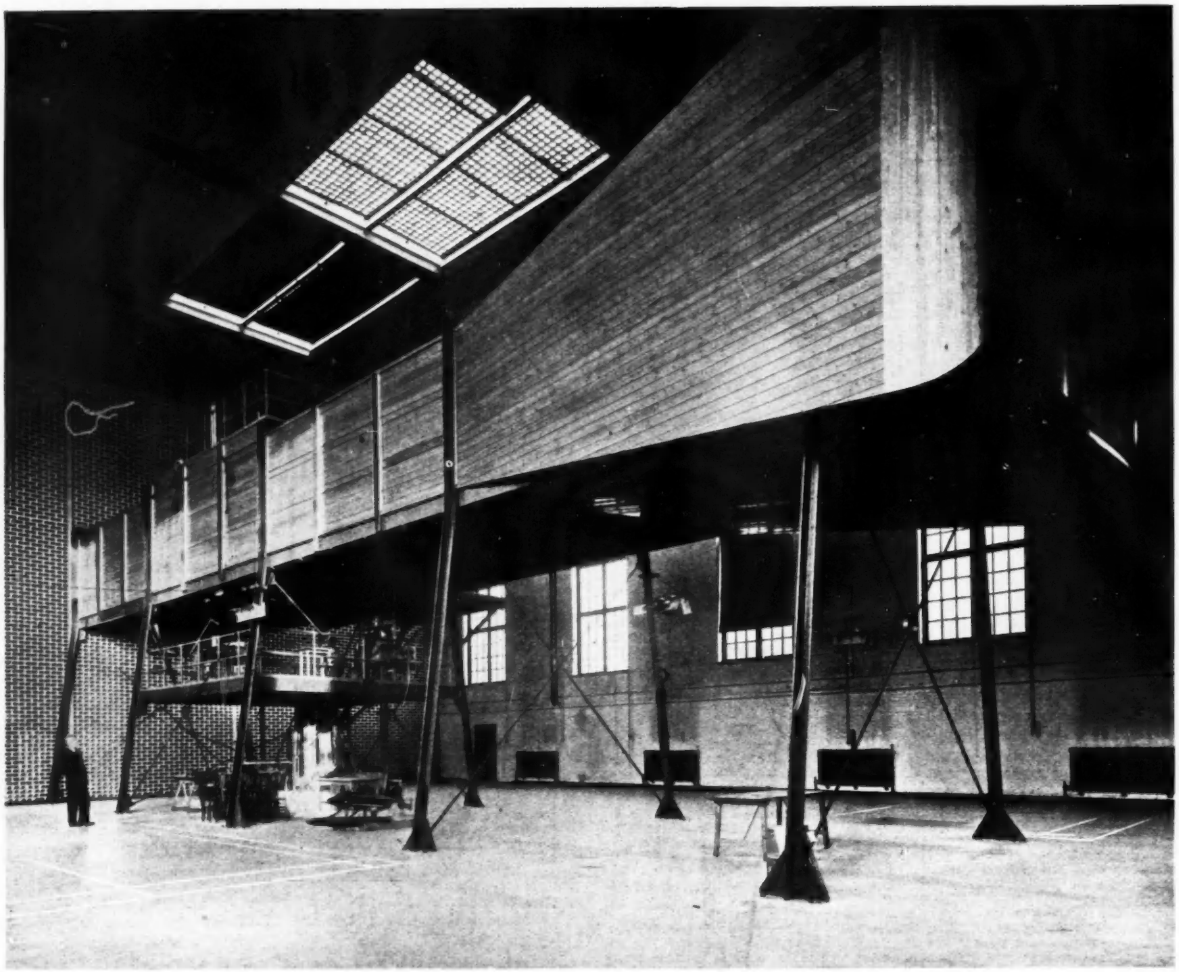
ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. At Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1. "The Excavations at Newark Priory, Surrey." By Captain Christopher M. H. Pearce. **5 p.m.**

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY, Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane, Liverpool. Annual General Meeting. **6 p.m.**

THURSDAY, APRIL 11

SHEFFIELD, SOUTH YORKSHIRE AND DISTRICT SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS. In the General Lecture Room, University, Sheffield. Annual General Meeting. **6.15 p.m.**

**** *Notices of arrangements for inclusion in this diary should be addressed to the Editor.*



THE LARGEST OF THE WIND-TUNNELS AT THE NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY, TEDDINGTON.

Housed in two of the vast buildings of the laboratory are six wind-tunnels used for determining the nature and degree of the forces exerted on surfaces and bodies of various shapes by wind. Three of these tunnels have a cross-section of seven feet square, two are four feet square, while the largest, which is here shown, has a rectangular cross-section seven feet high by fourteen feet wide.

Chiefly used for experiments in connection with problems affecting aircraft—the air-resistance offered by streamline aeroplane designs, etc. (one of the experimental models may be seen on the floor against the second stanchion)—its use has also afforded valuable data affecting problems of stability of building structures.

The model, whether of the aeroplane or of the house, is suspended within the tunnel from balconies on the roof, so that it is free to swing under the influence of the air current. Winds of known velocities are created in the tunnel by an electrically-driven air propeller, and the deflections of the model, pressures and suctions at various points on its surface, are measured by a battery of sensitive instruments mounted on the observation platform. The driving end of the tunnel is behind the screen seen at the end of the building, which is honey-combed to allow of the return of the driven air. At the time this photograph was taken the observer was recording figures for a wind-speed of 80 ft. per second, or nearly sixty miles per hour.

See the leading article on the facing page, and "Wind Pressures on Buildings," p. 380, etc.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1929

"THE NIMBLE AIR"

"Take the winds . . . with beauty."
Winter's Tale. ACT IV. SCENE III.

A CONSIDERATION of wind pressures on buildings, the subject of an article in the present issue, serves as well as any to illustrate the division of mind as between architect and engineer. The diversity of idea is there first, and the difference of work follows naturally. The engineer looks at the architect as a kind of Perdita, strewing useless foliage and acanthus boskage, yet disregarding the real joy of building, the excitement in the interplays of forces, and the dramatic values which exist in a building because it is a building. Traditionally, however, architecture has always taken pains over the most important of these forces, that of gravity. Although weight and resistance may be over-decorated, yet they lie at the root of all the real styles. But the pressure or force of air has not always been indicated by the diagrammatic lines and shapes of the building, and the way in which it has modified those shapes and lines has seldom been fully realized by the designer or the spectator.

There are two reasons for this: first, it is in general more economical in every way to build vertically; and secondly, wind pressure is unlike gravity force, since it is spasmodic. The two forces of wind and gravity in combination give an ever-varying resultant line, a line which varies also with the direction of the wind. It seems impossible, therefore, to express in a building the physical character of a force which is the very image of inconstancy.

Nevertheless, if the mind considers a little those buildings which by universal consent are most admirable, their outlines are found to show not the vertical thrust of gravity, but a slightly convex curve, as it were, a highly conventionalized expression of wind-strain and weight. This line is especially noticeable in towers, and the explanation is always given that parallel vertical outlines are unpleasant to the sight, that they appear actually to diverge towards the sky, and that this optical delusion must be corrected. But why should this optical delusion and unpleasant impression exist? May it not be because a tower is realized unconsciously to be liable to great wind influence, and that its safety is imperilled by storm and hurricane?

The destruction of a great building, whether by tempest, fire, earthquake or war, causes in the mind of a spectator who has not willed its destruction a profound emotion and disquietude. He sees in it an image of human decay. It is of such images that art is born. May it not have been, therefore, from the contemplation of wind effects by the primitive mind that the outline of towers sprang? This slightly pyramidal convexity is a gesture to salute the nimble air, and the attitude is one of being, as it were, on guard.

But however real may be this acknowledgment by the architect of the force of the hurricane, it is entirely on the æsthetic plane; the engineer's acknowledgment is on the practical plane, and he engages in cross-bracing and portal-framing, at least in steel construction. Thus the two sets of shapes, æsthetic and practical, do not coincide except perhaps in factory chimneys and occasional bridges. The whole root idea of modernist art becomes now involved, for that idea appears to come from a dissatisfaction with this lack of coincidence. A prominent writer has stressed the beauty of the aeroplane, which is designed primarily to outwit the force of gravity and function on the force of the wind. Alas! Sir Edwin Lutyens has not yet designed an aeroplane, and the layman is left wondering whether the lines of the "Moth," for instance, justify its name or whether it is the least ugly of the kind that has yet been done.

NEWS & TOPICS

R.I.B.A. PRESIDENT IN NORTHERN IRELAND

THERE seems to be a difference of opinion in Northern Ireland regarding the respective advantages of brick and stone. At the first dinner held by the Ulster Society of Architects since its incorporation (and, incidentally, the first time that a President of the R.I.B.A. has officially visited Belfast), the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, Lord Craigavon, referred to this question. He said that the British Government had proposed to build new Law Courts in Ireland of brick, but that the Minister of Finance and he had proposed that, if the Courts were constructed of stone, the Northern Government would pay the difference in cost between the materials. But Judge Thompson, the Recorder of Belfast, speaking later, specially praised the creation of a fine architecture in brick, as at Queens University. He pointed out that local stone had not been developed, so that when they wished to build in stone, they had to send across the water for the material. Mr. Walter Tapper paid a happy compliment to Ireland when he said that during his journey from Dublin to Belfast, he had seen no squalor and no spoiling of the countryside such as existed in England.

*

MODERN CHURCH ARCHITECTURE

While the Architecture Club were discussing "Modern Church Architecture" last week, I fell to speculating as to what manner of church building would result were it possible to wipe out altogether the influence due to tradition and association of ideas. Supposing an architect to reach professional estate in complete innocence of Byzantine, Gothic, Renaissance, and all the rest of it (including Primitive Methody), what would he give us? Would it be anything like the church near Paris, by the Perret Brothers, shown us by Mr. Yerbury? Almost certainly it would have nothing in common with Liverpool Cathedral. Sir Giles Gilbert Scott claimed that the essential quality in a church building was that of atmosphere, and by its presence or absence he was accustomed to judge it. Ay, there's the rub! Who is to define this "aura" of an edifice? For Sir Giles, it inhabits, I make no doubt, his own creation. But, on Mr. Yerbury's own relation, for a certain French peasant, it abides in the Perret building. For me, it might (though I do not say it does) tran figure the Central Hall, Westminster. The point is that there are probably few subjects upon which opinions would be so diverse. One could applaud Sir Giles's thought that the essence of the matter was to try and do the very best of which one was capable whatever the nature of the problem. But whether it would be safe for us others to emulate him in trusting rather "to one's emotional faculties than to clear and logical formulæ" I wonder. Perhaps it is just as well, after all, that we have our tradition and associations to prompt us.

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A VENTURE IN VICTORIANISM

One of the rooms in Mr. Yerbury's series of "bedrooms of all ages" at the Ideal Home Exhibition is Victorian. We all remember such rooms—we once lived in them—and now, thirty years after, I do not suppose there is a room like this, outside a museum, in the length and breadth of the land. Remnants of rooms there may be—but always you will find that the perfection of the period has been disturbed. It certainly *was* a perfect period—I mean perfect in the sense that in it the influence of no other period was felt. Queen Anne might slowly become Georgian, and where one ended and the other began no one might say, but here the thing was Victorian or it was not. It started—and it stopped. It started when somebody invented a machine, and it stopped when the novelty of the machine had worn away. I sat talking for a few minutes in Mr.



The Victorian bedroom, designed by F. R. Yerbury, at the Ideal Home Exhibition.

Yerbury's room, and noticed how very depressed I became in it. What a *jolly* period the Victorian was! Brrrr!

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SELFRIDGE'S BUILDING—AND MR. SELFRIDGE

Behind no other big building in London, perhaps—not even Liberty's in Regent Street—is there so much of the mind of its owner as Selfridge's. In Liberty's, certainly, the period was fixed by the client, but most of the detailing was left in the hands of the architect, Mr. Stanley Hall. In Selfridge's building, Mr. Gordon Selfridge has taken an interest in and expressed his wishes for every detail: very few sheets of details have, I believe, passed out to the job without Mr. Selfridge having approved them. Mr. Selfridge has been down below street level when foundations and basements were being excavated; he has asked questions about the necessity for this retaining wall, he has queried the strength of that steel. Of some of the steelwork he expressed the opinion that it looked strong enough to take the weight of the Pyramids. Many schemes have been got out for the Selfridge building, for no matter what stage the work may have reached, Mr. Selfridge has rarely been afraid of changing his mind. But few of the schemes have been published—not even that for the much talked about central tower. They may have been heard of; they have never been seen. In this Mr. Selfridge has probably been very wise. It is well to give publicity to actual achievement, but one invites unnecessary criticism when one puts forth projects that may never be carried out.

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AN AMERICAN ARCHITECT IN LONDON

On occasion, business or pleasure brings to London an American architect. I do not know what interest an

English architect arouses on a visit to New York, but here in England we always make good "copy" out of an American. If it is Mr. Cass Gilbert, we hail him as "Skyscraper King," and he stays at Claridge's and is interviewed by the morning and evening papers upon how many more tall stories he thinks we in London can stand. Or Mr. Bossom, who stays at the Ritz, will give us a comparison between American and English building practice, and astonish our poor brains with details of how the structural steel men will arrive on a job at eleven o'clock, and the steelwork ten seconds later, and the rivets ten seconds after that. No time lost at all, at all.

*

There is a real live American architect's office in London, where everything is done as in New York. After the eighth scales are got out, they do not go on to the half-inches, but work on three-quarter-inch and one-and-a-half-inch scales —which the American architects find to be more useful in many ways. Then the wonderful American time schedule is worked to, and the architects themselves are in a way also the builders, for they engage the labour and there is no contractor to relieve them of all this worry and work. The office in question is the London office of Messrs. Graham, Anderson, Probst and White, with Mr. A. D. Millar in charge. They are, of course, the architects, in association with Sir John Burnet and Partners, for the new Selfridge building, and the methods of which I have just written are there applied. I have spoken of the difference in scale to which the drawings are made. But there is a difference in scale of the grasp of things, too. Instead of being the most worried man in London, with the burden of Atlas upon his shoulders, Mr. Millar is the calmest and quietest man in town.

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"TO MEET PROFESSOR AND MRS. REILLY"

It is difficult to credit that this month a quarter of a century will have elapsed since Professor C. H. Reilly first began to teach the fledgling architects of Liverpool to spread their wings for professional flight. Yet such is the fact; and I am told that between two and three hundred of his past and present students at the Liverpool University School of Architecture are expected to assemble in Reece's Restaurant, Liverpool, on Friday evening next, to dine and wine with the distinguished Professor and Mrs. Reilly. And what is more, Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., President of the R.I.B.A., has promised to take the chair.

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THE WESTMINSTER ABBEY SACRISTY

Day by day the site and the design for the new sacristy for Westminster Abbey remain unsettled, and continue to be the subject of as much argument as is the Channel Tunnel or the removal of Charing Cross railway station to the Surrey side. After the thing is done, nothing is duller than the recollection of the arguments about it, but the fact remains that unless men talk and talk and talk points may be overlooked and the thing be left to go ahead like a stone rolling down hill. Mr. A. R. Powys, the secretary of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, now writes to *The Times* to point out that the public should be told what advice was given by the late surveyor to the Abbey, Professor W. R. Lethaby. "What is the reason for withholding so important a piece of evidence?" The fact that Mr. Powys's society does not like the present proposal does not prevent it from wishing to help the Dean and Chapter to discover a site suitable for the needed sacristy. It inclines to using the site now occupied by St. Dunstan's Chapel, whereby no new building would be put on a site at present unoccupied. The best resort would seem to be the referring of the whole matter to a body which would without prejudice hear evidence and balance the needs; and this is Mr. Powys's final suggestion. Where things of national interest are concerned this would, indeed, seem the only way.



Conversion without tears. A Georgian house in Hampstead, adapted to shop uses by Herbert Welch.

NO CHANGE

We need not regret the passing of the old if the new which replaces it is as good. The little shop illustrated is in the old part of Hampstead, where a charming old Georgian house would very probably have been demolished but for the architect's ability to convert it. As it is, the old and the beautiful have here been given a new lease of life.

*

"SILENCE FROM THE SEA"

A correspondent who has read my note on the using of seaweed as a means of soundproofing tells me that twenty years or more ago he was in Bruges and there saw a building in which sand was used as a soundproof packing between ceiling and floor. It acted perfectly and, because its presence was unsuspected, it had always been a mystery to people why no sound escaped from room to room. Only when repairs were being carried out was the reason found. My correspondent suggests that if deep and wide gutters were dug parallel to and between roadway and pavement and filled solidly with sand, something might be done to lessen the noise and vibration from traffic. I think that no better experiment could be made

TOWN PLANNING AT NORTH MIDDLESEX——

Mr. Longstreth Thompson deserves the heartiest congratulations on the admirable report that he has prepared for the North Middlesex Joint Town Planning Committee, published this week. His firm, of which Mr. Thomas Adams, who has been responsible for the town planning of New York, is the senior, was appointed on January 11, 1927, to advise this committee on the preparation of a regional plan for North Middlesex in collaboration with a technical sub-committee consisting of the surveyors to the constituent local authorities under the chairmanship of Mr. Alfred Dryland, the county surveyor. I am glad to see that in his report Mr. Thompson has paid special attention to the question of controlling the architectural character of future buildings. He wisely states that, however well a town may be laid out, its ultimate appearance and the atmosphere it creates are dependent upon the maintenance of a harmonious relationship between component buildings both in their design and the materials employed in their construction. The North Middlesex Committee recommend that the constituent authorities should adopt a clause in their town-planning schemes based on the clause in the Bath Act.



Judith : figure in terra-cotta. By Jaroslav Horejc.

——AND AT HASTINGS

The former Mayor of Hastings, Mr. T. S. Dymond, has just published an interesting book giving his experiences as mayor during 1926-1927. Lord Eustace Percy, the President of the Board of Education, contributes an introduction. I was especially interested to read the mayor's advocacy of Hastings improvements. He played a considerable part in the setting up of the regional planning committees in Sussex which are endeavouring to protect the rural surroundings of South Coast towns and prevent such historical places as Battle Abbey, Bodiam Castle, and Winchelsea from being disfigured by unsightly bungalows. Mr. Dymond for some years past has suggested that Hastings should appoint a garden architect who would advise on the restoration of the beauty of hill and dale.

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THE VIGOUR OF THE CZECHS

It is very refreshing to follow the strenuous efforts of Czecho-Slovakians to assert their native culture and to place it on a par with that of the other nations. Modern Czech painting and sculpture are among the finest in Europe. Their architecture is not far behind, but their arts and crafts exhibit features which are by no means universal. The Czech craft tradition is unbroken and, since the consolidation of the Republic, efforts have been made to keep it so. The peasants are encouraged; and by means of the State schools, the League of Arts and Crafts, and similar agencies the people are stimulated to the production of fine craftwork. His Excellency the Czecho-Slovak Minister in London, M. Jan Masaryk, in opening the exhibition of Czech Industrial Art at Gieve's Gallery last week, said that the Czech language is impossible, but the universal language of Czech crafts was easily understood. It is. It speaks in words of glass, ceramics, textiles and laces, books and toys. A child can understand.

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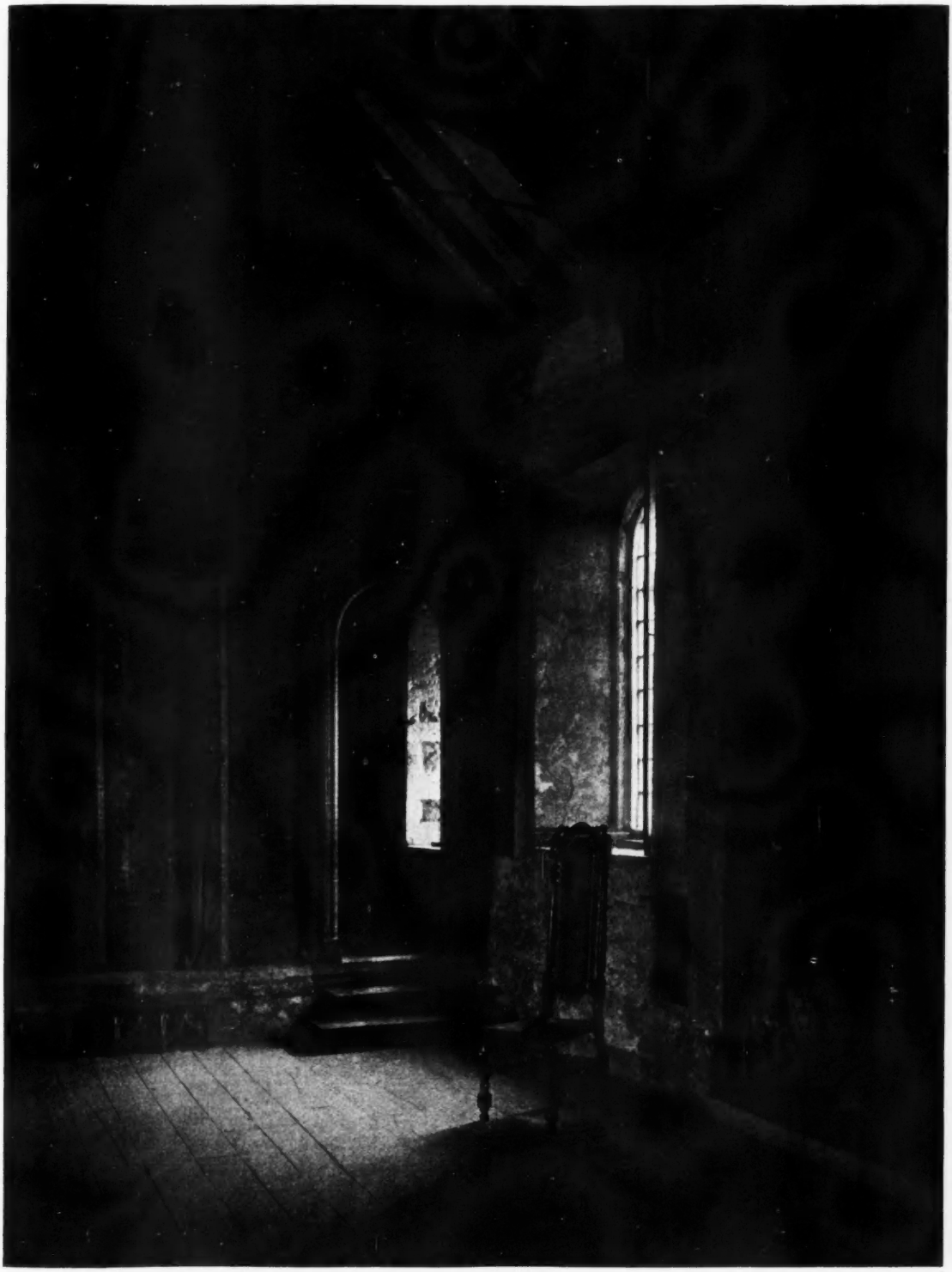
The exhibits attain to a high level: there is bookbinding that would be hard to beat; there is pottery figure-sculpture in white smooth and crackle glaze that cannot be beaten; there is terra-cotta modelling of the first class; engraved and coloured glass which is no disgrace to its ancient Bohemian predecessors, and is not only useful but even more decorative. In the direction of domestic decoration, however, it is the terra-cotta and modelled pottery that takes first place; and this is not to be wondered at seeing that most of it is the work of artists of the calibre of Horejc, Dvořák, and Stursa. Horejc is the leader among the quite young Czech sculptors, a modernist of fine accomplishment; while Jan Štursa, who has recently died, was a great master of plastic and glyptic. To these are added bronzes by two well-known sculptors, Otakar Švec and Otakar Španiel.

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FOR THE NATION

I am very glad to hear that the beautiful watercolour drawing "Ramsgate," by Charles Cheston, now on exhibition at Colnaghi's Galleries and reproduced here with my notice of his show last week, has been secured for the National Gallery of British Art, Millbank (Tate Gallery).

Astragal



THE GUEST CHAMBER, ST. NICHOLAS'S PRIORY, EXETER

The Priory was founded in the reign of William II. The present building, in red sandstone, consisting of nave, chancel, two north aisles, and tower, is in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles.

From a study by H. R. Heath, exhibited at the 8th International Salon of Photographs by the Camera Pictorialists of Los Angeles, and at the 23rd Exhibition of the City of London and Cripplegate Photographic Society, 1928.

WIND PRESSURES ON BUILDINGS

BY NORMAN DAVEY, B.Sc., A.M.INST.C.E.

Part I: Wall, Roof, and Framework

Gusts of wind of 100 miles per hour and over are of comparatively frequent occurrence in the British Isles. In view of the increasing tendency to build high (where regulations allow), it is of importance to the architect to consider the forces likely to act upon a proposed structure from this cause. The author deals fully and practically with the subject in the article of which Part I follows.

IN consequence of the amount of structural damage caused by the violent gales which occurred in the British Isles during the past year, the question naturally arises as to whether the allowances usually made for wind pressure in the design of structures are large enough. An attempt, therefore, has been made to correlate available data on the subject in the hope of elucidating one or two points upon which uncertainties may have existed.

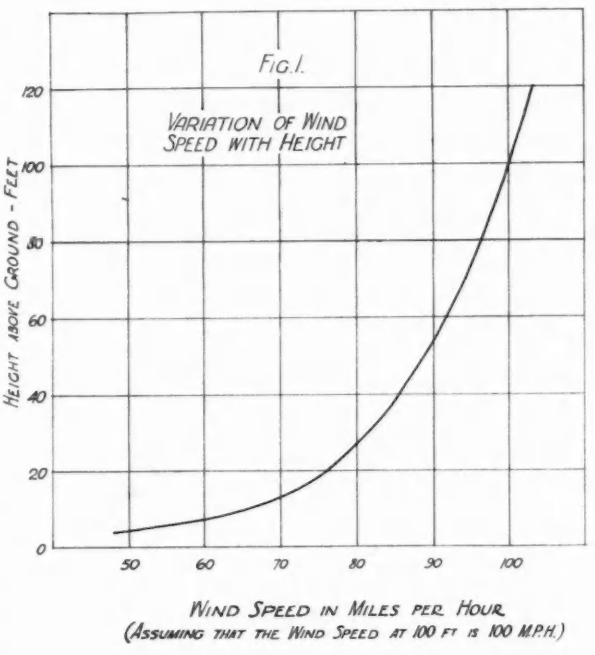
In the first place, before it is possible to compute the maximum wind pressures which a structure may have to resist, it is necessary to make an assumption with regard to the maximum wind or gust velocity likely to occur; and this is a difficult problem.

From a study of the meteorological records of the Air Ministry in the British Isles during 1928, it appears that the maximum gust velocity was 104 miles per hour at Liverpool on February 10, while other high figures were obtained over the greater part of Great Britain during November. Gusts of higher intensity may have occurred in various districts, and it would seem unreasonable to rule out of consideration a gust of even 120 miles per hour.

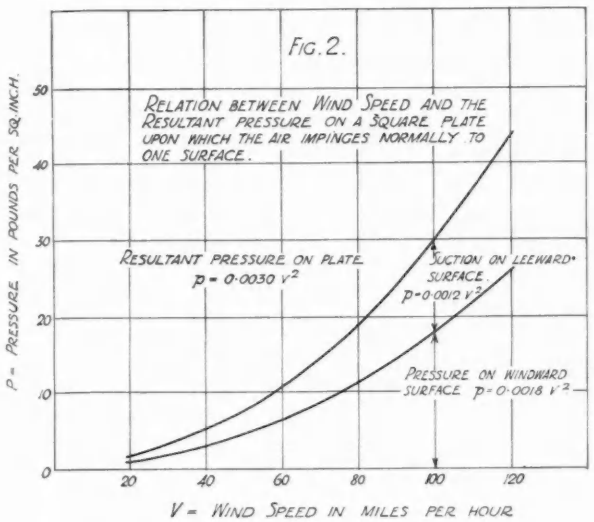
In this country a gust of this assumed velocity is most likely to act locally, and in consequence it would only be necessary to assume such a high figure when erecting comparatively small or slender objects in isolated positions, or in open shed and roof design. It was observed as a result of the Florida hurricane of September, 1926, that much of the damage was due to a swaying of the structure under the pulsations set up by series of gusts of great intensity, and the possibility of this action should not be overlooked, although the wind speeds experienced during that hurricane were higher than those which would be anticipated in England, the average velocity being estimated at 125 miles per hour with gust velocities of greater intensity.

Exposed surfaces of considerable area, such as the sides of large buildings, would not be as susceptible as small or slender objects or roofs to local gusts of high intensity; and it would seem reasonable to assume that the average pressure measured at a point in a large area, over a period of time, would more nearly represent the average intensity of pressure over the whole surface than would the record of the instantaneous pressure caused by a gust of high intensity. Fleming (*Engineering*, no. 3254, 1928) states that during a period of fifty-five years the highest wind velocity recorded by the United States Weather Bureau in New York was 96 miles per hour, observed over a period of five minutes, whereas for one minute during that period of 96 miles per hour the wind attained a velocity of 120 miles per hour. In other words, the average velocity of the wind was 80 per cent. of the velocity of the gust.

As the basis for our estimations of wind pressure let us take it that the average velocity, over a period of time, of wind striking a building normally at a point 100 ft. above ground level, may reach a value of 100 miles per hour. Nearer the ground the velocity of the wind would be less, due to the resistance of, and turbulence set up by, obstacles and the irregularities of the earth's surface. No precise relation can be given for this variation of velocity with height, as it must of necessity be dependent upon and vary with local conditions; but figures based on actual experiments are given by the Meteorological Office, London, in their handbook (1926), which provide an indication of the order of magnitude of this effect in open situations. The approximate variation of this assumed velocity, which may be expected at various heights above ground level, can be obtained from the curve in figure one.



The average wind velocities to be allowed for, taking this variation with height into consideration, would be, for a building 40 ft. high, approximately 70 miles per hour; 80 ft. high, 80 miles per hour; and 120 ft. high, 90 miles per hour. The average calculated pressure up to a height of 40 ft. above ground level would be 12·5 lb. per sq. ft.; 80 ft., 16 lb.; and 120 ft., 21 lb. The following maximum pressures were observed at various points on the Forth Bridge over a period of five years (Hunter, *Journ. Junior Inst. of Engineers*, xvii, 4), and would indicate that the pressure distribution assumed above is reasonable :—



Height above water level	50 ft.,	13 lb. per sq. ft.
,, ,,	163 ft.,	23 ,,
,, ,,	214 ft.,	29 ,,
,, ,,	378 ft.,	50 ,,

Having fixed the maximum average intensity of wind likely to occur, we will now consider how the resultant pressure would act on obstacles of various form and size. Take first the case of a square plate subjected to a uniform current of air which strikes it normally to its surface. Dines has shown (*Proc. Roy. Soc.*, vol. xlviii) that the value of the pressure, p, exerted in pounds per square foot is equal to $0{\cdot}0029V^2$ where V is the velocity of the wind in miles per hour; Stanton (*Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.*, vol. clvi, Pt. II) gives a value of $0{\cdot}0027V^2$ for a small square plate, and in a later paper (*Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.*, vol. clxxi, Pt. I) he gives a value for a square plate 100 sq. ft. in area of $0{\cdot}0032V^2$; while Dryden and Hill (*Bureau of Standards Scientific Paper*, no. 523) give a value of $0{\cdot}0028V^2$. Taking the mean value as $0{\cdot}0030V^2$, then, according to Stanton, this amount may be considered as being made up of an average pressure on the windward surface of $0{\cdot}0018V^2$ and a suction on the leeward surface of $0{\cdot}0012V^2$. A curve showing the variation of pressure on a square plate with varying wind velocity is given in figure two.

A number of investigators have experimented with models of other shapes and sizes, especially in regard to aircraft, in experimental wind tunnels, and give data from which it is possible to estimate the pressure allowances which should be made for various types of structure.

Dryden and Hill have carried out very extensive tests on a rectangular model which represents a very common form of building, with a height to width ratio of three. When the wind was normal to one face of the model the resistance offered to the wind was a maximum, and employing the co-efficient determined by them we obtain a value of $p = 0{\cdot}0037V^2$. As the wind veered round so the resultant pressure, measured on the projected area of the model, varied in the following manner:

Wind 90° to face	$p = 0{\cdot}0037V^2$
,, 105° to face	$p = 0{\cdot}0033V^2$
,, 120° to face	$p = 0{\cdot}0030V^2$
,, 135° to face (across diagonal) ..	$p = 0{\cdot}0025V^2$

The distribution of pressure was not uniform over the windward surface, but reached a value equal to the velocity pressure near the centre of the face, with pressures equal to about 0·9 of this value over a large part of the face, then falling off rapidly near the edges to about 0·5. The average pressure over the windward face was equal to $0{\cdot}0019V^2$, and the average suction on the leeward face was equal to $0{\cdot}0018V^2$, making a total resultant force on the model of $0{\cdot}0037V^2$. Suction may therefore be responsible in this particular type of structure for almost 50 per cent. of the total resultant force.

Dryden and Hill give also a co-efficient which enables us to arrive at the resultant pressure upon a rectangular structure whose height is five times its width. In this case $p = 0{\cdot}0041V^2$ when the wind acts normally to one face. It is possible from these expressions and the assumed average wind velocity at various heights to draw up values for the pressure upon structures of this type, and these are given in figure three. As the height of the prism increases, so the resultant pressure increases, and approaches a value of $p = 0{\cdot}0051V^2$.

The London County Council regulations relating to reinforced concrete and steel frame buildings state that the allowance for the horizontal pressure on the whole of the projected surface normal to the direction of every wind shall not be less than 20 lb. per sq. ft., and in the case of steel frame buildings a pressure of not less than 30 lb. per sq. ft. on the upper two-thirds. In view of the general restriction of the height of buildings to 80 ft., excluding the roof, and the fact that the buildings in the Metropolis are screened to a certain extent by neighbouring buildings, these values should be high enough. For structures in isolated positions, however, the figures given in figure three would appear more suitable.

It should be borne in mind, however, that a comparatively small area of the exposed surface of the building, such as a panel between the steel joists and stanchions, may be subjected to the force of an instantaneous gust of high intensity; and care should be taken to ensure that such panels are so bonded to the framework of the structure that there is no likelihood of their being forced either in or out, a state of affairs which occurred in the Florida and Cuban hurricanes of 1926. The London County Council also insist that all structures or attachments whatsoever in connection with a building, including towers or other parts which extend above the roof, flat, or gutter adjoining

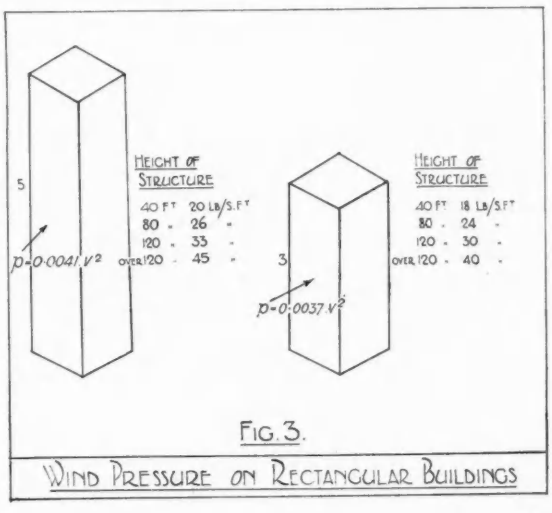


FIG. 3.

WIND PRESSURE ON RECTANGULAR BUILDINGS

thereto, shall be so designed as to resist safely a horizontal pressure equivalent to a static pressure of not less than 40 lb. per sq. ft. of the whole projected surface normal to the direction of every wind.

It was stated earlier that in dealing with small or slender objects in isolated positions, and in roof design, the possibility of a gust of 120 miles per hour should be considered. This means, for example, that a square signboard or hoarding in an exposed situation should be designed and fixed so that it will withstand a pressure equal to $0{\cdot}0030 \times 120^2$, or approximately 43 lb. per sq. ft., which is slightly higher than the value insisted upon by the London County Council.

Dawley (*Eng. News Rec.*, vol. 100, no. 13, 1928) carried out tests on a large model building of the type shown in figure four. The dimensions of the model were 4 ft. 6 in.

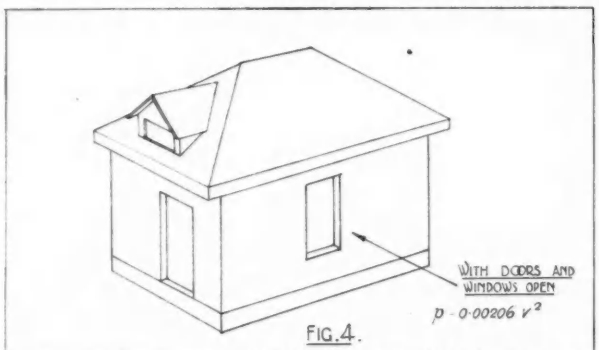


FIG. 4.

TYPE OF STRUCTURE TESTED BY DAWLEY.

in length, 2 ft. 11½ in. in width, 2 ft. 1 in. to the eaves, and 3 ft. 7¾ in. from the ground to the ridge. With the windows and doors open and the wind blowing in the direction indicated by the arrow, the resultant pressure on the whole structure was found to be given by $p = 0{\cdot}00206V^2$, measured on the projected area of the model. When tested in an endwise position with the dormer heading into the wind the pressure per unit area was found to be about 80 per cent. of that in the crosswise position given above.

The resistance offered by the framework of the building alone in this endwise position was greater than that offered by the completed structure, either with the windows and doors open or with them closed. This point shows that it is possible for a greater load due to the wind to act upon a partly completed structure than can ever be exerted on the completed structure by a wind of the same velocity.

While considering the resistance of framework it should be mentioned also that the resultant pressure on a lattice girder may be greater than that upon a plate of similar overall dimensions, owing to the turbulence of the air which is set up by such a structure. Stanton carried out tests on a lattice girder, with a double system of verticals and diagonal cross-bracing, 29 ft. long, 3 ft. 7½ in. deep, consisting of two equal flanges 9 in. by 1 in. connected by a double system of lattice bars and verticals, and found that the resultant pressure on the structure was given by $p = 0.00405V^2$. It seems therefore very important during construction to see that scaffolding, exposed girders, partly completed sections of buildings, derricks, etc., are secured in such a manner as to resist the force of gusts of wind of high intensity. The pressure on the girders of a derrick or bridge, for example, in a gust of 120 miles per hour might possibly reach a value in the region of 60 lb. per sq. ft.

[*To be concluded.*]

OPEN AIR AND HEALTH

BY LEONARD E. HILL, M.B., Hon., A.R.I.B.A.

The census of 1921 showed in England and Wales over 600,000 people occupying one room per family, and nearly three million occupying two roomsp er family. Sir R. Blair stated in *The Times* recently that: "In the inner zone of London some 300,000 people live in over-crowded conditions." So far, the new building estates have not succeeded to any appreciable extent in emptying the slums. Whatever has been done is nullified by the rate of migration into London.

The primitive healthy habitation of man in the nomad state is a wind-screen of boughs. The native Australian uses a screen of bark and creeps in with his people, his dogs and their fleas, and so secures community warming. By nomadic life unsoiled ground, water and air are obtainable.

At Papworth Colony, owing to open-air life, none of the children of tubercular parents have been infected. In slum tenements the infection of infants and young children by a tubercular parent is common.

Let me instance the case of a children's home. Run at first on old-fashioned lines, there was much sickness. An additional home, an " open air " one, was built; in this the morbidity was almost nil. Another one was added with like result; then someone with the old-fashioned fear of cold got control of the committee, and a fourth home was built on the indoors plan. Herein the morbidity was as high as in the first. What a lesson for committees of management and architects ! Schools as at present built are places which improve the manners and sharpen the mind, but damage vigour and health.

The prime motive of architects should be to design buildings which afford health and happiness to the inmates, not to secure approbation for the outside effect of the building. Take the London County Council Hall, commendable for its pictorial effect. There are long, narrow offices, in the back parts of which workers are removed from proximity to daylight and the view of the Thames, a just cause of criticism. The debating chamber of the Council, too, proved very bad for audition, most deficient in that very quality which it should have possessed.

As the best conditions for health can be secured by living in open-air shelters, what justification is there in country places for the enforcement of building by-laws with insistence on concrete foundations, dampcourses, etc. ? There is much to be said for light buildings, such as Japanese houses, which can be frequently renewed. Clean water and air, a proper method of disposal of sewage and refuse, are essential, and a garden of high value. Why, then, should a man who has housed his family on a plot of ground by his own efforts have his home demolished by order of a council ?

While attacking the defacement of the natural beauty of the country by mean buildings, we must bear in mind that the child's body is made sound through a large measure of open-air life.

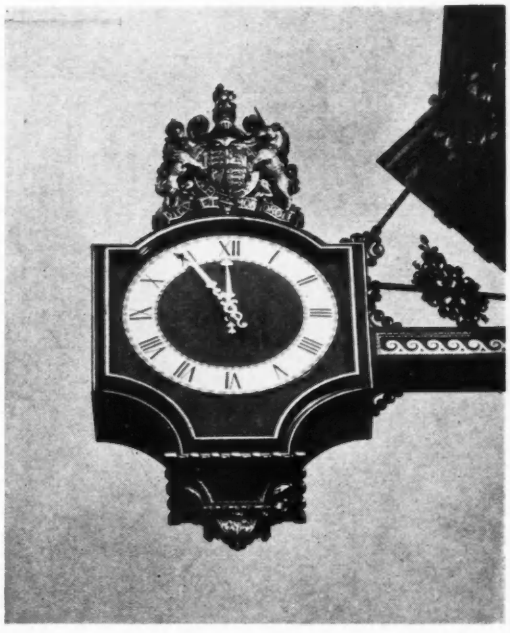
Damp, dark habitations must be condemned, but we must remember that a modern house which satisfies every by-law, if left shut up and overheated ,may do much harm to children confined within it, while a shed-like dwelling from which children escape to play in the open air may afford good health. A wise and elastic control by medical officers of health should take the place of obsolete by-laws.

Extract from a paper on " Some Principles of Ventilation and Heating," read by Leonard Hill, M.B., Hon. A.R.I.B.A., before the R.I.B.A., on Monday night.

A MODERN LONDON STORE

DESIGNED BY WIMPERIS, SIMPSON, AND GUTHRIE

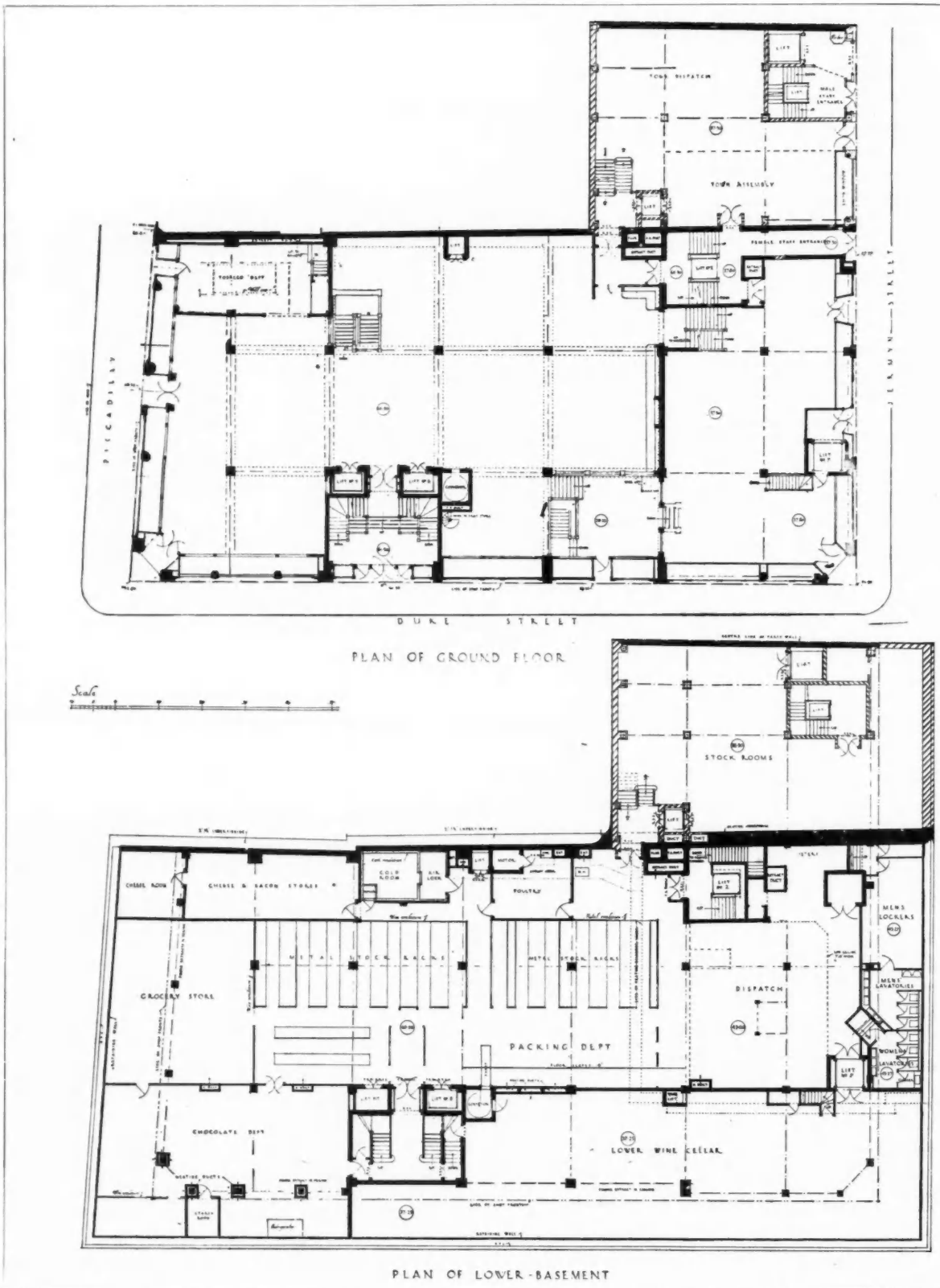
Fortnum and Mason's new store has three façades: one in Piccadilly, one in Jermyn Street, and one in Duke Street. It is a steel-framed building, and the work has been arranged to be carried out in four sections, only three of which are at present finished. In each case the retaining walls and underpinning were carried out before the existing buildings were demolished. The architects had to keep the treatment of a modern building on traditional lines, in accordance with the prestige of the firm. The coats of arms of patrons have been worked into the general scheme as part of the design. There is a very fine main staircase built with a fire-resisting construction finished in pine, with carved newels, springers, and handrails. Drenchers have been installed on the outside of all windows, instead of using fire-resisting glass, and the whole of the façade can be flooded in case of fire from the opposite side of the road or elsewhere. Inside, the show windows are fitted with sprinklers. In fact the building is protected throughout with a sprinkler installation. All the internal woodwork is of pine. The floors are fire-resisting and finished with thin oak-strip surface.



This large clock is a prominent feature of the splayed end of the Piccadilly and Duke Street fronts. It is hung at fourth-floor level.



The architects have been particularly successful in designing a modern building on traditional lines. The showroom window illustrated is one of the many details which reflect, and are in keeping with, the old associations of the firm.



Fortnum and Mason's Stores, Piccadilly.] [*By Wimperis, Simpson, and Guthrie.*

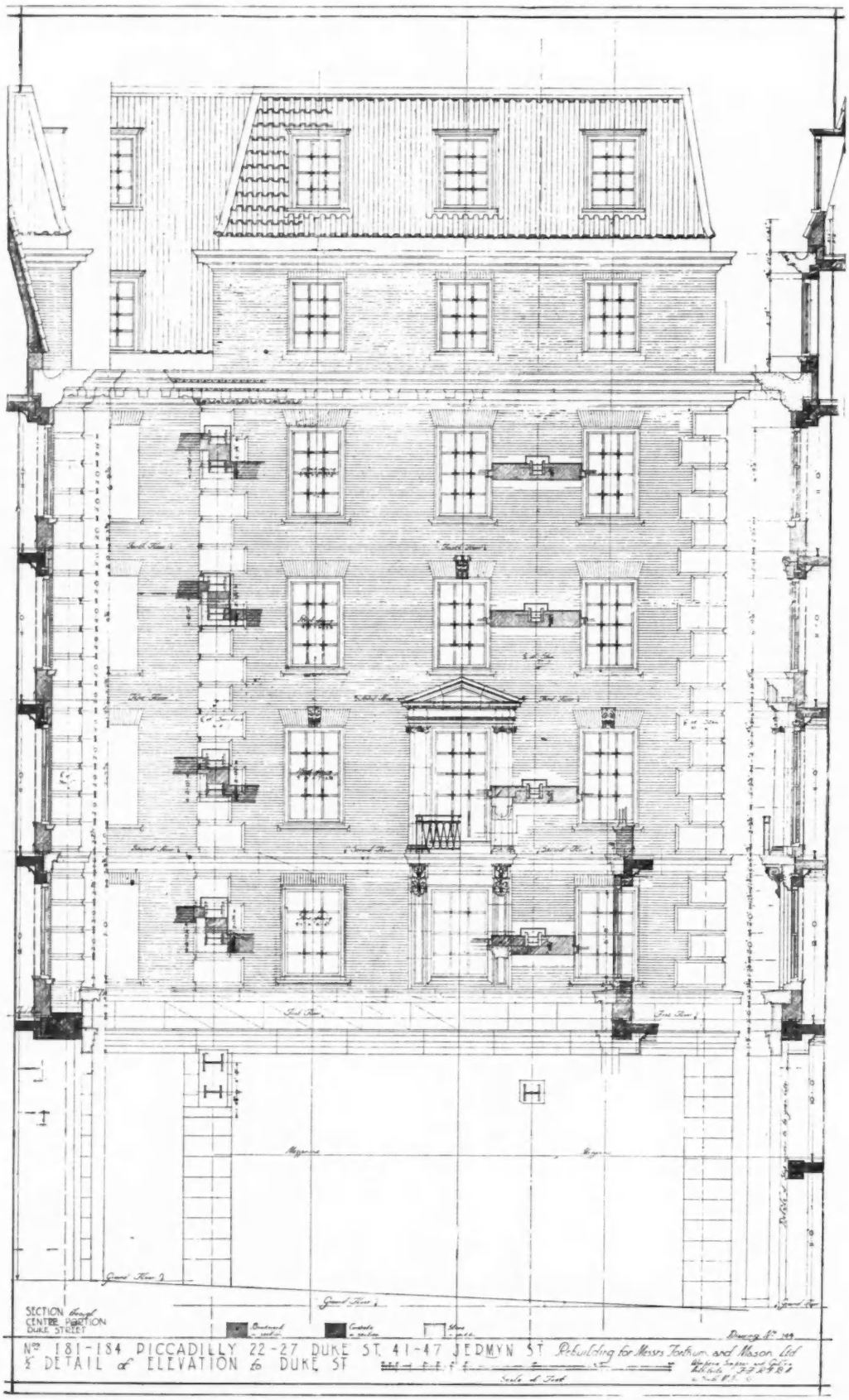
Plans of ground and lower-basement floors. A conveyor takes all goods from each floor to the packing department in the lower-basement, from whence they are carried by lifts to the dispatch department in Jermyn Street.





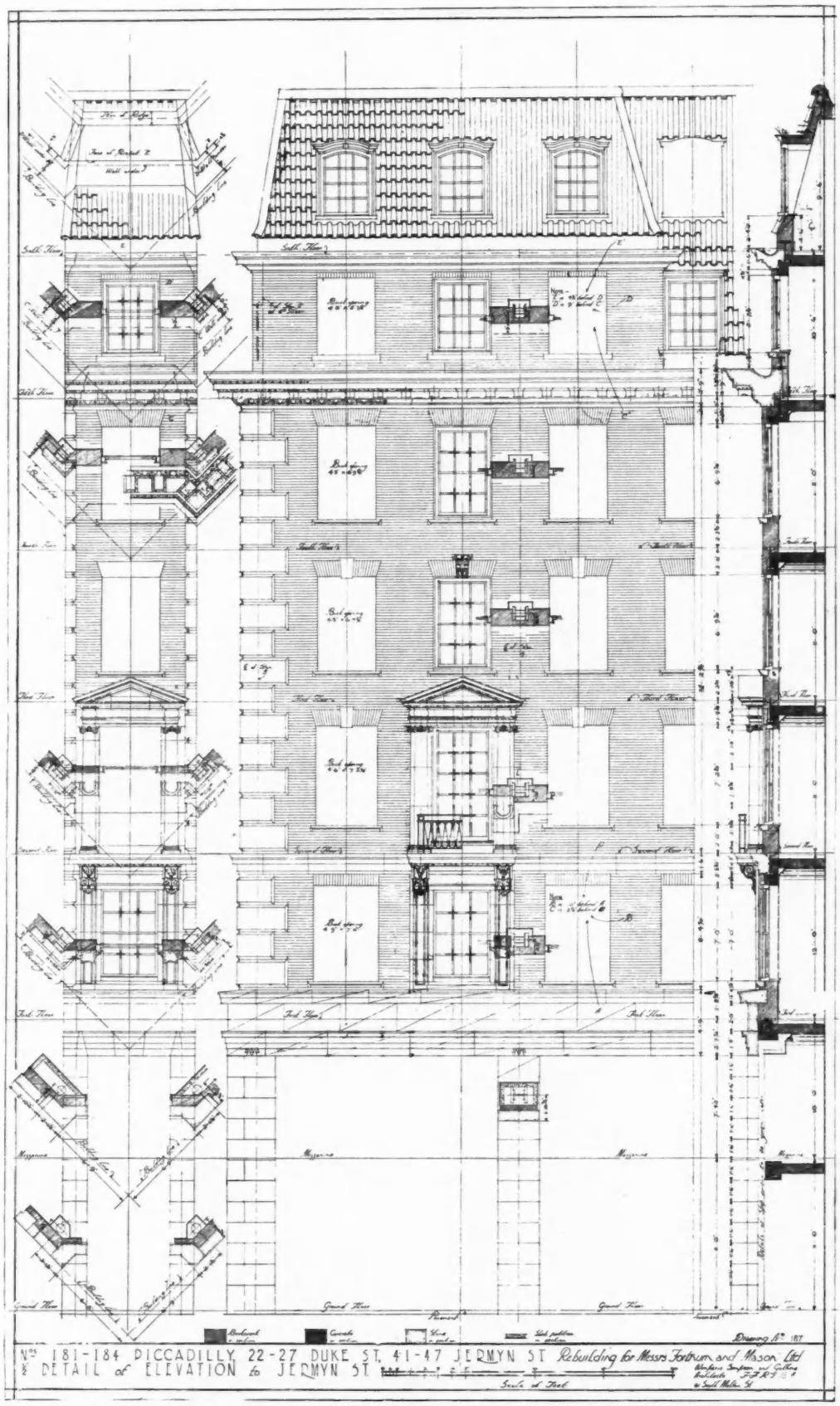
Fortnum and Mason's Stores, Piccadilly.] *[By Wimperis, Simpson, and Guthrie.*

Views of the building from the corner of Piccadilly and Duke Street, and from the junction of Duke Street and Jermyn Street. The façades are in Daneshill brick and Portland stone. Sloping parts of the roof are of green-glazed pantiles. The balconies are of wrought iron.



Fortnum and Mason's Stores, Piccadilly.] [*By Wimperis, Simpson, and Guthrie.*

Details of elevation to Duke Street. The sashes are double hung in accordance with the traditional character of the remainder of the building.



Fortnum and Mason's Stores, Piccadilly.] [*By Wimperis, Simpson, and Guthrie.*

Details of elevation to Jermyn Street. The downward slope of the site from Piccadilly has enabled the architects to plan an additional (mezzanine) floor on the Jermyn Street front.

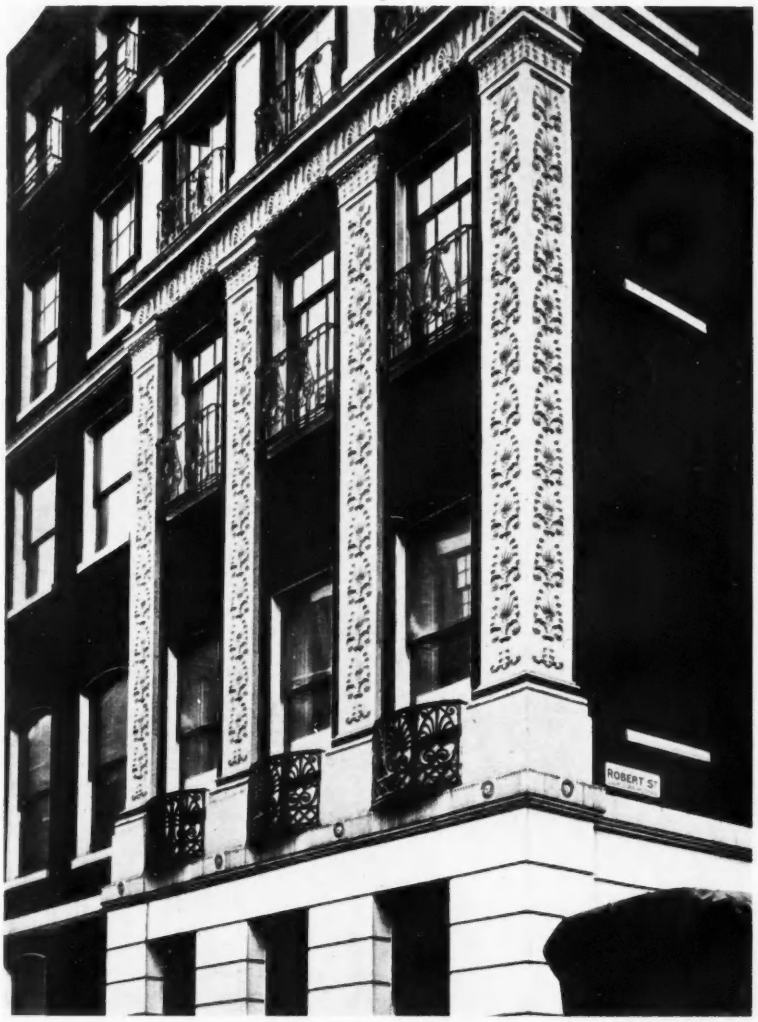


Fortnum and Mason's Stores, Piccadilly.]



[*By Wimperis, Simpson, and Guthrie.*

The entrances from Duke Street, and from the corner of Piccadilly and Duke Street. There are eleven doorways, including the two illustrated, which are among the most important. They are noteworthy for their design and craftsmanship, to which the photographs fail to do complete justice.



ENGLISH PRECEDENT No. 54

12 JOHN STREET, ADELPHI, W.C.

As originally designed by the famous trio of Scottish architects the Adelphi Terrace was a conspicuous feature on the north bank of the River Thames. Today the façade has lost its austerity under a dressing of Victorian stucco. The building illustrated shows the original design practically untouched. The Adam Brothers wisely employed London stock bricks made from marl clay; they contrasted the brick surfaces with verticals formed of Liardet's patent stucco. The effect was striking, and called forth the comments of Horace Walpole, who likened the treatment to the lacings of a Grenadier's coat. Robert Adam was not slow to profit by the publication of Stuart's Athens. *In the above building is to be seen the first instance of Greek detail being employed externally. A high place in English architecture must be accorded to this interesting fragment, so suggestive of the aristocratic temper of the period.*—[A. E. RICHARDSON.]

THE HONEYWOOD FILE

BY KARSHISH

EDITOR'S NOTE: *To readers of a few years' standing, Karshish needs no introduction. For on them the mordant veracity of his papers on "Tribulations of Early Practice" (ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1926-7) made, as I know, an abiding impression. To those who now meet him for the first time it will suffice to name him as an architect in active practice, whose whimsical pen is here to record the history of an architect's first important commission.*

Introduction

A FEW months ago a young friend who is an advanced student at one of our schools of architecture called at my office and was asked to amuse himself while the day's letters were being signed. He became so absorbed in a correspondence file that he was reluctant to disengage his attention from it. Here, he admitted, was something new to him: his studies had not brought him into touch with the actualities of the game in which he was preparing himself to take part. The intimate view of the field of his future activities, and the reduction to terms of common business intercourse of the law, customs, science, and art of building, was to him profoundly interesting. It was also, as it then occurred to me, profitable: not only did the file awaken curiosity but, to a certain extent, at least, informed and satisfied it.

The incident would not have prompted this present writing had I not shortly before completed in the pages of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL a series under the title "Tribulations of Early Practice," and had I not also recalled the spurious Government File which was published at the end of 1918. The purpose of the "Tribulations" articles was to display with all possible intimacy and frankness actual circumstances, with attendant difficulties and pitfalls and consequent doubts and dilemmas, as they present themselves to a young man when he first sets up in practice as an architect; and I had been encouraged to believe that those articles had been valued as in some degree achieving their purpose. The Government File, which opened with the request of a provincial cowkeeper for 2 cwt. of cake, and closed, many months later, with the death of the cows from starvation—after the department concerned had discussed, among other things, humane killers, and the setting up of a Commission to report on best methods of curing hides—was frankly facetious and satirical; but even so it was illuminative of the methods of Government offices.

It occurred to me that the reproduction of an architect's correspondence file, compiled with the same sincerity which directed the "Tribulations" adventure, would be likely to amuse, interest, and inform many who, like my young friend, are versed in the rules of a game they have never played. It is a disadvantage inseparable from the system of schools of architecture that it teaches students to swim before they go into the water; and I would urge, if it were here to the point to do so, that this kind of preparation is small safeguard against drowning; and that lads who, under the pupilage system, were flung into the offices of practising architects to fend for themselves, were in a better way to keep safely afloat than the majority of those who now take their chances in the wide waters of architectural practice.

The scheme of these articles is, then, to present the minutiæ of architectural practice by the interchange of letters. This involves certain particular considerations. In the first place, if our File is to be intelligible it must present a definite picture. It must not raise questions it does not answer. It must awaken in the mind of the reader some such impressions as it would recall to the architect who conducted the correspondence if we imagine him perusing it months or years after the events with which it is concerned. For these reasons our File cannot be any actual file from an architect's office, stripped of redundancies and with the names of persons and of places disguised. Such a document would display many breaks in continuity. Our File therefore must be an invention; but, on the other hand, its whole interest and value will depend upon the reader's acceptance of the picture shown, with all its details, as a true one.

Let me say, then, that I engage to do my part—to display the facts as they are, to give the picture a colour that is true to life. To this end there must be, as in all creative work, selection and arrangement, order and proportion; this, however, does not necessitate a departure from verisimilitude, but gives opportunity for maintaining verisimilitude. Our File, in fact, will not represent any file, but will stand for all files.

Without having perused a line of the contents of our File, and while knowing no more of the persons or events that will there display themselves than does the reader of these words—for unless I can interest myself as I go along it is unlikely that I shall interest anyone else—I foresee that the personalities of the supposed writers will be revealed in these letters to a degree unusual in life, and that events may move in directions provocative of smiles. Errors of tact will be committed by the architect and others; cross purposes will arise; ambiguities of expression will lead to misunderstandings; alternative lines of action will present themselves; sly purposes may emerge; mishaps and false steps of one kind and another will be likely to occur.

In order to give it cogency, and supply it with a framework of narrative, our File will be concerned with the building of a house; and as it must comprise correspondence with client, builder, sub-contractors, and others, its form will be fictitious in the immaterial degree that letters to and from those several persons will be served up in one file, and only a part of the whole bulk of the matter will be included in it. It would scarcely be possible to make our File completely self-explanatory and, even if that were so, to refrain from all comment would defeat its purpose. I shall therefore indulge in any embroidery that seems appropriate.

AUTHOR'S NOTE: *The characters appearing in these articles are without exception entirely imaginary, and are associated in my mind with no real persons, either alive or dead. The incidents are inventions.*

I: A Preliminary Skirmish

The architect from whose office the following letter file is supposed to derive is Mr. James Spinlove. He is an Associate of the Royal Institute and has been in practice for half a decade, so that his years do not count many more, nor less, than thirty. He has built various small houses, a village hall, and so forth, and employs a draughtsman as well as a boy clerk. The mansion with which the file is concerned is a more important work than any he has yet been commissioned to carry out. The papers are secured within a folder endorsed "Honeywood," and when we open it at the back—for each succeeding letter is, properly, filed on top of the preceding—we find the following:

FREDERICK DALBET to JAMES SPINLOVE

Dear Jim, January 15, 1924.

I accidentally ran into an old friend of my father's the other day. He told me he had bought land in Kent with the idea of building himself

a house and was looking about for an architect. I told him what an incompetent ass you are and of that house of yours that is getting ready to fall down at Ightham, so he may write to you. The name is Sir Leslie Brash (Knt. Bac.). He and my father were lifelong friends, so take care of him. He is an expert economist and financier; you can read of his crimes in *Who's Who :* recreations—conger fishing and cursing—however, though peppery, he is a real good sort, but you must mind your "p's" and "q's" with "dear Maude" as my mother calls her. I have not seen her since she became her ladyship, and shall be amused to see how she wears it. When are we two going to meet?

Yours,

F. D.

SIR LESLIE BRASH to JAMES SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 17/1/24.

I write on the introduction of Mr. Frederick Dalbet, from whom you may perhaps have heard. I have purchased property at Thaddington, near Marlford, and am contemplating building myself a house upon it. The boundaries are stated to measure 572 ft. 3 in.; 684 ft. 9 in.; 491 ft.; and 832 ft. 6 in., or thereabouts. The long side faces 17½ degrees west of south—as nearly as I can determine from the plan—and the ground rises, I understand, on an average of 1 in 19, approximately, from the south-east corner. There is a plantation of beech along the north-east. The position to be occupied by the house I should request your advice upon. The fall of the ground suggests a south-east aspect, but Lady Brash desires the house to face in the opposite direction as there is a chimney—a pumping station if I am correctly informed—some two miles away on the S.W. which interferes with the view. These matters, however, Lady Brash and myself would like to discuss with you. I should be glad to know whether you would be prepared to act for me in the capacity of architect if we decide to build; or perhaps you will advise me to get rid of the property and find another as I quite overlooked the chimney when I purchased it. In the event of your being able and willing to act for me I will appoint a date when we may meet on the site.

Yours faithfully,

SPINLOVE to BRASH

Dear Sir, 18/1/24.

I beg to thank you for your esteemed favour of the 17th inst., and it will give me great pleasure acting for your good self and meeting you on site as per your letter. I am free Tuesday and Thursday and every day the following week as advised at present if suitable to your convenience and will thank you to let me know *re* same.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours faithfully,

JAS. SPINLOVE

This is terrible! Is it possible that Spinlove would sign himself "Jas.," and beg to thank and be ungrammatical and guilty of solecisms and prostrate himself like a shopkeeper? It is not likely, but it is in some degree possible and that is why I have, for this one occasion only, played off a practical joke on the reader.

This letter is not *on the file, but has been substituted by me in order to pillory a style of letter-writing which, because it is adopted in certain business circles, is supposed by some to be businesslike and to give an impression of slick efficiency. Needless to say, no diction is businesslike which is not lucid; and faulty grammar, and the use of such expressions as "as per" and "re same," implies ignorance and not efficiency. An architect has to correspond with many different kinds of persons under a great variety of circumstances, and the wording of no letters are of greater importance than of those addressed to his clients, where not only are lucidity, firmness, and self-control called for, but frankness, sincerity, tact, and—if he possesses that gift of the gods—charm. Spinlove will be likely enough to fall into error, but he is a decently educated man, and socially, if not in rank, he is Brash's equal. What Spinlove did, in fact, write, as recorded on his file, is as follows :*

SPINLOVE to BRASH

Dear Sir, 18/1/24.

I have to thank you for your letter of yesterday and to say that I shall be most glad to act for you in the matter you speak of. I can go with you to the site on any day next week, except Tuesday and Thursday, or on any day during the following week except Saturday if you will be so good as to name day and hour and place of meeting. From your description the site seems to be most attractive. I think that the chimney of which you speak may not prove such a serious annoyance as you now suppose.

Yours faithfully,

This is all right, but if the last three words had been "is now supposed," it would be happier. It is well, in formal correspondence, to avoid the personal "you." Spinlove however, ought not to have referred to the chimney. I myself know nothing of what lies ahead—I had no idea of any chimney till Brash referred to it—but Spinlove ought to have divined that he will hear quite enough about this chimney without introducing the subject himself. It would appear that Spinlove is not socially astute. It is Lady Brash who objects to the chimney; and did not Spinlove's friend, Dalbet, warn him of "dear Maude"? Spinlove will get into the lady's bad books if he does not take care. The arrangements seem to have been completed by telephone and Spinlove does not record and file telephone messages (as he would do if his office organization was more thorough), for we next read :

SPINLOVE to BRASH

Dear Sir Leslie Brash, 25/1/24.

I have roughly worked out the dimensions of the house for the purpose of giving you an idea of the probable cost, as you asked. I enclose on a separate sheet a list of the rooms with approximate sizes following the instructions you gave me. Assuming that the house is built of brick with tiled roof, iron casements in oak frames, the stairs in oak, and reception rooms panelled in oak and with oak floors, and the whole house well, but not extravagantly, fitted and decorated, I think the figure you should have in mind is from twenty to thirty thousand pounds. This does not include entrance road, fencing, terrace, if any; nor, of course, laying out of garden, nor the cottages you spoke of. It does, however, include—as you will see—garage, stable, and kennels.

As I told you, I think the site an excellent one in every way. If you keep the house well up on the N.W. side, with entrance from the upper road and through the wood, you will be close to the highway, though screened from it; will have an almost level approach, and the fall of the ground towards the S.W. will admit of readily forming a terrace and give the house a most attractive setting. The wood upon the N. and curving towards the east, will shelter the house and, as I pointed out to Lady Brash, will prevent the chimney being seen from any of the windows. I hope Lady Brash will be reconciled to the chimney as there are insuperable objections to placing the house in any other position, or setting it at any other angle than that fixed by the fall of the ground which, also, is the ideal for aspect and for prospect. The view is truly wonderful and I should not, I may say, have noticed the chimney if Lady Brash had not called my attention to it.

I will not take any further action until I hear from you.

Yours sincerely,

It would have been wiser if Spinlove had opened his letter "Dear Sir." We may assume that he was cordially greeted by the Brashes, that the common friendship with the Dalbet family thawed the ice and that the interview was intimate and not formal; but even had his client not been his senior in years and his superior in rank, Spinlove ought to have waited for him to initiate the more familiar address. Spinlove is also too garrulous : he is, of course, naturally enthusiastic at the splendour of the opportunity before him and is anxious to do himself

justice and perhaps to make sure that Brash shall perceive what a discerning architect he has got; but a great part of his letter is clearly a repetition of what he has already said in conversation and he ought to have more gumption than again to drag in the wretched chimney. He is in danger of taking a side in a matrimonial squabble, and, be it said, probably the wrong one, if he knew how his bread was buttered. It is to be hoped that his appearance and address are pleasing to the lady. His letters certainly will not be.

BRASH TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 30/1/24.

[*Spinlove duly gets the snub he asked for.*]

I have received your letter of the 25th and am astounded at your estimate. I had better intimate at once that I could not for a moment contemplate such an outrageous figure; and I may mention that though a matter of ten thousand pounds—the difference between the two estimates you give—appears to you to be of no importance, such a sum is *of considerable importance to me.* My conception of the cost of the house is ten or twelve thousand pounds. If I agreed to expend fourteen thousand on the house and garage, etc., that would be a maximum figure. I have, as you remind me, to provide for laying out garden, fencing, roads, etc. Then there is water-supply, drainage, and electric light. Have you considered these? Your suggestion that I should expend in all nearly forty thousand pounds is, if you will permit me to say so, preposterous. I must request you to reduce your prices very considerably, for I cannot entertain proposals of such dimensions as those you formulate.

It is not necessary for me to reply to other matters touched on in your letter, but I may mention that Lady Brash, who is temporarily residing in the neighbourhood, yesterday observed black smoke issuing from the chimney.

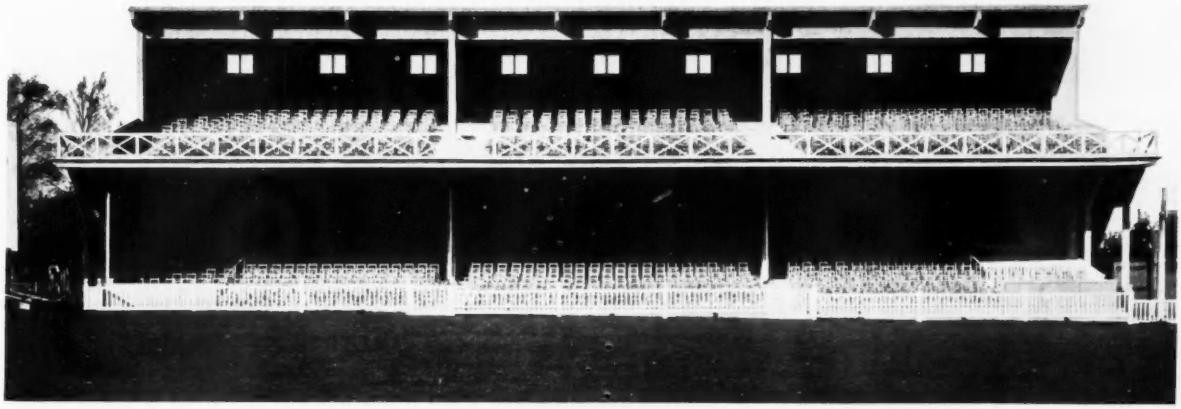
Yours faithfully,

We may feel sorry for Spinlove. He is not to blame and he did not deserve to be taken so heavily to task. Such things, however, frequently happen. Brash is disappointed; he is old enough to be Spinlove's father, and although he does not suppose, as many do, that an architect is a superior kind of builder, who submits estimates and then builds, his ideas of the duties of an architect are evidently confused. Spinlove made a mistake in not asking Brash what he meant to spend, and he will not be likely to make the mistake again.

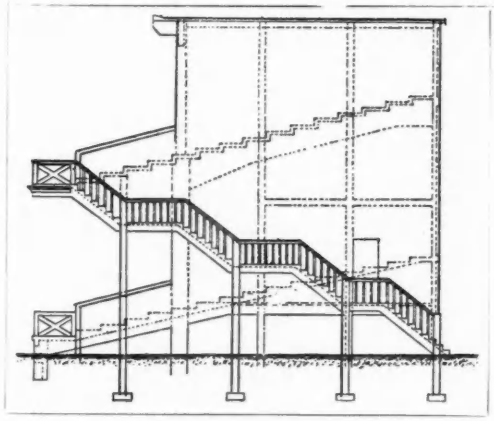
It will, however, be a long time before he has to ask the question, for it is usual for a private owner to bring forward, at the outset, a point so much on his mind as the cost of his project, and it is strange that Brash did not do so. No harm has, however, been done, for Brash has no intention of being unfair, and if Spinlove handles the matter wisely he will rise in Brash's confidence and esteem. The question is, will he so handle it?

[Next Week: II—More Troubles.]

KENT COUNTY CRICKET STAND, CANTERBURY

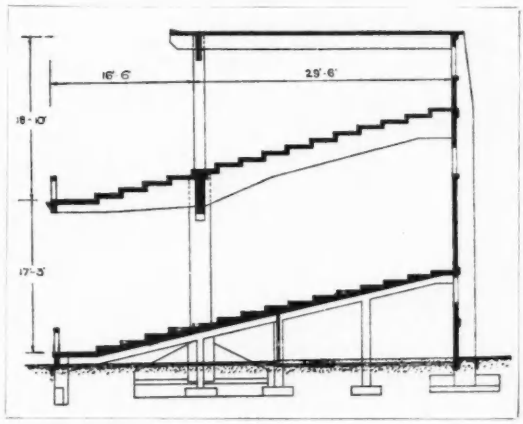


The stand provides accommodation for 1,700 spectators, the major proportion of whom are seated under cover.



W. S. Willan] *End elevation.*

This stand has been erected in the St. Lawrence Cricket Ground, well known as one of the most delightfully situated grounds in the country. It is of reinforced concrete, and is 120 ft. long by 46 ft. wide. Beneath are the secretary's office, a tearoom, cloakrooms, and lavatories.



Cross section. *[Architect.*

THE INDUSTRIOUS SERPENT

The peculiar diagram reproduced on this page has not, at first sight, the remotest connection with architecture. I have shown it to a number of my friends as a curiosity and puzzled them all. One thought it was a plan of the London docks; another a diagram of some new underground station; and a third made some uncalled-for, but not altogether pointless, reference to the "greater intestine." On the whole I think it most like a serpent. A stiff-jointed old sinner of a sea-serpent transfixed in the last agonies of death, head lifted to strike.

It is no serpent. THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL does not deal with serpents. If you will examine it closely you will see that the members which form its uncanny anatomy are faintly expressive of architectural forms. They are rectangular and square and much too stiff-lined for a serpent, unless it might be that sea-serpent which in 1857 so astonished the natives of Weymouth by rising from the sea and devouring the Palace Pier, Marine Parade, and half a dozen boarding-houses.

But this is no serpent. It is—dare I say it?—a plan of the British Industries Fair of 1929 at the White City, London. The Great Efficiency Exhibition: Britain's Invitation to the World. Whether you may smile or not this plan shows the utmost accommodation provided to cater for as great a crowd of visitors as world-wide advertising could gather together. It represents the best arrangement of buildings possible to the organizers of the exhibition, and the best way of circulating the crowds of visitors, British and foreign.

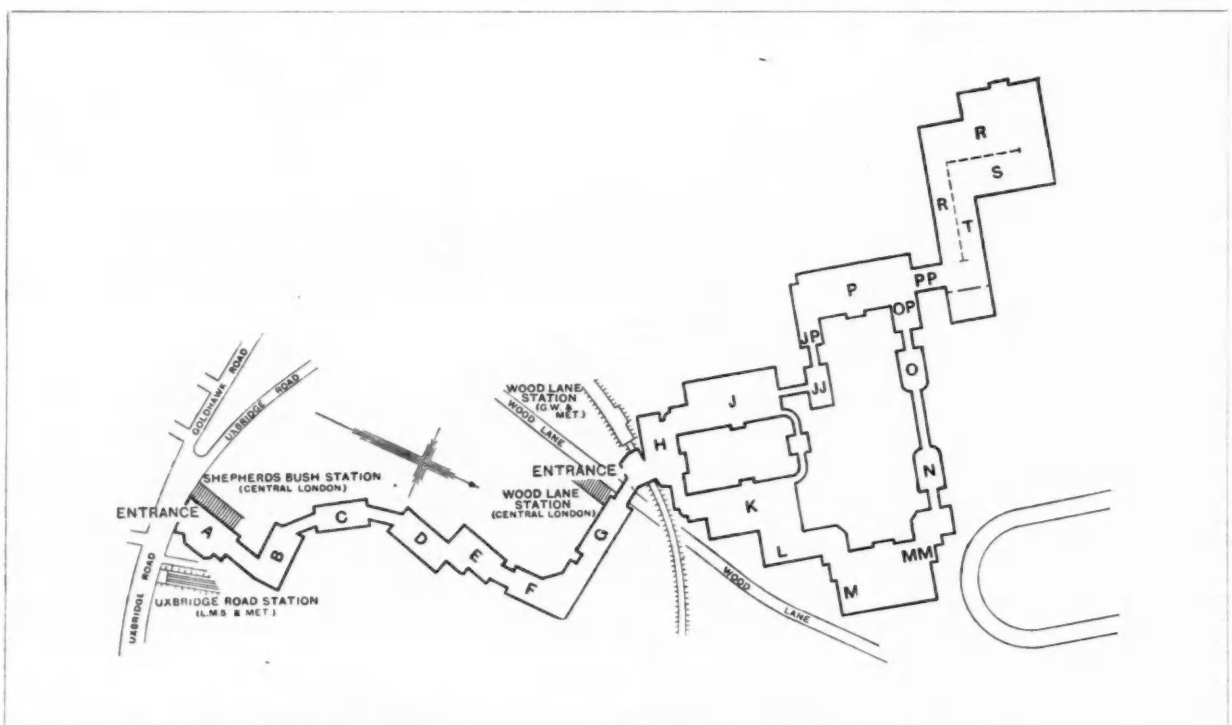
This being so, British business does not seem to have travelled far since it staged the Wembley fiasco. There may be reasons to explain why this serpent has such a wavy tail, but the reasons are quite certainly unacceptable.

Any form of plan that entails such a weary journey upon the part of the visitor as this does, leaving him with no certainty of having seen everything at the end of it, is a vain expense. It is the worst plan of *exhibition*, since there is very little chance of ever retracing one's steps to revisit a stall that has made an impression, or to review some particular section of industry. It would be easy to lose oneself in it; difficult to find anything.

But apart from these deficiencies, which could be overcome by any form of building with a big enough roof, there is to be taken into account the psychological effect upon visitors of architecture; architecture of plan and elevation; arrangement, system, order, beauty. In a word—efficiency.

This serpentine squiggle is inefficient. It is bad exhibition and rotten advertising for the British Empire. I refuse to believe that if British business men *saw* that spacious, symmetrical arrangements of fine halls, orderly stands, and co-ordinated effect were essential to success they would for a moment count the cost of these things excessive. But they do not understand the value of fine planning or they would not tolerate for a moment this serpent which causes us such merriment. Lord Melchett spends over a million pounds on the Imperial Chemical building on Millbank, because he believes that fine architecture is also good business. How much more possible is fine architecture when a thousand firms combine to foot the bill! One grows weary of seeing fine exhibitions abroad and failures at home. When will British business do the thing handsomely? And when, oh when, will they ask the artist to help them? It is as though we were condemned to live and die a nation of petty shopkeepers.

E. M. F.



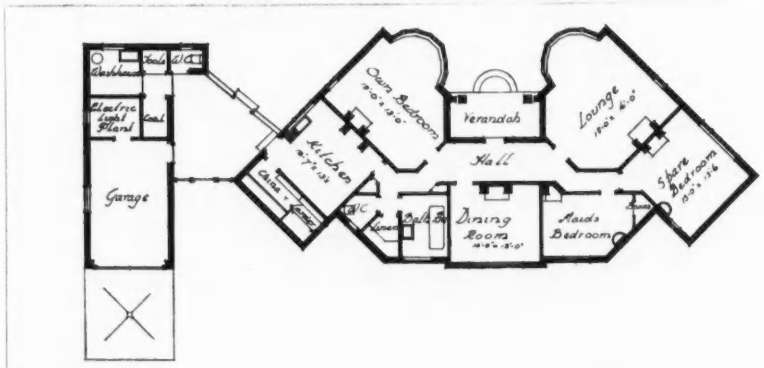
"Very like a whale"; or a serpent; or the "greater intestine"; or a plan of the docks; or an underground station—but, in fact, the layout of the London section of our latest Great Efficiency Exhibition, the British Industries Fair.

TWO THATCHED BUILDINGS

BY W. NORMAN TWIST

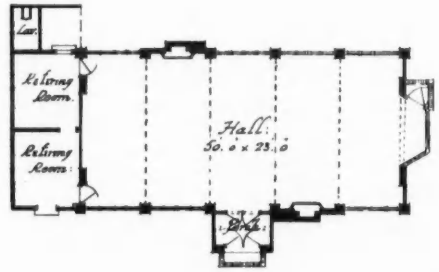


Bungalow at Solihull: The main front.



Plan of Bungalow at Solihull.

Thatch is becoming the vogue with many architects for the roofing of buildings in rural surroundings, as witness the two charming Warwickshire examples illustrated. The bungalow is roofed with Norfolk reed thatch, the external walls being covered with white Portland cement stucco. The village hall has a straw thatch roof. The amount of variety in the thatching practice of different districts is enormous and most fascinating to observe. Thatching is an individualist craft, and has never been reduced to rules.



Plan of the Village Hall (War Memorial) at Great Alne.



The entrance front of the Village Hall (War Memorial) at Great Alne.

LITERATURE

INIGO JONES : PICTURE MAKER.

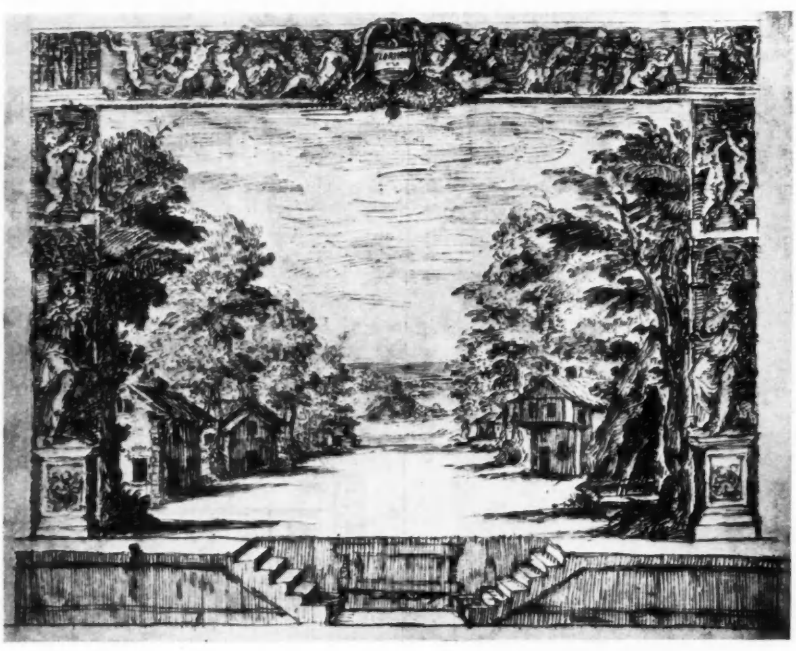
Inigo Jones has always stood out as an important and comprehensible personality in the early history of the visual arts in England. In this he derives from Italy no less than in the technique of his draughtsmanship or the style of his architecture, and it is to this prominence as an individuality that he owes the mass of legendary attributions that has gathered round his name. Modern research has now dissipated the larger part of these legends, and the works of Messrs. Bell and Simpson on the masque drawings, Mr. Grant Keith on certain specially important theatre designs, and Mr. Gotch himself on the architectural drawings have now fairly established the main facts.

To these researches Mr. Gotch has added in this new volume a most admirable clearing up of the confusion surrounding the Italian journey of 1613-14, and a full summary, from the documents in the Record Office, of Jones's work as the most active member of a commission to regulate new building in London and Westminster. Students of Wren will recall how much of his time was taken up with similar work. In the new book many references to Jones's work in private correspondence and documents, as well as the public records, have been brought together for the first time, and this should be a great convenience to future students, though the inadequate indexing must to some extent mitigate our gratitude on this account. For the rest, Mr. Gotch's book, being intended as an almost popular work, or at any rate one for the educated general reader rather than the specialist, omits expressly, as outside the scope of such a work, any full critical discussion either of the stage designs or the architecture. In this, in the reviewer's opinion, a fatal mistake was made at the outset. Inigo Jones can only be of interest to the general run of educated readers as a practitioner of these two arts, and a draughtsman of considerable merit; his life, like that of so many artists, is of comparatively small interest, his relations with the Crown and with the literary society of his day notwithstanding. Moreover, the scheme of the book has definitely hampered Mr. Gotch, and prevented him, except rarely, from giving of his best.

The earliest important reference to Jones that the author has been able to discover occurs in the Rutland Papers for 1603: "To Henygo Jones a picture maker, x li." It is a most significant description, for the whole trend of modern research has been to shift the centre of interest from his architecture to his drawings and stage designs. His practice of architecture can hardly be said to begin before his succession to the surveyorship in the latter part of 1615, and even after that it had to be sandwiched in between the theatrical work and administrative work, only quasi-architectural, both as surveyor and on the Commission mentioned above.

The theatrical work, however, began as far back as 1605, and continued without diminution till the outbreak of the Civil War. It is as a stage designer, therefore, and as a draughtsman, that, owing to the fortunate preservation of his drawings at Chatsworth, we are able to trace his development as an artist. In architecture this is far more difficult. Much of it was interior decoration, fitting up the Royal houses, decorations for the London houses of great courtiers, as Lord Arundel, preparing other London lodgings for ambassadors, etc. Inevitably almost all this has perished, and the gap that it leaves is almost the larger part of his work as an architect. Something might have been done by the study of the architectural drawings, but Mr. Gotch, who is almost the only man qualified for such a task, has not as yet attempted it.

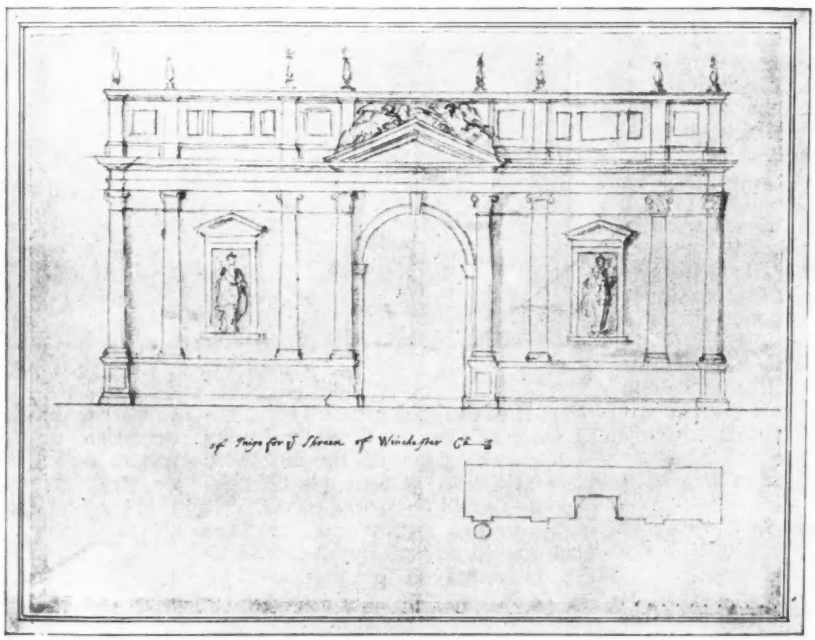
The problems of the mechanical part of stage designing were inevitably of the greatest importance to Jones, and his experiments and developments in this kind have been exhaustively treated by the experts in theatrical history. Their researches show him to have been very up to date and enterprising in this respect and quick to adopt new ideas from abroad; they stress also the influence of his work in the direction of the definite establishment of the proscenium arch, and his experiments in different methods of changing the scene, etc., on the technique of the revived theatre of the Restoration. In the catalogue of books which Mr. Gotch prints in an appendix, it is interesting to note a copy of *Ubaldi*, the then authority on perspective, more



Border and standing scene, "The Isle of Delos," for Florimene, 1635 (December 31). Walpole Society, from the Chatsworth Collection. Copyright of the Duke of Devonshire.

[*From* Inigo Jones]

particularly as applied to stage design, annotated in Jones's hand. This was used no doubt chiefly in connection with his theatrical work, but architectural students will recall the stress that Wren laid on perspective in relation to architectural design in the Parentalia. Indeed, throughout the seventeenth century perspective held a, to us, curiously exalted position among the sciences.



Screen for Winchester Cathedral, 1638. From the collection at the R.I.B.A.

[*From* Inigo Jones.]

In the history of Jones's development as a draughtsman one or two points of considerable interest arise. There is the meeting in Italy with Giovanni Francesco Barbieri, Il Guercino da Cento, a young Italian artist, who influenced most markedly the style of his figure drawings after 1613, and of whom a named portrait by Jones has survived.

We owe this discovery to Messrs. Simpson and Bell, and that Mr. Gotch ignores it is surely a grave omission. The other point, that of the "Influence of Rubens, which is noticeable as gradually eclipsing that of Titian and Caracci in Inigo's design for woodland scenes," is also unnoticed in this book, except for a note contributed by Mr. Bell, in which the derivation of the lovely night piece for Luminalia is attributed to a German artist, Elsheimer, a painter much admired by Rubens. Other more recondite influences on Jones's theatrical designs do not, of course, come within the scope of a book like this.

To return at long last to architecture, from the foregoing it will be clear that Jones approached it from the standpoint, and with the training, of a pictorial artist in the Italian tradition. His affinities are with such men as Primaticcio, Pietro da Cortona, perhaps even Kent, rather than with a man of scientific and constructive bent, such as Wren. It is dangerous to speculate in face of the paucity of surviving work, but the contrast between the exquisite but rather conventional classicism of the Whitehall and Greenwich exteriors, and the more interesting and original compositions of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, and the entrance front of Kirby, with its subtly contrasting rhythms, or again, the freer and more attractive handling of the Stoke Bruerne pavilions, is perhaps suggestive. The Whitehall and Greenwich (Queen's House only, please) designs are perhaps to be explained by their nearness in time to the Italian journey, and by the convention that required a specially strict adherence to authority in building for princes. The other buildings seem to show more than a touch of that plastic freedom that we may call, perhaps invidiously, "painters' architecture."

Of the decorative bent of his talents, Mr. Gotch's comment on the Roman sketch book may bear witness in conclusion: "Indeed, the impression created by a study of Jones's drawings, both these and those of subsequent years, is that he enjoyed drawing the decoration of his architecture, especially where the human figure played a part, even more than the architecture itself." "To Henygo Jones a picture maker, x li." So-called in 1603, and died, to all appearances unrepentant, 1652.

GEOFFREY WEBB

Inigo Jones. By Alfred Gotch. Methuen and Co. Ltd. Price 12s. 6d. net.

THE HOMES OF OTHER DAYS

This book has been written and illustrated by Mr. Sidney H. Heath, art master at Plymouth College, for the use of scholars in and out of the schoolroom. It is divided into three sections: i: parts of a cottage; ii: parts of a farm; and iii: parts of a manor house; and the development of each of these parts, such as staircases, windows, and roofs, is traced from earliest days.

Under the heading of walls he informs his readers that "an old mud house at Great Hatfield in East Yorkshire is said to be three hundred years old, and the walls are as sound today as when they were first put up." In another chapter he reminds them that in the early days of glass the Duke of Northumberland, when not living in his town house in London, had all the windows taken out of their frames and carefully laid by.

The many sketches by the author include "tithe" barns in Bredon, Worcestershire; Stanway, Gloucestershire—which are still standing much as they were when first built; and the entrance to that at Abbotsbury, Dorset, one of the largest and most beautiful barns of all. Several sketches are also included of old English manor houses, old houses imbued with the ghosts of buried centuries, when mail-clad warriors awakened echoes in the stone-flagged courts and sturdy cavaliers ducked their heads as they cursed the narrow doorways.

E. R.

The Homes of Other Days. Written and illustrated by Sidney H. Heath. George Philip and Son, Ltd. Price 2s. 6d. net.

HOW TO ABOLISH THE SLUMS

The problem of the slums is still to be settled, and it will not be settled until more vigorous and effective methods are put into operation. This book, written by the ex-Lord Mayor of Manchester, who was chairman of the Manchester Corporation Housing Committee, provides a clear and convincing study of the position, and offers really constructive proposals for dealing with a situation which is a disgrace to the country and has become almost an impasse. The author draws his conclusions from actual figures and surveys, tested and reliable, and not as is so often done from generalizations not so tested, which have about them a vague flavour of optimism and are apt to be misleading. The Registrar-General's standard for overcrowding, for instance, is shown to be perfectly inadequate.

Reconditioning is " only a temporary and partial remedy. There is only one way of dealing with our slum areas: to demolish them. And this can only be done when suitable and adequate alternative accommodation has been provided."

The main difficulties in the way of transferring poor families out of the slums into the newer houses are:

1: That they cannot pay the increased rent. A large percentage of them cannot afford more than 10s. a week at the most.

2: The high percentage of the rates, very often 50 per cent. of the rent, and sometimes more.

3: Fares to and from their work.

These reasons have caused many families to return to the slums after migration.

" Overcrowding is as bad as it was, and the condition of the houses (owing to lack of repairs) is actually worse."



A street in 1895 and ——

Part II of the book contains constructive proposals in some detail for dealing with the situation with the means we have at hand. It contends that the proposals could be carried out without undue or unnecessary expense. The book should be read by all those who are interested in pressing national problems.

ELEANOR K. D. HUGHES

How to Abolish the Slums. By E. D. Simon. Longmans, Green & Co., Ltd. Price 4s. 6d. net. Paper cover, 2s. 6d. net.

LAXTON'S PRICE BOOK

Laxton's Builders' Price Book this year reaches its one hundred and twelfth edition. As in previous issues all the information has been subjected to the most thorough revision and correction by the editor, Mr. P. T. Walters, F.S.I., chartered quantity surveyor, and should be found as reliable as its predecessors. The features of the book are so well known, not only in this country but throughout the world, that no special mention of any of them seems necessary.

The prices in general, as in previous issues, apply to London, but sufficient details are given in the analyses, tables, and memoranda, under the various trade headings and elsewhere, to enable the book to be used in the Provinces equally as well as in London.

The alphabetical list of specialities and proprietary articles and brands, some 10,000 in all, has been amplified to the extent of some thirty-five pages. This is one of the most popular sections of the book. It is printed on blue paper and gives the name and address, and in most cases the telegraphic address and telephone number, of the manufacturer of each article.

The legal notes and memoranda, and the Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Acts, with annotations by Mr. T. J. Kelly, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, have been revised and brought up to date.

In the preface the editor states that the prices of materials have shown some downward tendency, except in the case of timber, the price of which has hardened. R. H.

Laxton's and Lockwood's Builders' Price Book, 1929. 112th edition. Kelly's Directories, Ltd. Price 7s. 6d. net.



—— *Manchester Corporation Houses in 1922.*
[*From* How to Abolish the Slums.]

GRANITE MONUMENTS

The Standing Committee appointed by the Board of Trade have reported on their inquiry as to whether imported monuments and grave enclosures of granite should be required to bear an indication of origin. The report is obtainable from the Stationery Office, or through any bookseller, price 2d.

BYZANTINE BRICK AND TILEWORK

ii: Decorative Arch Treatments



Belfry at the Church of Brontachion, Mistra [1311].

Sufficient is left of this belfry to show some of the variety of effect obtained with brick arch rings. The slender relieving arch to the three-light window gives an uplift to the elevation, after the heavier brick and stone arch below. In the small arcade above, the central arch is over a niche semicircular in plan; the tympana of the side arches are filled in with tiles in a zigzag pattern.



Gate of Rhegium in the Theodosian Walls, Constantinople [fifth century].

This fine relieving arch, composed of four courses of bricks, which individually are not much larger than those in the other two examples shown on this page, illustrates the variety of scale that is possible in the material. The function of the arch is constructional, yet it is far more decorative, with its delicate fan, than a similar arch in ordinary "rubbers" with close joints.



This arcade seems to express something of the domesticity of a monastery. The arches are bounded, according to Byzantine custom, by a single course of tile laid round them. This gives a satisfactory abutment for the infilling of the spandrils, which is composed of several courses of tiles, set anglewise and separated from each other by an ordinary course of tile. The resulting broken surface, with its shadows, forms a pleasant relief to the uniformity of the brick arches.

Gallery in the Monastery of St. Luke in Stiris, Greece.

A. L. MCMULLEN

LAW REPORTS

ERECTION OF A BUNGALOW: NO HABITATION CERTIFICATE

Checkley v. *Carson. Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Maugham*

This was an action by Mr. Edwin Checkley and his wife, Mrs. Kate Ellen Checkley, against Mr. Samuel Carson, of New Kent Road, London, claiming damages for alleged misrepresentation in the sale of a bungalow, Fairview, Pilgrims Road, Trottiscliffe, West Malling, and the rescission of the contract to purchase and return of the money paid.

Defendant denied the alleged misrepresentation and counter-claimed for the balance of the purchase money and damages.

Plaintiffs alleged that the bungalow proved to be uninhabitable, and was not built as specified.

Mr. Buckmaster appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant appeared in person and conducted his own defence.

Mr. Buckmaster said his clients sought the rescission of the contract to purchase the bungalow and the adjoining land. A letter from the defendant to the plaintiffs contained the misrepresentations which the plaintiffs relied upon, viz., that the bungalow had concrete foundations, that it had been passed by the West Malling District Council, and that proper air-bricks were provided under the floor. Plaintiffs went into occupation of the bungalow in August 1926, but found it so damp that Mrs. Checkley had to return to London. Mr. Checkley made complaints about the state of the bungalow, but nothing was done. In August 1927 the floorboards were taken up, and it was seen that concrete was not all over the foundations and that there were on the ground pools of stagnant water, which were so evil-smelling that people in the bungalow had to go out into the open air. Ultimately plaintiff left the bungalow. He paid £214 odd out of a total of £320 for the bungalow and extra land. Plaintiffs alleged that the building was never passed by the local authority for habitation and that it was not built according to the prescribed building line.

The defendant counter-claimed for damages on the ground that the premises had not been kept in good condition and repair, and that owing to the action of the plaintiffs there had been damage and trespass by gipsies which had had the effect of depreciating the property and causing an annoyance to adjoining owners. Defendant sought a declaration that he was entitled to retain the money paid by plaintiffs. Defendant also claimed damages on the ground that plaintiffs had interfered with the drainage, allowing water to collect on the premises.

These allegations were denied by the plaintiffs.

Mr. Checkley gave evidence in support of his case.

Mr. S. L. Bunday, surveyor to the Rural District Council, said he had seen the bungalow and would not grant a habitation certificate, and none had been granted.

Mr. Rason, a surveyor, said the bungalow was built on the virgin earth and there was no dampcourse.

Defendant, in his evidence, said that the bungalow was passed by the Council in the sense that the then surveyor, Mr. Souter, gave him permission to live in it. With regard to the damp under the house, defendant said that arose from the plaintiffs building a shop to carry on the business of a general stores which, together with a bank he built, interfered with the drainage and blocked up the channels, preventing the surface water getting away. Plaintiffs told witness they were quite satisfied with the bungalow. There were about 4 in. of concrete underneath the whole house.

His lordship: Did you ever get a habitation certificate?—No, my lord, that is the trouble.

Mr. Frank Joseph James, a surveyor, said he inspected the bungalow in November 1928 and found it dilapidated, it having been unoccupied for some time. The bungalow was fairly well constructed for property of that class.

His lordship held that the defects were not only proved, but that the bungalow was one which had not been passed by the Council. The bungalow did not comply with the by-laws. Plaintiffs were entitled to rescission and repayment of moneys paid on the ground of misrepresentation, with costs.

SCHEME OF ESTATE DEVELOPMENT: CLAIM FOR FEES

Facer Bros. v. *Land Commerce, Ltd. King's Bench Division. Before Mr. Justice Rowlatt*

Plaintiffs, Facer Bros., valuers and surveyors, of the Corn Exchange, Hemel Hempstead, sought to recover from the defendants fees for work done in connection with a projected scheme for the development of part of the estate of the late Lord Brownlow in Herts. The amount claimed was £2,034.

It appeared that the defendants became interested in the estate and wanted to grow sugar beet on part of the land. On their instructions plaintiffs valued various parts of the estate, made a number of surveys, and also valued the timber on the estate. The instructions were given by a Mr. V. de Berker, acting for the defendants. Plaintiffs also secured a large number of farmers in connection with the sugar beet scheme, and in doing that alone they were £40 out of pocket. It was proposed to build a factory at Fenny Stratford. Plaintiffs surveyed the proposed site and other sites for the defendants. They had also assisted in the valuation of the whole of the houses, farms, and cottages on the estate. There was also a claim in respect of timber bought from Mr. de Berker, who intended to have a house on the estate. Scale fees had been charged.

Defendants maintained that their company was formed for the purchase of the Ashbridge Estate and to form in connection with that purchase another company to be known as the Ashbridge Estate Company. The agreement made with the plaintiffs was that they should look to the latter company when that was incorporated for payment of their account.

His lordship came to the conclusion that no case had been made out against the defendants. He was sorry for the wasted time and money of plaintiffs, but on the face of the correspondence it was impossible for them to succeed in their claim. Plaintiffs were entitled to £18 odd money paid for the purchase of the timber for Mr. de Berker's house. Judgment for defendants, with costs of all other issues.

IN PARLIAMENT

[BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE]

Sir Frank Sanderson asked the Minister of Health whether, in view of the danger to the health of the public and the inconvenience caused by frozen water and gas pipes during spells of cold weather, such as were now being experienced, he would take steps to see that all new houses that were erected had their piping installed in such a way as not to be subject to weather conditions, as was the practice in countries which had, every winter, to meet such conditions?

Mr. Chamberlain said he was advised that the adoption of the suggestion would add appreciably to the cost of building small houses, and he doubted if that disadvantage would be counter-balanced by the advantage secured.

Rear-Admiral Beamish inquired if the Minister of Health would issue an order or introduce legislation to amend Section 42 of the Public Health Act, 1875, to permit of scavenging and cleaning over limited areas of rural parishes, and to charge the expenses to that area, and thereby control the growing heaps of insanitary household rubbish which now disfigured so many villages?

Mr. Chamberlain said he had no power to issue an order for that purpose. The matter had been noted for

consideration when an opportunity for legislation arose. He doubted, however, whether legislation would be the most effective cure, and it was likely that improvements would be effected if local authorities would use more freely their influence and their powers.

Mr. Day asked the Minister of Health whether, in view of the fact that his department had approved of the use of proper water-heating apparatus for bathrooms in the city of Bristol, he would recommend other local authorities to give special attention to that matter, so as to lessen the dangers of death from carbon-monoxide poisoning.

Mr. Chamberlain said that Mr. Day was evidently referring to his approval of by-laws submitted by the Bristol Corporation under powers conferred on that Corporation by a local act. Other local authorities had not at present powers to make by-laws of that kind.

Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy asked the Minister of Transport whether the Grosvenor Road, Westminster, opposite Lambeth Bridge, was to be widened during the rebuilding operations now in progress; and, if so, by how many feet?

Colonel Ashley said that when the works were completed in Grosvenor Road the road would be widened by 40 ft. The present average width was 30 ft. The width of the road when completed would be 70 ft., making provision for two footpaths of 15 ft., and a carriageway of 40 ft.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

PROBLEM OF CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

At a recent meeting of the Surveyors' Institution, Mr. A. N. Garrard, hon. secretary, read "Some Notes on the Charing Cross Bridge Problem." Even if three-fourths of the cost were met from the Road Fund, he said, the burden falling on the rates would be about twice the estimated total cost of a new Waterloo Bridge capable of taking six lines of traffic. As to the removal of the railway station to the other side of the river, if this were done fares might not be reduced, though the great majority of the passengers would be deposited at a greater distance from their destination. Many important considerations would weigh with the railway company. The present station was limited in extent, and by its Act of 1917 the company was prohibited from extending it; the bridge would be expensive to widen or to reconstruct; the platforms were only capable of taking trains of limited length; and the restricted area made working slow and expensive. The fact that in the majority of cases the same fares and season ticket rates were charged to Charing Cross as to Waterloo Junction indicated that a curtailment of the line would not necessarily result in a corresponding loss of net revenue. It was a matter for consideration whether the suggested "high level" viaducts afforded the best means of dealing with street intersections, and whether, having regard to the cost, an adequate system of "roundabouts" at street intersections was not a more satisfactory method of dealing with the problem.

ARCHITECTURAL TOUR IN BELGIUM

A five-day tour has been arranged in Belgium for Easter by the Association of Architects', Surveyors' and Technical Assistants. It is proposed to leave London on Thursday, March 28, and to return from Belgium on Tuesday, April 2. The tour is centred principally round Brussels, and is open to all members of the architectural or allied professions, together with their families and friends. Application for further particulars should be made to the Secretary, A.A.S.T.A., 26 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1, not later than March 9.

ARCHITECTURE AND THE PEOPLE

The dominating factor in architecture today, said Mr. F. R. Yerbury, lecturing at the Architectural Association, is that it has become the property of the people, and no longer belongs exclusively to the rich man in his castle, to the King, the Church, or to the State. And it is because the people as a whole are interested in architecture that we are experiencing the phenomenal revival which for the past ten years has been sweeping across Europe. One of the features of modern buildings in Germany, he said, is the improved lighting. Their picture houses are almost too good for the pictures shown in them.

ARCHITECTURE OF THE FUTURE

Mr. Howard Robertson, in a lecture on "Architecture of the Future," at the Architectural Association, said the tendency would be for buildings to be higher and higher, with bigger spaces for gardens and traffic at the base. In days to come the house would more and more be recognized as "a machine to live in." It would have windows on all sides with garden roofs and steel furniture of artistic design. Steel and concrete would probably be used for some time to come, but buildings might be constructed entirely of steel and glass. Smoke would be eliminated and open coal fires would be superseded by a central electric supply. "Burst water pipes, which are worse than bad architecture, will be banished," he added. The sloping roof would give place to the flat roof with gardens and shops upon it. It might be practicable to walk upon roofs from one end of the city to the other.

MR. KELLY AND BRIGHTON PAVILION

The Royal Pavilion at Brighton was praised by Mr. Gerald Kelly, A.R.A., at the annual dinner of the Brighton Arts Club. He was told, he said, that it was rotten art and bad architecture, and that only people of no taste admired it, but nevertheless he did admire it. He hoped that one of these days the pavilion might be treated more seriously as a work of art, and that it might be found to be possible to restore it to its original condition.

COMBINED COUNTIES' MEETING AT BEDFORD

At the annual general meeting of the Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire, and Huntingdonshire Association of Architects, held at the Swan Hotel, Bedford, the following officers were elected for the ensuing session: President, Mr. R. J. Williams, F.R.I.B.A. (Kettering); vice-presidents, Major B. C. Deacon, F.R.I.B.A. (Luton), Mr. F. H. Allen, A.R.I.B.A. (Northampton); Council, Lieut.-Col. J. W. Fisher, F.R.I.B.A. (Wellingborough), Messrs. J. A. Gotch, F.R.I.B.A. (Kettering), S. F. Harris, F.R.I.B.A. (Northampton), Capt. H. Haines, A.R.I.B.A. (Bedford), W. A. Lea, L.R.I.B.A. (Huntingdon), J. Murray, F.R.I.B.A. (Luton), H. Norman, F.R.I.B.A. (Northampton), W. B. Stonebridge, F.R.I.B.A. (Bedford), and H. F. Traylen, F.R.I.B.A. (Stamford); hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. C. Croft, L.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.; hon. auditor, Mr. J. A. Piccaver.

SOUTH WALES ARCHITECTS

At the annual general meeting of the South Wales Institute of Architects, Central Branch, the following officers and members of the Executive Committee were elected: Chairman, Mr. H. N. Edwards; hon. treasurer, Mr. H. Teather, F.R.I.B.A.; hon. secretary, Mr. W. S. Purchon, M.A., A.R.I.B.A. executive committee: Mr. Percy Thomas, V.-P. R.I.B.A., Mr. F. H. Heaven, A.R.I.B.A., Mr. Ivor Jones, A.R.I.B.A., Mr. J. Williamson, A.R.I.B.A. and Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A. Representatives of the Associates and Students: Miss O. E. Price and Mr. G. L. Price.

The following were elected members of the Council: Mr. H. N. Edwards, Mr. W. S. Purchon, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., Mr. J. Williamson, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. Percy Thomas, V.-P. R.I.B.A., Mr. F. H. Heaven, A.R.I.B.A., Mr. J. Llewellin Smith, L.R.I.B.A., Mr. Edgar Smith, Mr. A. G. Lynham, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. J. L. Rees, L.R.I.B.A., Mr. C. F. Jones,

A.R.I.B.A., Mr. J. B. Fletcher, and Mr. W. D. Thomas. Representatives of Associates and Students: Mr. A. J. Hayes, Mr. J. R. Hallett, L.R.I.B.A., Mr. A. G. Fletcher, and Mr. C. H. Evans.

"GLORY-HOLES" IN HOUSES

The woman correspondent of the *Western Mail and South Wales News* has interviewed Miss Olwen Emmerson Price, who was awarded one of the two prizes for fourth-year students at the Welsh School of Architecture, Cardiff. Miss Price's winning design was that of an infants' school, which she won in competition with five men students of the year.

Bearing in mind the promises of the wonderful houses housewives are to have when there are more women architects, the correspondent of our contemporary asked Miss Emmerson Price if she was especially attracted to designing model homes.

"No, I don't think so," she said. "It's early yet to talk about specialization, but at the moment I confess I am most interested in the latest methods of construction—reinforced concrete, for instance."

But she has very definite ideas on cupboards in houses. "Why should one put in a lot of cupboards for people to fill with rubbish?" she sensibly asked. "A few cupboards, yes; but well thought out, carefully placed, and for definite purposes.

"If all architects had followed this excellent plan there would be no 'glory-holes' in houses, and spring-cleaning, now approaching, would be a much simpler operation!"

CONCRETE IN ARCHITECTURE

Last week the winners of the £1,500 Concrete House Competition—Messrs. D. F. Martin-Smith, W. Stanley Blount, and Gordon H. G. Holt—were entertained at dinner at the Savoy Hotel by the Portland Cement Selling and Distributing Company.

The Chairman, proposing the health of the prizewinners, said they were attempting to prove that a certain material, if artistically and properly used, was a practicable material. In other countries this product was used in a much more intelligent way than it was here, and it could be utilized, not only in a practical way, but in a manner that was æsthetically beautiful. Mr. Martin-Smith, he said, was one of the selected five in relation to the Shakespeare Memorial Competition. This was no mean achievement for someone under thirty, especially against America as well.

Mr. Martin-Smith, Mr. Blount, and Mr. Holt responded, the last stating that Mr. Martin-Smith had been his pupil at the Architectural Association.

Sir Nicholas Grattan-Doyle, M.P., proposed "Architecture," coupling with it the name of Mr. Walter Tapper, and said they had gone a long way since the day when they imported architecture in barrels from Munich.

Mr. Walter Tapper, P.R.I.B.A., in responding, congratulated the company on instituting such a competition. When so much harm had been done by the erection of small houses and cottages by unqualified people it was well some such competition should be run, and assessed by competent architects.

REGISTRATION FOR QUEENSLAND ARCHITECTS

An Act for the registration of architects has just been passed in the State of Queensland, and a Registration Board will be established in the near future.

COMPETITION CALENDAR

March 22. The Royal Institute of British Architects invites architects, students of architecture, and other artists of British nationality to submit designs for a sign to indicate a petrol filling station or garage. Assessors: Mr. Oswald P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A. (chairman); Mr. Oliver Hill, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. Edward Maufe, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. H. P. G. Maule, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. Basil Oliver, F.R.I.B.A. The author of the selected design will receive the sum of £50, and if the design is subsequently adopted for use its author will be required to prepare detailed drawings of the design and to superintend the making of a full-size model, for which a further fee of £50 will be paid. The design will be required to differentiate the class of business carried on, i.e. the sign itself will indicate a filling station for the retail of petroleum spirit and oils, but it is suggested that any additional services provided might be indicated in some way, possibly by means of symbols. There is reason to believe that the petrol and oil companies would like some arrangement made whereby the names of their brands may be displayed. It is suggested that provision should be made for a number of names, but in any case the space devoted to names should not exceed 10 sq. ft. The design of each competitor is to be contained in one package and is to be sent in, carriage paid, addressed to the Secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects, 9 Conduit Street, W.1, and endorsed "Design for a Sign for a Petrol Filling Station and Garage," not later than March 22, 1929.

March 31. Erection of a monument to the Liberator Bolivar in the City of Quito. The Ecuadorean Minister in Paris and two members of the Sociedad Bolivariana of Quito, residing in Paris, will form a committee to organize and carry out the competition. A jury of four members, composed of experts, artists, and art critics, will judge the works presented. The designs, "Esbozos" (drawings or sketches), "maquettes," etc., which it is desired to present must be forwarded to the Legation of Ecuador, 91 Avenue Wagram, Paris, not later than March 31. The sum of 2,000,000 French francs is available for the erection of the monument. This sum includes the fees of the artist who will carry out the work, either by himself or with others acting under his direction. Honourable mention will be awarded to the authors of the designs adjudged second and third. The decision of the jury will be submitted to the Sociedad Bolivariana of Quito for ratification, prior to the contract with the author of the selected design being signed.

April 24. The Promoters, the Committee of the Mount School, York, invite architects who are members of the Society of Friends, or those who have at one time attended either the Bootham School or the Mount School at York, to submit designs for their proposed new school at the Mount School. Assessor: Mr. G. Mansell Jenkinson, A.R.I.B.A. Premiums: £50, £30, and £20. Latest date for submitting designs, April 24, 1929. Particulars from Dr. C. E. Hodgson, Mount School, York.

April 30. The Board of the Middlesex Hospital invite competitive designs for the general tiling and picture panel decoration for the children's ward in the new hospital. The donor of the children's ward, Mr. Bernhard Baron, offers a prize of £150, which will be paid to the successful competitor, whose designs will become the property of the Board, but the Board does not bind itself to make use of the designs. The designs, packed flat, must be sent in by midday on Tuesday, April 30, 1929. Particulars from Mr. Walter Kewley, House Governor, the Middlesex Hospital, W.1.

NEW INVENTIONS

[The following particulars of new inventions are specially compiled for THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office. All inquiries concerning inventions, patents, and specifications should be addressed to the Editor, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. For copies of the full specification here enumerated readers should apply to the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.2. The price is 1s. each.]

LATEST PATENT APPLICATIONS

5107. Clayton, Goodfellow & Co., Ltd. Apparatus for making bricks. February 15.

4617. Colefax, M. A. Material for glazing windows, etc. February 12.

5015. Ferrant, R. Building construction. February 14.

4786. Genairon, A. Lime, etc., mortar. February 12.

4560. Hardy, H. Means for securing hanging doors, etc. February 11.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED

282371. Lebre, F. Method of heating by air and apparatus for carrying out this method.

305801. Muir, W. Portable parquetry flooring.

305810. Horsfield, F. A., and Webster, F. P. Chimneypots.

305897. Soole, W., and Soole and Son, Ltd. Doors of buildings.

ABSTRACT PUBLISHED

303014. Casting walls *in situ*. Giese, M., 6, Forstweg, and Hell, F., 40, Holtenauerstrasse, Kiel, both in Germany.

OBITUARY

We regret to record the death of Mr. J. Eustace Salisbury, A.R.I.B.A., partner in the firm of Messrs. Salisbury and Culliford, Architects.

TRADE NOTES

In our issue for February 13 we omitted to mention that the photographs of the new grain silo at Ipswich, reproduced on page 293, were lent us by the Indented Bar and Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd.

An increasing number of councils are glazing their dwellings with "Vita" Glass, such as has been installed for the Prince of Wales in Marlborough House. The Carlton Urban District Council, near Nottingham, who are building twelve new houses; the Newburn-on-Tyne Urban District Council, who have a scheme for eighty-eight houses; and the Bingley Urban District Council, who are building twenty-four at present, have all included "Vita" Glass in the specifications.

Over 20,000 sq. ft. of Expanco flooring was laid by John Elbo, of 42-43 Vernon House, Sicilian Avenue, London, W.C.1, in Imperial Chemical House, Millbank. This flooring was laid in over fifty oak-panelled or dadoed rooms, board-rooms, managerial and secretarial offices; and in the share registry, the private space of the bank with adjoining offices, and as a surround in one of the directors' offices on the sixth floor. The building was illustrated in our issue for February 14.

The decoration schemes exhibited by Messrs. W. H. Gaze and Sons, Ltd., at the Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia are based on the principle of economy, but at the same time offer a certain amount of originality of design and treatment. Among the schemes shown are the following: A dining-room with rough textured walls and ceiling, and reproduction oak furniture; a study in simple modern treatment, with an interesting treatment of fireplace and book-cases; a bathroom suitable for an average small house; a bedroom scheme, modern both in decoration and furniture. The wardrobe can be added to or reduced in size, on the extending bookcase principle. The curtains, carpets, and lighting fittings each occupy an important place in the various rooms.

The vestibule is one of the interesting features of the "Village of Welcome In," in the new hall of the Ideal Home Exhibition. This vestibule is constructed of Binfield sand-faced, old-world bricks and tiles of various sizes in combination with coloured cement. The design consists of a central archway with a pair of wrought-iron gates. On either side of the feature coloured cement has been used in the form of an architrave around the opening. In the construction of the arch Binfield 2 in. bricks and 1 in. tiles are arranged in panels and banding, and a coping of hand-made, sand-faced tiles adds an attractive finish to the feature. These hand-made, sand-faced bricks and tiles, the product of Messrs. Higgins-Sankey, of the "Red Triangle" group, are made from Berkshire clay at Binfield. The cement used is the "Red Triangle" brand, manufactured at Holborough Cement Works in Kent. The architects responsible for the design are Messrs. Douglas G. Tanner and Arthur L. Horsburgh, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., of Birmingham, the official architects to the Exhibition.

"The use of heavy lead soakers on roofs, tends to raise mitred hips to an ugly angle, and it is suggested that architects might specify 3 lb. lead instead of 5 lb. The hips would then lie flat with the general surface of the roof. In no case should they be thicker than 4 lb. lead, otherwise they cause the slates to 'ride' and probably blow off. Mitring can be effectively done—and much more cheaply—without soakers. Before lathing, fix strips of same size lath along each side of the hip tree upon the rafters; then batten flush to the edge of this strip. Press the mitred slates into ordinary glaziers' putty, and nail. Such mitring is durable and neat, because it is level with the rest of the slating. Mitring is not recommended, especially for exposed positions, where the pitch is less than 45 deg." These observations are typical of many others of a practical nature in a small brochure on "Slates and Slating," compiled by the Votty and Bowydd Slate Quarries Co., Ltd. The brochure strikes a new line in slate literature. It contains much original matter and some interesting diagrams. Copies can be obtained gratis on application either to the firm's office, 20 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, or to their office at Portmadoc, North Wales.

A correspondent writes: "When we talk of 'fighting' influenza, we are not employing a metaphor. A very realistic war is continuously going on between the human body and the germs that invade it. To fight the germs the human blood manufactures an army of what scientists call 'anti-bodies.' We are 'ill' when the germs outnumber the anti-bodies.

"To escape 'flu, or any other disease, we need to increase the number of anti-bodies, and to reduce to a minimum the number of germs we take into the body. Now, germs multiply in warmth and damp. Cold or heat kills them, particularly dry cold or heat. Cold air will be almost free of germs. That is why ventilation is important. Similarly, food that is kept in refrigeration, preferably in electrical refrigeration because it is dry, will be pure; whereas food kept in ordinary larders, which are always damp and never cold enough, will be germ-laden.

"A Frigidaire in the kitchen, providing automatically an intense, dry cold, is a good defence, not only against 'flu, but against all illness. It ensures, briefly, that the food you eat, instead of swelling the ranks of the enemy germs, will increase the strength and vigour of the defending anti-bodies."

For fifteen years the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Co., Ltd., has been gradually building up and developing its by-product plant at Bargoed, in South Wales. Great strides have been made recently in the development of such important by-products as motor benzole, sulphate of ammonia, creosote oil, and refined tar. The firm have also produced a new antiseptic wood preservative which is being marketed under the name of Presotim. It is being exhibited, practically for the first time, at the Birmingham section of the British Industries Fair.

THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED.

Following are the names of the general contractors and sub-contractors for the new premises for Messrs. Fortnum and Mason, Ltd., illustrated on pages 383 to 388: General contractors, Messrs. Foster and Dicksee, of Rugby, who also executed the dampcourses, retaining walls and foundations, plumbing and joinery; clerk of works, Mr. G. Pennington; general foreman, Mr. P. H. Eagles. Sub-contractors: Greenhams Demolition and Excavation, Ltd., and Foster and Dicksee, demolition and excavation; Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co., Ltd., asphalt; Kleine Patent Fire-Resisting Flooring Syndicate, Ltd., floors of exceptionally large span, constructed without intervening steelwork; Daneshill Brick and Tile, Co., Daneshill Old Basing 1¾ in. hand-made and sand-faced multicolour facing bricks, and flat arches of Daneshill purpose-made radiating bricks to match; Fletton bricks; Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., structural steel; Ames and Finnis, tiles; Luxfer Prism Syndicate, Ltd., patent glazing; Hollis Bros. & Co., Ltd., oak flooring; Stuart's Granolithic Co., Ltd., patent flooring; Rosser and Russell, Ltd., central heating and ventilation; Grierson, Ltd., electric wiring; John Bolding and Sons, Ltd., sanitary fittings; Gibbons, door furniture; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and Luxfer Prism Syndicate, Ltd., casements; Potter Rax Gate Co., Ltd., folding gates; Samuel Haskins & Bros., Ltd., rolling shutters and sunblinds; Plastering, Ltd., plaster; Bainbridge Reynolds, metalwork; G. and A. Brown, Ltd., carved stonework; Fenning & Co., Ltd., marble; Sauvée & Co., parcels chute; Piggott Bros. & Co., Ltd., flagstaffs; The Automatic Sprinkler Co., Ltd., sprinkler installation and window drenchers; Richard Crittall & Co., Ltd., kitchen and refrigerating plant; The Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., vacuum cleaning plant; Samuel Haskins and Bros., Ltd., and F. Sage & Co., Ltd., shop fittings; Waygood-Otis, Ltd., lifts; The Standard Time Co., Ltd., clock; Farrow and Jackson, Ltd., wine cellar fittings; Brilliant Sign Co. (1907), Ltd., signs.

The general contractors for the Village Hall at Great Alne, and the bungalow at Solihull (page 395) were Messrs. C. J. Grove and Sons. The Norfolk reed thatch roof of the bungalow was executed by Messrs. Farman Bros. The external walls of the bungalow are covered with Atlas White cement.

The illustrations of the Kent County Cricket Ground (page 393) are lent by the Indented Bar and Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

The MARYLEBONE B.C. Baths Committee recommends a scheme submitted by Messrs. Cross and Cross, architects, providing for alterations to be carried out at the public baths, Marylebone Road, at an estimated cost of £37,000.

*

The BLYTH Corporation has obtained sanction to the erection by direct labour of an additional eighty-two houses on the Princess Louise Road site.

*

Plans passed by the MORECAMBE Corporation: Alterations, Crown Hotel, for Mr. Walter Birtles; shop, Alexandra Road, for Mrs. Wood; two houses, Tibicar Drive, for Mr. S. Shackleton; bakehouse, Albert Road, for Mr. H. Atkinson; house, Lordsome Drive, for Messrs. F. Moore & Co.; layout of street, Albert Road and Buckingham Road, for Messrs. Wm. Gardner & Co.; forty-four houses, Albert Road and Bellamy Avenue, for Messrs. Wm. Gardner & Co.; two houses, St. John's Grove, for Messrs. F. Moore & Co.; two houses, Longslands Crescent, for Mr. F. Wyton; alterations, Queen Street, for Messrs. Braddock & Co.

*

The Isle of Ely C.C. has obtained sanction to borrow £10,664, in respect of works at the mental hospital, FULBOURN.

*

Plans passed by the BOURNEMOUTH Corporation: Alterations, 48 and 50 Poole Hill, for Messrs. F. English, Ltd.; extension, lift shaft, Hovis Works, Wimborne Road, for Messrs. Hovis, Ltd.; rebuilding, "Hare and Hounds," Windham Road, for Messrs. Eldridge, Pope & Co.; two houses and garages, Brackendale Road, for Mr. M. Kerr; two houses, Wheaton Road, for Mr. J. E. Longdon; extensions, 1 and 1A The Arcade, for Messrs. Brights, Ltd.; two houses, Sutton Road, for Mr. H. Moorman; 16 houses, Watcombe and Seafield Roads, for Messrs. Gibbs & Co.; hotel premises, Cranleigh Road, for Messrs. Eldridge, Pope & Co.; three houses, Beaufort Road, for Mr. W. J. Clarke.

*

The Lancashire Education Committee has adopted revised plans for the erection of a central school for 920 pupils at FLEETWOOD at a cost of £35,500.

*

The LEICESTER Corporation has sold to the trustees of the First Church of Christ Scientist, Leicester, land at the corner of Welford Road and Victoria Park Road for the erection of a church.

*

The BRIGHTON Corporation Waterworks Committee has instructed the engineer to prepare plans and estimates for the construction of a new reservoir on a site in the Rottingdean-Falmer Road.

Plans passed by the BRIGHTON Corporation: Alterations, Mitre Tavern, Baker Street, for the Kemp Town Brewery (Abbeys), Ltd.; shop, Ditchling Road, for Mr. F. W. L. Knight; alterations, 15 St. George's Road, for Mr. F. F. Stote; alterations, 6-7 Marine Parade, for Sussex Albermarle, Ltd.; alterations, 83 Marine Parade, for Mr. E. Banks; rebuilding brewery premises, Cannon Street, for Messrs. Tamplin and Sons Brewery (Brighton), Ltd.; thirty-six houses and garages, Eastbourne Road, for Messrs. Braybons, Ltd.; twenty-eight houses, Crayford Road and Carlyle Avenue, for Messrs. Braybons, Ltd.; additions and alterations, 47-48 Grand Parade, for Mr. J. Softly; twenty garages, High Street, Rottingdean, for Mr. Thomas Hazeldine; two houses, Surrenden Crescent, for Mr. Edward Homewood; six houses, Surrenden Crescent, for Mr. John Ticehurst; six bungalows, Long Hill, Ovingdean, for Mr. H. F. Dear; alterations and additions, 40 London Road, for Messrs. Greenlees and Sons, Ltd.; alterations and additions, 62 London Road, for the Home and Colonial Stores; additions, Lewes Road, Preston, for Messrs. Allen West & Co., Ltd.; thirty-six houses and twenty garages, Hertford Road, for Messrs. Braybons, Ltd.; alterations and additions, 100 Lewes Road, for Messrs. Tamplin and Sons Brewery (Brighton), Ltd.; shop, London Road, for Brighton Equitable Co-operative Society, Ltd.; nineteen houses, Kimberley Road, for Mr. George Ayling; four houses, Carden Avenue, Withdean, for Mr. Edgar Harman Rowe.

*

The Saltdean Estate Co., Ltd., are to develop their estate of 945 acres of land at NEWHAVEN, provision being made for 4,150 houses.

*

Plans passed by the TYNEMOUTH Corporation: Two houses, Otterburn Road, for Mr. A. K. Tasker; extension of shop premises, Bedford Street and West Percy Street, for Messrs. R. Graham, Ltd.; enlargement of hall, Scandinavian Lutheran Church, Borough Road, for Mr. W. Stockdale; alterations, Hay Hole Lead Works, for Messrs. Cooksons; workshop, Percy Square, for Mr. J. Carruthers; six houses, Shorestone Avenue, six shops and four flats and two houses, Longstone Avenue, St. George's estate, Cullercoats, for Mr. J. R. Wallace, for Messrs. H. D. Burton, Ltd.

*

The PORTSMOUTH Education Committee is acquiring 6 acres of land in Langstone Road, Copnor, for the erection of an elementary school.

*

The L.C.C. is to prepare a clearance scheme for the Hard Street unhealthy area, SOUTHWARK, comprising some 180 houses. The cost is estimated at £172,000.

The L.C.C. recommends leasing, at a ground rent of £9,000 a year to Bush House, Ltd., the remainder of the vacant land of the eastern wing of ALDWYCH.

*

The BRIGHTON Corporation Works Committee has prepared a scheme for the construction of a tidal bathing pool at an estimated cost of £175,000.

*

Plans passed by the PORTSMOUTH Corporation: Alterations to Café Parisien, Osborne Road, for Messrs. Norman and Son; eighteen houses, Sunningdale Road, for Messrs. G. Moucher and Sons; twenty houses, Mayfield Road, for Mr. H. Townsend; eight houses, St. Matthew's Road, Cosham, for Mr. P. T. Price; twenty houses, Torrington Road, for Messrs. Dye Bros.; hall, Esplanade Assembly Rooms, for Mr. Wallace Ash; seventeen houses, Compton Road, for Mr. A. J. Chase; seventeen houses, Romsey Avenue, for Messrs. Fox and Smith; two houses, The Havant Road, Cosham, for Messrs. Light Bros.; alterations and additions, 5 St. Andrew's Road, for the Victoria Nursing Association; alterations and additions, 116 Albert Road, for Messrs. W. Taylor and Sons; showroom, 312 Commercial Road, for Messrs. Light Bros.; ten houses, St. Colman's Avenue, Cosham, for Mr. C. W. Stigant; shops, Elm Grove, for the Central Commercial Properties, Ltd.; thirty-one houses, Gatcombe Avenue, for Mr. C. C. Coles.

*

The directors of the Great Eastern Hotel, CALCUTTA, we understand, have appointed Mr. Stanley Hamp, of Messrs. Collcutt and Hamp, to act jointly with their architects in Calcutta for the rebuilding of the Great Eastern Hotel. The work to the foundations has already started, and the rebuilding will occupy a period of about two years.

*

The LEICESTER Corporation is to prepare a reconstruction scheme for an unhealthy area in the vicinity of Garden Street.

*

Plans passed by the BEXHILL Corporation: Lodge, Withyham Road, for Messrs. Rowland Plumbe and Partners on behalf of the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution; house, Barnhorn Road, for Mr. H. H. Ford; additions, the White House, Herbrand Walk, for Messrs. Tubbs and Messer; house, Dorset Road, for Mr. J. E. Maynard; two houses, the Little Twitten, for Messrs. Tubbs and Messer; two houses, Turkey Road, for Mr. H. W. T. Fogden; addition to offices, Reginald Road, for Messrs. Callow and Callow.

*

Messrs. Mactaggart and Mickel, Ltd., are to erect thirty-nine cottages at King's Park, GLASGOW.

Plans passed by the GUILDFORD Corporation: Garages, works, etc., Old Castle Brewery, Portsmouth Road, for Mr. H. E. Smith; houses, Vicarage Gate, Onslow Village, for Onslow Village, Ltd.; store, Woodbridge Road, for Mr. H. Stevens; twelve houses, Grantley Road, for Mr. W. J. Piner; extension of nurses' home, Bray Road, for the Royal Surrey County Hospital; extensions, 108 High Street, 60, 61, and 62 Quarry Street, for Messrs. F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd.; house, Harvey Road, for Mr. F. Cobbett; house, Upper Guildown Road, for Messrs. W. H. Tribe and Sons; eight houses, Woodlands Road, for Mr. H. Ashenden; alterations to Rodboro' Buildings, Onslow Street, for Messrs. Stanley Godfrey & Co.; house, Poyle Road, for Mr. Tudor F. Jones; layout, Keenes Gardens, Sydenham and Harvey Roads, for Mr. F. Cobbett; two houses, Sydenham Road, for Mr. F. Cobbett; shop and workshop, Swan Lane, for Mr. M. Quittenton; house, Grange Road, Stoughton, for Mr. W. Penfold; addition to bakehouse and flour room, Recreation Road, for Messrs. Pitcher & Co.; twelve houses, Grantley Road, for Mr. W. J. Piner; eight houses, Woodlands Road, for Mr. H. Ashenden.

*

The SEAHAM HARBOUR U.D.C. is considering the acquisition of another site for a housing scheme.

*

The GLASGOW Corporation has obtained a site in South Portland Street, for the erection of a district library.

*

Plans passed by the CROYDON Corporation: Showrooms, Brigstock Road, for Mr. A. D. Robinson; six houses, Hatch Road, for Messrs. Truett and Steel; nine houses, Grange Road, for Messrs. C. A. Buckland and Son; eight houses, Semley Road, for Messrs. Truett and Steel; alterations and additions, 174 Brighton Road, for Mr. A. Crofts; shop, 121-3, North End, for Mr. B. Gilbert; twelve houses, Lavender Road, for Messrs. Smith, Wilkinson, Ltd.; extension to sub-station, Craven Road, for the Corporation electricity department; shop and billiard hall, High Street, and Friends Road, for Messrs. North, Robins and Wilsdon; sub-station, Hurst Way, for the Corporation electricity department; thirty-eight houses, Wickham and Firsby Avenues, for Messrs. Paish, Tyler and Crump; twelve houses, Crescent Way, for Mr. H. Macintosh; twenty-four houses, Ashley Road, for Mr. A. Duckit; workshop, office, and store, 32 Queen Street, for Messrs. J. West & Co.; two houses and garages, Hurst Way, for Mr. L. H. Harrington; showrooms, workshop, and office, Teevan Road, for Mr. A. C. Manton; alterations and additions, Public Baths, Scarbrook Road, for the Corporation; showroom and office, Lower Addiscombe Road, for Turner's Transport, Ltd.; additions, brewery, High Street, for Mr. P. Richardson; two houses, Woodmansterne Road, for Messrs. G. Midmer and Son.

The GLASGOW Corporation Housing Committee recommends granting the housing subsidy to the Western Heritable Investment Co. in connection with the proposed erection of 756 houses at King's Park.

*

The PORTSMOUTH Corporation Housing Committee recommends the tender of Messrs. Pitt, Ltd., Sunderland, £69,959 12s., for the erection of 216 houses on the Gladys Avenue housing site.

*

The borough engineer of the BEXHILL Corporation has prepared a layout of land adjoining the Burnt House Farm site for the erection of houses.

*

The BATTERSEA B.C. is purchasing a site for another housing scheme.

*

Plans passed by the CHELMSFORD Corporation: Six garages, Galleywood Road, for Mr. N. Baker; two houses, Wood Street, for Mr. A. E. Hawkins; six houses, Goldlay Avenue, for Mr. W. J. Shrimplin; two houses, Vicarage Road, for Mr. R. H. Currie; eight houses, Goldlay Avenue, for Mr. A. J. Gozzett; extensions to grinding shop, Bishop's Hall Road, for the Hoffmann Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; shop, King's Road, for Mr. Hugh Wright; 100 houses, West Avenue, for the Chelmsford Corporation; twenty-six houses, Corporation Road, King's Road, North Avenue, Swiss Avenue, and Park Avenue, for the Chelmsford Corporation; extensions, Victoria Road, for the Chelmsford Model Laundry; two shops, High Street, for Messrs. Greenless and Sons; alterations, 16 Broomfield Road, for Messrs. Burrell and Webber; shops, High Street, for Messrs. Jeffreys and Sons.

*

Plans passed by the SHIPLEY U.D.C.: Alterations and additions, Otley Road, for the National Society of Woolcombers and Kindred Trades; four houses, Thackley Old Road, for Messrs. Mellor and Booth; four houses, Leeds Road, for Mr. A. Davy; additions, Branch Hotel, Otley Road and Bradford Road, for Messrs. Wallers' Bradford Brewery, Ltd.; two houses, Bankfield Road, for Messrs. A. and J. Chippindale.

*

Plans passed by the BECKENHAM U.D.C.: Two houses, Birkbeck Road; kindergarten school, Lennard Road; pavilion, Langley Park; pavilion, off Upper Elmers End; four houses, Oakway; squash racquets court, Eccleshill, Hayes Lane; extension of printing works, Manor Road; hotel and off-licence, Upper Elmers End Road.

*

The BINGLEY U.D.C. is to erect thirty to forty houses near the boundary of the district.

*

The L.C.C. is acquiring a site at Stamford Hill, HACKNEY, for the erection of tenements.

The GLASGOW Corporation has asked the engineer, the housing director, and the medical officer to prepare a detailed scheme for the reconstruction of the Calton district.

*

Plans passed by the WIMBLEDON Corporation: Additions and alterations, 17a High Street, for Messrs. Young and Hall; substation, Cottenham Park Road, for Mr. A. E. McKenzie; alterations and additions to heating chamber, "Rosewall," Calonne Road, for Messrs. G. E. Wallis and Sons, Ltd.; three almshouses, Camp Road, for Messrs. R. J. and J. S. Thomson; three garages, The Quadrant, for Messrs. H. Coombs and Sons; extensions to stands, All-England Lawn Tennis Club, Church Road, for the Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd.; house, Home Park Road, for Mr. A. A. Smith; alterations and additions, Fox and Grapes public-house, Camp Road, for Messrs. Sewell and Richardson; alterations to shops, 185, 187, and 189 Hartfield Road, for Mr. A. M. L. McKay.

*

Messrs. A. C. Woolley and Bevis are to erect twenty-one houses on the Curwen estate, BRIGHTON.

*

Plans passed by the HERNE BAY U.D.C.: Shop premises, 46 High Street, for Mr. C. H. H. Kenworthy; alterations, Continental Stores, High Street, for Mr. C. Chase; alterations and additions, Norlands Hotel, Beacon Hill, for Mr. Fay; alterations and additions, 144 and 146 Mortimer Street, for Mr. R. Messenger; office building, The Broadway, for Messrs. E. Iggulden and Sons; house, Landon Road, for Mr. R. Messenger; additions, Mortimer Street, for the Herne Bay and District Electricity Co., Ltd.; house, Beacon Hill Parade, for Messrs. J. Howell and Son.

*

Tenders are to be invited for the erection of Barton Council School, TORQUAY.

*

The Middlesex Education Committee has acquired a site in Vicarage Road, SUNBURY, for the erection of an elementary school.

*

Plans passed by the BARKING U.D.C.: Garages, Hertford Road, for Mr. E. Baker; forty-one houses, Faircross estate, for Mr. E. B. Glenny; seven houses, Morley Road, for Mr. J. P. Graffy; extension to factory, River Road, for the Acme Flooring and Paving Co., Ltd.; six houses, Longbridge Road, for Mr. J. Clements; two houses, Movers Lane, for Mr. J. P. Graffy; extension to oil store, Jenkins Lane, for Messrs. Gross, Sherwood, and Heald, Ltd.; alterations, East Street, for Lloyds Bank, Ltd.

*

The STOKE-ON-TRENT Corporation has passed a revised layout plan for twenty-seven houses to be erected by Mr. F. Lord at Uttoxeter Road, Meir.

*

The STOKE-ON-TRENT Corporation has obtained another 10 acres of land adjoining the Meir site for the erection of houses.

RATES OF WAGES

The initial letter opposite each entry indicates the grade under the Ministry of Labour schedule. The district is that to which the borough is assigned in the same schedule. Column I gives the rates for craftsmen; Column II for labourers; the rate for craftsmen working at trades in which a separate rate maintains is given in a footnote. The table is a selection only. Particulars for lesser localities not included may be obtained upon application in writing

			I	II
			s. d.	s. d.
A_1	ABERDARE	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_1	Abergavenny	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B	Abingdon ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Accrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Addlestone	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Adlington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Airdrie ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
C	Aldeburgh	E. Counties	1 5½	11½
A	Altrincham	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Appleby ..	N.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Atherstone	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Aylesbury ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B_2	BANBURY ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bangor ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Barnard Castle	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barnsley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Barnstaple	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Barrow ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barry ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Basingstoke	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bath ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Batley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Bedford ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Berwick-on-Tweed	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Bewdley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	Bicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Birkenhead	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A	Birmingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bishop Auckland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackburn	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackpool	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blyth ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Bognor ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Bolton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Boston ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Bournemouth	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Bovey Tracey	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Bradford ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Brentwood	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Bridgend ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Bridgwater	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_1	Bridlington	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Brighouse ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Brighton ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Bristol ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Brixham ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Bromsgrove	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
C	Bromyard ..	Mid. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Burnley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burslem ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burton-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bury ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Buxton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	CAMBRIDGE	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Canterbury	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Cardiff ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Carlisle ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Carmarthen	S. Wales & M.	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Carnarvon	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Carnforth ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Castleford	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Chatham ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Chelmsford	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Cheltenham	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Chester ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Chesterfield	Mid. Counties	*1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Chichester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Chorley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Cirencester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Clitheroe ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Clydebank	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Coalville ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Colchester ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Colne ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Colwyn Bay	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Consett ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Conway ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Coventry ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Crewe ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Cumberland	.....	1 6	1 1½
A	DARLINGTON	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Darwen ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Deal ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Denbigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Derby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Dewsbury	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Didcot ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Doncaster	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Dorchester	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Driffield ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Droitwich	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Dudley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Dundee ..	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Durham ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	EASTBOURNE	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Ebbw Vale	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Edinburgh	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	E. Glamorganshire & Monmouthshire	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Exeter ..	S.W. Counties	*1 6½	1 2
B_2	Exmouth ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	FELIXSTOWE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Filey ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A	Fleetwood ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Folkestone	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Frodsham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Frome ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	GATESHEAD	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Gillingham	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Gloucester	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Goole ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Gosport ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Grantham	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Gravesend	S. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Greenock ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Grimsby ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Guildford ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	HALIFAX	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hanley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Harrogate	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hartlepools	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Harwich ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Hastings ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Hatfield ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Hereford ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Hertford ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Heysham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Howden ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Huddersfield	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hull ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	ILKLEY ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Immingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Ipswich ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Isle of Wight	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	JARROW ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	KEIGHLEY	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Kendal ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Keswick ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Kettering ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	King's Lynn	E. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	LANCASTER	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Leamington	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Leeds ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leek ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Lewes ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Lichfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lincoln ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Liverpool ..	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A_2	Llandudno	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Llanelly ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	London (12 miles radius)		1 9	1 4
	Do. (12-15 miles radius)		1 8½	1 3½
A	Long Eaton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Loughborough	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Luton ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Lytham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	MACCLESFIELD	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Maidstone	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Malvern ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Manchester	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Mansfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Margate ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Matlock ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Merthyr ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Middlesbrough	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Middlewich	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Minehead ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Monmouth	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	S. and E. Glamorganshire			
	Morecambe	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	NANTWICH	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Neath ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nelson ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newcastle ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newport ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Normanton	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Northampton	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	North Staffs.	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	North Shields	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Norwich ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Nottingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nuneaton ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	OAKHAM ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Oldham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Oswestry ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Oxford ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	PAISLEY ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Pembroke	S. Wales & M.	1 4	1 0
A	Perth ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Peterborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Plymouth	S.W. Counties	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Pontefract	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Pontypridd	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Portsmouth	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Preston ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	QUEENSFERRY	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	READING	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Reigate ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Retford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Rhondda Valley	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Ripon ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A	Rochdale ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Rochester ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Ruabon ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Rugby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Rugeley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Runcorn ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	ST. ALBANS	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	St. Helens ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Salisbury ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_1	Scarborough	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Scunthorpe	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Sheffield ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Shipley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Shrewsbury	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Skipton ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Slough ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Solihull ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	South'pton	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Southend-on-Sea	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Southport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	S. Shields ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Stafford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Stockport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stockton-on-Tees	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stoke-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Stroud ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Sunderland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swadlincote	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swansea ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B	Swindon ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	TAMWORTH	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Taunton ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Teeside Dist.	N.E. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Teignmouth	S.W. Coast	1 5½	1 1½
A	Todmorden	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Torquay ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
C	Truro ..	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
B_1	Tunbridge Wells	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Tunstall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Tyne District	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	WAKEFIELD	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Walsall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Warrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Warwick ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Wellingborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Weston-s-Mare	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Whitby ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Widnes ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Wigan ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Winchester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Windsor ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Wolverhampton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Worcester	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Worksop ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Wrexham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Wycombe	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	YARMOUTH	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Yeovil ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	York ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2

* In these areas the rates of wages for certain trades (usually painters and plasterers) vary slightly from those given. The rates for each trade in any given area will be sent on request.

PRICES CURRENT

The wages are the Union rates current in London at the time of publication. The prices are for good quality material, and are intended to cover delivery at works, wharf, station, or yard as customary, but will vary according to quality and quantity. The measured prices are based upon the foregoing, and include usual builders' profits. Though every care has been taken in its compilation it is impossible to guarantee the accuracy of the list, and readers are advised to have the figures confirmed by trade inquiry.

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

EXCAVATOR, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; NAVVY, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; TIMBERMAN, 1s. 5½d. *per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour*; WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. *per shift.*

Broken brick or stone. 2 *in., per yd.*	£0	11	6
Thames ballast, per yd.	0	10	0
Pit gravel, per yd.	0	15	0
Pit sand, per yd.	0	12	6
Washed sand, per yd.	0	15	0

Screened ballast or gravel, add 10 *per cent. per yd.*
Clinker, breeze, etc., prices according to locality.

Portland cement, per ton	£2	8	0
Lias lime, per ton	2	0	0

Sacks charged extra at 1s. 9d. *each and credited when returned at* 1s. 6d.
Transport hire per day:

Cart and horse	£1	3	0	*Trailer*	£0	15	0
3-ton motor lorry	3	15	0	*Steam roller*	4	5	0
Steam lorry, 5-ton	4	0	0	*Water cart*	1	5	0

EXCAVATING and throwing out in ordinary earth not exceeding 6 ft. deep, basis price, per yd. cube . 0 3 0
Exceeding 6 ft., but under 12 ft., add 30 per cent.
In stiff clay, add 30 per cent.
In underpinning, add 100 per cent.
In rock, including blasting, add 225 per cent.
If basketed out, add 80 per cent. to 150 per cent.
Headings, including timbering, add 400 per cent.

RETURN, fill, and ram, ordinary earth, per yd.	£0	1	6
SPREAD and level, including wheeling, per yd.	0	1	6
FILLING into carts and carting away to a shoot or deposit, per yd. cube	0	10	6
TRIMMING earth to slopes, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
HACKING up old grano. or similar paving, per yd. sup.	0	1	3
PLANKING to excavations, per ft. sup.	0	0	5
DO. over 10 ft. deep, add for each 5 ft. in depth, 30 per cent.			
IF left in, add to above prices, per ft. cube	0	2	0
HARDCORE, 2 in. ring, filled and rammed, 4 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	2	1
DO. 6 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	2	10
PUDDLING, per yd. cube	1	10	0
CEMENT CONCRETE, 4-2-1, per yd. cube	2	3	0
DO. 6-2-1, per yd. cube	1	18	0

DO. in upper floors, add 15 per cent.
DO. in reinforced-concrete work, add 20 per cent.
DO. in underpinning, add 60 per cent.

LIAS-LIME CONCRETE, per yd. cube	£1	16	0
BREEZE CONCRETE, per yd. cube	1	7	0
DO. in lintels, etc., per ft. cube	0	1	6
CEMENT concrete 4-2-1 in lintels packed around reinforcement, per ft. cube	0	3	9
FINE concrete benching to bottom of manholes, per ft. cube	0	3	0
FINISHING surface of concrete spade face, per yd. sup.	0	0	9

DRAINER

LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; TIMBERMAN, 1s. 5½d. *per hour*; BRICKLAYER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; PLUMBER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. *per shift.*

Stoneware pipes, tested quality, 4 *in. per ft.*	£0	0	10
DO. 6 *in., per ft.*	0	1	3
DO. 9 *in., per ft.*	0	2	3
Cast-iron pipes, coated, 9 *ft. lengths,* 4 *in., per yd.*	0	5	6
DO. 6 *in., per yd.*	0	8	0
Portland cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.			
Leadwool, per cwt.	£2	0	0
Gaskin, per lb.	0	0	4½
STONEWARE DRAINS, jointed in cement, tested pipes, 4 in., per ft.	0	4	3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0	5	0
DO. 9 in., per ft.	0	7	9
CAST-IRON DRAINS, jointed in lead, 4 in., per ft.	0	8	3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0	10	3

Note.—These prices include digging concrete bed and filling for normal depths, and are average prices.
Fittings in Stoneware and Iron according to type. *See* Trade Lists.

BRICKLAYER

BRICKLAYER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour.*

London stocks, per M.	£4	5	0
Flettons, per M.	2	15	0
White facing bricks, per M.	5	0	0
Multi-coloured facings, per M.	7	7	9
Best red facings, per M.	7	7	9
Rubbers, 9¼ *in., per M.*	12	0	6
Staffordshire blue, per M.	9	5	0
Firebricks, 2½ *in., per M.*	9	0	0
Glazed salt, white, and ivory stretchers, per M.	21	10	0
DO. *headers, per M.*	20	10	0
Colours, extra, per M.	5	10	0
Seconds, less, per M.	1	0	0

Cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.

Lime, grey stone, per ton	£2	11	6
Mixed lime mortar, per yd.	1	6	0
Dampcourse, in rolls of 4½ *in., per roll*	0	2	6
DO. 9 *in. per roll*	0	4	9
DO. 14 *in. per roll*	0	7	6
DO. 18 *in. per roll*	0	9	6
BRICKWORK in stone lime mortar, Flettons or equal, per rod	32	0	0
DO. in cement do., per rod	34	10	0

DO. in stocks, add 25 per cent. per rod.
DO. in blues, add 100 per cent. per rod.
DO. circular on plan, add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in backing to masonry, add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in raising on old walls, etc., add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in underpinning, add 20 per cent. per rod.

HALF-BRICK walls in stocks in cement mortar (1-3), per ft. sup	£0	1	0
BEDDING plates in cement mortar, per ft. run	0	0	3
BEDDING window or door frames, per ft. run	0	0	3
LEAVING chases 2½ in. deep for edges of concrete floors not exceeding 6 in. thick, per ft. run	0	0	2
CUTTING do. in old walls in cement, per ft. run	0	0	4
CUTTING, toothing and bonding new work to old (labour and materials), per ft. sup.	0	0	7
TERRA-COTTA flue pipes 9 in. diameter, jointed in fireclay, including all cuttings, per ft. run	0	3	6
DO. 14 ft. by 9 in. do., per ft. run	0	6	0
FLAUNCHING chimney pots, each	0	2	0
CUTTING and pinning ends of timbers, etc., in cement	0	1	0
FACINGS fair, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	3
DO. picked stocks, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	7
DO. red rubbers gauged and set in putty, per ft. sup. extra	0	4	9
DO. in salt white or ivory glazed, per ft. sup. extra	0	5	6
TUCK pointing, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	10
WEATHER pointing, do. do.	0	0	3
TILE creasing with cement fillet each side per ft. run	0	0	6
GRANOLITHIC PAVING, 1 in., per yd. sup.	0	5	0
DO. 1½ in., per yd. sup.	0	6	0
DO. 2 in. per yd. sup.	0	7	0
If coloured with red oxide, per yd. sup.	0	1	0
If finished with carborundum, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
If in small quantities in finishing to steps, etc., per ft. sup.	0	1	4
Jointing new grano. paving to old, per ft. run	0	0	4
Extra for dishing grano. or cement paving around gullies, each	0	1	6
BITUMINOUS DAMP COURSE, ex rolls, per ft. sup.	0	0	7
ASPHALT (MASTIC) DAMP COURSE, ½ in., per yd. sup	0	8	0
DO. vertical, per yd. sup.	0	11	0
SLATE DAMP COURSE, per ft. sup.	0	0	10
ASPHALT ROOFING (MASTIC) in two thicknesses, ¾ in., per yd.	0	8	6
DO. SKIRTING, 6 in.	0	0	11
BREEZE PARTITION BLOCKS, set in cement, 1½ in. per yd. sup	0	5	3
DO. DO. 3 in.	0	6	6
BREEZE fixing bricks, extra for each	0	0	3

MASON

MASON, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; DO. *fixer*, 1s. 10d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. per hour; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour.*

Portland Stone:			
Whitbed, per ft. cube	£0	4	6
Basebed, per ft. cube	0	4	9
Bath stone, per ft. cube	0	3	0
Usual trade extras for large blocks.			
York paving, av. 2½ *in., per yd. super.*	0	11	0
York templates sawn, per ft. cube	0	7	6
Slate shelves, rubbed, 1 *in., per ft. sup.*	0	2	6
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.			
HOISTING and setting stone, per ft. cube	£0	2	2

DO. for every 10 ft. above 30 ft. add 15 per cent.

PLAIN face Portland basis, per ft. sup.	£0	2	8
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	0
SUNK FACE, per ft. sup.	0	3	9
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	10
JOINTS, arch, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. sunk, per ft. sup.	0	2	7
DO. DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
CIRCULAR-CIRCULAR work, per ft. sup.	1	2	0
PLAIN MOULDING, straight, per inch of girth, per ft. run	0	1	1
DO. circular, do., per ft. run	0	1	4
HALF SAWING, per ft. sup.	0	1	0

Add to the foregoing prices, if in York stone, 35 per cent.
DO. Mansfield, 12½ per cent.
Deduct for Bath, 33⅓ per cent.
DO. for Chilmark, 5 per cent.

SETTING 1 in. slate shelving in cement, per ft. sup.	£0	0	6

RUBBED round nosing to do., per ft. lin.	£0	0	6
YORK STEPS, rubbed T. & R., ft. cub. fixed	1	7	6
YORK SILLS, W. & T., ft. cub. fixed	1	10	0
ARTIFICIAL stone paving, 2 in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO. 2½ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	1	3

SLATER AND TILER

SLATER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; TILER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour.*
N.B.—Tiling is often executed as piecework.

Slates, 1st quality, per 1,200:

Portmadoc Ladies	£13	0	0
Countess	25	0	0
Duchess	32	0	0

Old Delabole	*Med. Grey.*	*Med. Green*
24 in. × 12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0
20 in. × 10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6
16 in. × 10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9
14 in. × 8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3
Green Randoms, per ton		8 3 9
Grey-green do., per ton		7 3 9
Green peggies, 12 *in. to* 8 *in. long, per ton*		5 13 9

In 4*-ton truck loads, delivered Nine Elms station.*

Clips, lead per lb.	£0	0	6
Clips, copper, per lb.	0	2	0
Nails, compo, per cwt.	1	6	0
Nails, copper, per lb.	0	2	2
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above			
Hand-made tiles, per M	£5	18	0
Machine-made tiles, per M.	5	8	0
Westmorland slates, large, per ton	9	0	0
DO. *Peggies, per ton*	7	5	0

SLATING, 3 in. lap, compo nails, Portmadoc or equal:

Ladies, per square	£4	0	0
Countess, per square	4	5	0
Duchess, per square	4	10	0
WESTMORLAND, in diminishing courses, per square	6	5	0
CORNISH DO., per square	6	3	0
Add, if vertical, per square approx.	0	13	0
Add, if with copper nails, per square approx.	0	2	6
Double course at eaves, per ft. approx.	0	1	0

SLATING with Old Delabole slates to a 3 in. lap with copper nails, at per square.

	Med. Grey.	*Med. Green*
24 in. × 12 in.	£5 0 0	£5 2 0
20 in. × 10 in.	5 5 0	5 10 0
16 in. × 10 in.	4 15 0	5 1 0
14 in. × 8 in.	4 10 0	4 15 0
Green randoms		6 7 0
Grey-green do.		5 9 0
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long		4 13 6

TILING, 4 in. gauge, every 4th course nailed, in hand-made tiles, average per square	£4	0	0
DO., machine-made do., per square	3	10	0
Vertical Tiling, including pointing, add 18s. 0d. per square.			
FIXING lead soakers, per dozen	£0	0	10
STRIPPING old slates and stacking for re-use, and clearing away surplus and rubbish, per square	0	10	0
LABOUR only in laying slates, but including nails, per square	1	0	0

See "Sundries for Asbestos Tiling."

CARPENTER AND JOINER

CARPENTER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; JOINER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour.*

Timber, average prices at Docks, London Standard, Scandinavian, etc. (equal to 2nds):

7 × 3, per std.	£23	0	0
11 × 4, per std.	30	0	0

Memel or Equal. Slightly less than foregoing.

Flooring, P.E., 1 in., per sq.	£1	5	0
DO. *T. and G., 1 in., per sq.*	1	5	0
Planed boards, 1 in. × 11 in., per std.	30	0	0
Wainscot oak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	4
Mahogany, Honduras, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	4
DO. *Cuba, per ft. sup. of 1 in.*	0	2	6
DO., *African, per ft. sup.*	0	1	3
Teak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	3
DO., *ft. cube*	0	14	0
FIR fixed in wall plates, lintels, sleepers, etc., per ft. cube	0	5	0
DO. framed in floors, roofs, etc., per ft. cube	0	6	0
DO. framed in trusses, etc., including ironwork, per ft. cube	0	8	6
PITCH PINE, add 33⅓ per cent.			
FIXING only boarding in floors, roofs, etc., per sq.	0	13	6
SARKING FELT laid, 1-ply, per yd.	0	1	6
DO. 3-ply per yd.	0	1	9
CENTERING for concrete, etc., including horsing and striking, per sq.	2	10	0
TURNING pieces to flat or segmental soffits, 4½ in. wide, per ft. run	0	0	4½
DO. 9 in. wide and over per ft. sup.	0	1	2

continued overleaf

CARPENTER AND JOINER: *continued.*

SHUTTERING to face of concrete, per square	£1	10	0
DO. in narrow widths to beams, etc., per ft. sup.	0	0	6
USE and waste of timbers, allow 25 per cent. of above prices.			
SLATE BATTENING, per sq.	£0	12	6
DEAL boarding to flats, 1 in. thick and firrings to falls, per square	2	10	0
STOUT feather-edged tilting fillet to eaves, per ft. run	0	0	6
FEATHER-edged springer to trimmer arches, per ft. run	0	0	4
STOUT herringbone strutting (joists measured in), per ft. run	0	0	6
SOUND boarding, ⅞ in. thick and fillets nailed to sides of joists (joists measured over), per square	2	0	0
RUBEROID or similar quality roofing, one ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., two-ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	6
DO., three-ply, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
TONGUED and grooved flooring, 1½ in. thick, laid complete with splayed headings, per square	2	5	0
DEAL skirting torus, moulded 1½ in. thick, including grounds and backings, per ft. sup.	0	1	0
TONGUED and mitred angles to do.	0	0	6
WOOD block flooring standard blocks laid herringbone in mastic:			
Deal 1 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	10	0
DO. 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	12	0
Maple 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	15	0
DEAL moulded sashes, 1⅛ in. with moulded bars in small squares, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. 2 in. do., per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DEAL cased frames, oak sills and 2 in. moulded sashes, brass-faced pulleys and iron weights, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
MOULDED horns, extra each	0	0	3
DOORS, 4-panel square both sides, 1⅛ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. moulded both sides per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. 2 in. thick, square both sides, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0	3	0
DO. in 3 panels, moulded both sides, upper panel with diminished stiles with moulded bars for glass, per ft. sup.	0	3	6
If in oak, mahogany or teak, multiply 3 times.			
DEAL frames, 4 in. × 3 in., rebated and beaded, per ft. cube	£0	15	0
Add for extra labours, per ft. run	0	0	1
STAIRCASE work:			
DEAL treads 1⅛ in. and risers 1 in., tongued and grooved including fir carriages, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DEAL wall strings, 1⅛ in. thick, moulded, per ft. run	0	2	6
If ramped, per ft. run	0	5	0
SHORT ramps, extra each	0	7	6
ENDS of treads and risers housed to strings, each	0	1	0
2 in. deal mopstick handrail fixed to brackets, per ft. run	0	1	6
4½ in. × 3 in. oak fully moulded handrail, per ft. run	0	5	6
1½ in. square deal bar balusters, framed in, per ft. run	0	0	6
FITTINGS:			
SHELVES and bearers, 1 in., cross-tongued, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
1½ in. beaded cupboard fronts, moulded and square, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
TEAK grooved draining boards, 1¼ in. thick and bedding per ft. sup.	0	4	6
IRONMONGERY:			
Fixing only (including providing screws):			
TO DEAL—			
Hinges to sashes, per pair	0	1	2
Do. to doors, per pair	0	1	7
Barrel bolts, 9 in., iron, each	0	1	0
Sash fasteners, each	0	1	0
Rim locks, each	0	1	9
Mortice locks, each	0	4	0

SMITH

SMITH, *weekly rate equals* 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* MATE, *do.* 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* ERECTOR, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* FITTER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Mild Steel in British standard sections, per ton	£12	10	0
Sheet Steel:			
Flat sheets, black, per ton	17	0	0
DO., *galvd., per ton*	18	0	0
Corrugated sheets, galvd., per ton	18	0	0
Driving screws, galvd., per grs.	0	1	10
Washers, galvd., per grs.	0	1	1
Bolts and nuts per cwt. and up	1	18	0
MILD STEEL in trusses, etc., erected, per ton	25	0	0
DO., in small sections as reinforcement, per ton	16	0	0
DO., in compounds, per ton	17	0	0
DO., in bar or rod reinforcement, per ton	22	10	0
WROT-IRON in chimney bars, etc., including building in, per cwt.	2	0	0
DO., in light railings and balusters, per cwt.	2	5	0
FIXING only corrugated sheeting, including washers and driving screws, per yd. sup.	0	2	0

PLUMBER

PLUMBER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* MATE OR LABOURER, 1*s.* 4½*d. per hour.*

Lead, milled sheet, per cwt.	£1	10	0
DO. *drawn pipes, per cwt.*	1	10	6
DO. *soil pipe, per cwt.*	1	13	6
DO. *scrap, per cwt.*	1	0	0
Copper, sheet, per lb.	0	1	0
Solder, plumber's, per lb.	0	1	0
DO. *fine, per lb.*	0	1	6
Cast-iron pipes, etc.:			
L.C.C. soil, 3 in., per yd.	0	3	0
DO. 4 *in. per yd.*	0	3	8
R.W.P., 2½ in. per yd.	0	1	6
DO. 3 *in., per yd.*	0	1	9
DO. 4 *in., per yd.*	0	2	6
Gutter, 4 in. H.R., per yd.	0	1	0
DO. 4 *in. O.G., per yd.*	0	1	4
MILLED LEAD and labour in gutters, flashings, etc. per cwt.	3	0	0
LEAD PIPE, fixed, including running joints, bends, and tacks, ½ in., per ft.	0	2	0
DO. ⅝ in., per ft.	0	2	3
DO. 1 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 1¼ in., per ft.	0	4	0
LEAD WASTE or soil, fixed as above, complete, 2½ in., per ft.	0	6	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	7	0
DO. 4 in., per ft.	0	9	9
WIPED soldered joint, ½ in., each	0	2	6
DO. ⅝ in., each	0	3	2
DO. 1 in., each	0	3	8
BRASS screw-down stop cock and two soldered joints, ½ in., each	0	11	0
DO. ⅝ in., each	0	13	6
CAST-IRON rainwater pipe, jointed in red lead, 2½ in., per ft. run	0	1	4
DO. 3 in., per ft. run	0	1	8
DO. 4 in., per ft. run	0	2	0
CAST-IRON H.R. GUTTER, fixed, with all clips, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	6
DO. O.G., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	9
CAST-IRON SOIL PIPE, fixed with caulked joints and all ears, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	2	0
Fixing only:			
W.C. PANS and all joints, P. or S., and including joints to water waste preventers, each	2	5	0
BATHS, with all joints	1	3	6
LAVATORY BASINS only, with all joints, on brackets, each	1	10	0

PLASTERER

PLASTERER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour (plus allowances in London only);* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Chalk lime, per ton	£2	17	0
Hair, per cwt.	2	5	0
Sand and cement see "Excavator," etc., above.			
Lime putty, per cwt.	£0	2	9
Hair mortar, per yd.	1	7	0
Fine stuff, per yd.	1	14	0
Sawn laths, per bdl.	0	2	5
Keene's cement, per ton	5	15	0
Sirapite, per ton	3	10	0
DO. *fine, per ton*	3	18	0
Plaster, per ton	3	0	0
DO. *white, per ton*	3	12	6
DO. *fine, per ton*	5	12	0
Lath nails, per lb.	0	0	4
Ferrocrete, per ton	2	15	6
LATHING with sawn laths, per yd.	0	1	7
METAL LATHING, per yd.	0	2	6
FLOATING in Cement and Sand, 1 to 3, for tiling or woodblock, ¾ in. per yd.	0	2	4
DO. vertical, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER, on brickwork, 1 to 3, per yd.	0	2	0
RENDER in Portland and set in fine stuff, per yd.	0	3	3
RENDER, float, and set, trowelled, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER and set in Sirapite, per yd.	0	2	5
DO. in Thistle plaster, per yd.	0	2	5
EXTRA, if on but not including lathing, any of foregoing, per yd.	0	0	5
EXTRA, if on ceilings, per yd.	0	0	5
ANGLES, rounded Keene's on Portland, per ft. lin.	0	0	6
PLAIN CORNICES, in plaster, per inch girth, including dubbing out, etc., per ft. lin.	0	0	2
WHITE glazed tiling set in Portland and jointed in Parian, per yd., from	1	11	6
FIBROUS PLASTER SLABS, per yd.	0	1	10

GLAZIER

GLAZIER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

Glass: 4ths in crates:			
Clear, 21 oz.	£0	0	4½
DO. 26 oz.	0	0	5
Cathedral white, per ft.	0	0	7½
Polished plate, British ¼ in., up to 2 ft. sup. per ft.	0	1	2
DO. 4 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	2	3
DO. 6 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	2	6
DO. 20 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	1
DO. 45 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	3
DO. 65 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	5
DO. 100 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	10
Rough plate, ⅛ in., per ft.	0	0	6½
DO. ¼ *in., per ft.*	0	0	6¾
Linseed oil putty, per cwt.	0	15	0
GLAZING in putty, clear sheet, 21 oz.	0	0	11
DO. 26 oz.	0	1	0
GLAZING in beads, 21 oz., per ft.	£0	1	1
DO. 26 ozs., per ft.	0	1	4

Small sizes slightly less (under 3 ft. sup.).
Patent glazing in rough plate, normal span 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per ft.

LEAD LIGHTS, plain, med. sqs. 21 oz., usual domestic sizes, fixed, per ft. sup. and up	£0	3	0

Glazing only, polished plate, 6½*d.* to 8*d.* per ft. according to size.

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER

PAINTER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* FRENCH POLISHER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* PAPERHANGER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

Genuine white lead, per cwt.	£2	12	0
Linseed oil, raw, per gall.	0	3	3
DO., *boiled, per gall.*	0	3	6
Turpentine, per gall	0	4	6
Liquid driers, per gall.	0	15	0
Knotting, per gall.	1	4	0
Distemper, washable, in ordinary colours, per cwt., and up	2	5	0
Double size, per firkin	0	3	6
Pumice stone, per lb.	0	0	4½
Single gold leaf (transferable), per book	0	2	0
Varnish, copal, per gall, and up	0	17	6
DO., *flat, per gall.*	1	5	0
DO., *paper, per gall.*	1	5	0
French polish, per gall.	0	16	0
Ready mixed paints, per cwt. and up	3	10	6
LIME WHITING, per yd. sup.	0	0	3
WASH, stop, and whiten, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
DO., and 2 coats distemper with proprietary distemper, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
KNOT, stop, and prime, per yd. sup.	0	0	7
PLAIN PAINTING, including mouldings, and on plaster or joinery, 1st coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	10
DO., subsequent coats, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
DO., enamel coat, per yd. sup.	0	1	2½
BRUSH-GRAIN, and 2 coats varnish, per yd. sup.	0	3	8
FIGURED DO., DO., per yd. sup.	0	5	6
FRENCH POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	1	2
WAX POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	0	6
STRIPPING old paper and preparing per piece	0	1	7
HANGING PAPER, ordinary, per piece	0	1	10
DO., fine, per piece, and upwards	0	2	4
VARNISHING PAPER, 1 coat, per piece	0	9	0
CANVAS, strained and fixed, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
VARNISHING, hard oak, 1st coat, yd. sup.	0	1	2
DO., each subsequent coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	11

SUNDRIES

Fibre or wood pulp boardings, according to quality and quantity. *The measured work price is on the same basis . . . per ft. sup.*	£0	0	2½
FIBRE BOARDINGS, including cutting and waste, fixed on, but not including studs or grounds, per ft. sup. . . . from 3d. to	0	0	6
Plaster-board, per yd. sup. . from	0	1	7
PLASTER-BOARD, fixed as last, per yd. sup. . . . from	0	2	8
Asbestos sheeting, $\frac{5}{32}$ in., grey flat, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., *corrugated, per yd. sup.*	0	3	3
ASBESTOS SHEETING, fixed as last, flat, per yd. sup.	0	4	0
DO., corrugated, per yd. sup.	0	5	0
ASBESTOS slating or tiling on, but not including battens, or boards, plain "diamond" per square, grey	2	15	0
DO., red	3	0	0
Asbestos cement slates or tiles, $\frac{5}{32}$ in. punched per M. grey	16	0	0
DO., *red*	18	0	0
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION FLOORING: Laid in two coats, average ⅜ in. thick, in plain colour, per yd. sup.	0	7	0
DO., ½ in. thick, suitable for domestic work, unpolished, per yd.	0	6	6
Metal casements for wood frames, domestic sizes, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO., *in metal frames, per ft. sup.*	0	1	9
HANGING only metal casement in, but not including wood frames, each	0	2	10
BUILDING in metal casement frames, per ft. sup.	0	0	7

Waterproofing compounds for cement. Add about 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. to the cost of cement used.

PLYWOOD, per ft. sup.

Thickness	$\frac{3}{16}$ in.			¼ in.			⅜ in.			½ in.		
Qualities ..	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7	6
Gaboon												
Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	—	1 0½	10	—
Figured Oak												
1 side	8½	7	—	10	8	—	11½	—	—	1 6	—	—
Plain Oak												
1 side	6½	6	—	7½	7	—	9½	—	—	1 0	—	—
Oregon Pine	5	4	—	5½	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Exhibition of Architects' Working Drawings. Daily from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. (Saturdays 5 p.m.), until Thursday, March 21. **10 a.m.**

LONDON UNIVERSITY, Gower Street, W.C.1. (Dept. of Archæology.) Exhibition of Recent Work in British Archæology. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. until Saturday, March 16. **10 a.m.**

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. "Bonding and Anchorage of Reinforcing Steel in Concrete." By H. Clifford Adams, M.C., M.A., ASSOC.M.INST.C.E. **6 p.m.**

LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY, Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane. "John Steel Cotman as Architectural Draughtsman." By Sidney Kitson, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. **6 p.m.**

MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY. (Arts Building, Lime Grove.) "Who Cares?" By Clough Williams-Ellis. **8 p.m.**

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, Burlington House, Piccadilly, S.W.1. "Rievaulx, the Shrine in the Chapter House." By C. R. Peers, C.B.E., F.S.A., F.B.A. **8 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Indian Section: "Metalwork." **3 p.m.**

KING'S COLLEGE, Strand, W.C.2. "The English Garden." By H. Avray Tipping, F.S.A. **5.30 p.m.**

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY, 15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh. Annual General Meeting. **8 p.m.**

ENGINEERS' AND SHIPBUILDERS' INSTITUTE, Elmbank Crescent, Glasgow. "Interior Architecture of Ships." By Alexander McInnes Gardner, L.R.I.B.A. **7.30 p.m.**

ESSEX SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS. At School of Arts and Crafts, Southend. "A Visit to Venice." By Capt. Herbert R. Cowey, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. **5 p.m.**

THURSDAY, MARCH 14

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. "Insect Pests in Timber." By Professor J. W. Munro. **6 p.m.**

WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, 62 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds. Students' Evening Debate: "That future progress in architecture can only be obtained by revolutionary means." By H. R. M. Walker and F. Senior. **7 p.m.**

THE SHEFFIELD AND SOUTH YORKSHIRE AND DISTRICT SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS. At Sheffield University, The Lecture Room. "Spanish Ecclesiastical Architecture." By W. Randolph. **6.15 p.m.**

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, Shoreditch, E.2. "Pre-Tudor Houses and their Furnishings." By Percy Wells. **7.30 p.m.**

ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE, Park Place, Cardiff. (Lecture Theatre.) "Storage, Conversion, and Grading of Timber." By Major Cosgrove, D.S.O., M.C. **7 p.m.**

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE, The Guildhall, Rochester. "The Improvement of Town and Countryside." By R. Goulburn Lovell, A.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

FRIDAY, MARCH 15

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Special Students' Evening. **8 p.m.**

ROYAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE ARCHITECTURAL CRAFTSMEN'S SOCIETY, Glasgow. Open night. **7.45 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTISTS' GALLERIES, New Street, Birmingham. Paper by S. C. Kaines Smith. **6.30 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "English Medieval Sculpture." **3 p.m.**

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, Southampton. Council Meeting. "Architecture and the General Public." By Edwin Gunn, A.R.I.B.A. **6.30 p.m.**

SATURDAY, MARCH 16

Sunrise, 6.13. Sunset, 6.5.

HORNIMAN MUSEUM, Forest Hill, S.E.23. "Saxon Churches and their Remnants." By John E. S. Dallas. **3.30 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS. Students' visit to the Fuel Research Station, East Greenwich.

SUNDAY, MARCH 17

INTERNATIONAL FAIR, Prague. Opening date.

MONDAY, MARCH 18

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Election of Royal Gold Medallist. Election of Members. **8 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Eighteenth-century Furniture." **3 p.m.**

TUESDAY, MARCH 19

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Debate: "Metal Fittings of Buildings in Modern Practice." W. G. Pringle, of Messrs. Bagues, Ltd., and Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A. **5.30 p.m.**

LONDON SOCIETY. At Lancaster House, St. James's Street, S.W.1. Annual Meeting. **4.15 p.m.**

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Regent's Park, N.W.1. "Modern Tendencies in Architecture." By Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A. **5.15 p.m.**

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES, 3bis Rue de la Régence, Brussels, Belgium. Congress at Seville. Open till March 23.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Ordinary Meeting. **6 p.m.**

I.L.M.A. LIGHTING SERVICE BUREAU, 15 Savoy Street, W.C.2. "Architectural Lighting." By R. Waldo Maitland. **6.30 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20

ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY. At R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. "The Genius of Sir Christopher Wren." By Percy M. Lovell, B.A., F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

NORTHERN ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 6 Higham Place, Newcastle. "Colour Decoration." By G. E. Charlewood, A.R.I.B.A. **7.30 p.m.**

LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY, Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane. "Speculative Builders as Clients." By G. Hastwell Grayson, M.A., F.R.I.B.A. **6 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Indian Section: "Woodwork." **3 p.m.**

CLEVELAND TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Middlesbrough. "Electric Supply to the Rural Districts of England." By R. W. Gregory. **7 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "Modern English Architecture." By A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A. **4.30 p.m.**

GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. At Bell Hotel, Gloucester. "Legal Liabilities of Architects and Contractors." By W. E. Watson, F.R.I.B.A., Barrister-at-Law. **7.45 p.m.**

ESSEX SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS. At Tindal's Café, Chelmsford. "The Architect: His Place and Responsibilities." By D. N. Martin-Kaye, F.R.I.B.A. **7.30 p.m.**

THURSDAY, MARCH 21

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. "Insect Pests in Timber." II. By Professor J. W. Munro. **6 p.m.**

WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, 62 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds. "Modern Tendencies in Design and Decoration." By Howard Robertson, S.A.D.G. **7 p.m.**

THURSDAY, MARCH 21—*(cont.)*

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, Shoreditch, E.2. "The Furnishing of Official and Diplomatic Residences." By John Hooper, M.B.E. **7.30 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Early English Furniture," 12 noon. "English Seventeenth-century Furniture." **3 p.m.**

DESIGN AND INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION, 3 Queen Square, W.C.1. Annual General Meeting. **8.30 p.m.**

FRIDAY, MARCH 22

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, Newcastle (School of Art). Exhibition of R.I.B.A. Prize Drawings.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "English Eighteenth-century Furniture." 12 noon. "Stained Glass." **3 p.m.**

SATURDAY, MARCH 23

Sunrise, 5.58. Sunset, 7.15.

GOODRICH HOUSE, Hatfield. "General Metalwork." By F. W. Speaight, J.P., C.C. **4.30 p.m.**

MONDAY, MARCH 25

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1. "Modern Furniture." By Hamilton T. Smith. **8 p.m.**

TUESDAY, MARCH 26

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1, and the Provinces. Preliminary Competitions for the Tite Prize and the Soane Medallion.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1, and the Provinces. Preliminary Competitions for the Tite Prize and the Soane Medallion.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES, Barcelona.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, St. George Street, S.W.1. Students' Meeting. **6.30 p.m.**

SATURDAY, MARCH 30

Sunrise, 5.41. Sunset, 6.29.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. Visit to North Metropolitan Electric Power Company's Supply Station, Brimsdown. **2.30 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3

ESSEX SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS. At School of Arts and Crafts, Southend. Annual General Meeting. **3 p.m.**

SATURDAY, APRIL 6

Sunrise, 5.26. Sunset, 6.40.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "French Eighteenth-century Furniture." **7 p.m.**

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Visit to Hopetoun and Midhope.

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL RURAL INDUSTRIES SUB-COMMITTEE. At the Forge of Messrs. G. D. Lovell and Son, Newtown, Hatfield. Demonstration of Leaf-Making in Wrought Iron. **4.30 p.m.**

MONDAY, APRIL 8

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. "The Work of the Imperial War Graves Commission." By Major-General Sir Fabian Ware, K.C.V.O. **8 p.m.**

TUESDAY, APRIL 9

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. North-Western Centre. At the Engineers' Club, 17 Albert Square, Manchester. Annual General Meeting, 7 p.m. North Midland Centre. At Hotel Metropole, King Street, Leeds. Annual General Meeting, 7 p.m. Scottish Centre. At Royal Technical College, Glasgow. Annual General Meeting, 7.30 p.m. **7 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Ordinary Meeting. **6 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Closing date for applications for admission to the Examinations, with fee of £3 3s.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. At Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1. "The Excavations at Newark Priory, Surrey." By Captain Christopher M. H. Pearce. **5 p.m.**

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY, Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane, Liverpool. Annual General Meeting. **6 p.m.**

THURSDAY, APRIL 11

SHEFFIELD, SOUTH YORKSHIRE AND DISTRICT SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS. In the General Lecture Room, Sheffield University. Annual General Meeting. **6.15 p.m.**

FRIDAY, APRIL 12

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "Recent Electrical Developments in India." By A. T. Cooper, M.INST.C.E., M.CONST.E. **4.30 p.m.**

BIRMINGHAM ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. At Royal Society of Artists' Galleries, New Street, Birmingham. "Birmingham Architectural Association's Visit to Chartres." By W. T. Benslyn, A.R.I.B.A., A.R.C.A. **6.30 p.m.**

SATURDAY, APRIL 13

Sunrise, 5.10. Sunset, 6.52.

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL RURAL INDUSTRIES SUB-COMMITTEE. At the Forge of Messrs. G. D. Lovell and Son, Newtown, Hatfield. Demonstration of Leaf Making in Wrought Iron. **4.30 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Informal Meeting. **6 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "Vita Glass." By F. E. Lamplough. **8 p.m.**

FRIDAY, APRIL 19

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. At the "Castle" Winchester. General Meeting. 5.30 p.m. "Town Planning Here and in America" By Dr. Raymond Unwin, F.R.I.B.A. **6.30 p.m.**

SATURDAY, APRIL 20

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL RURAL INDUSTRIES SUB-COMMITTEE. At the Forge of Messrs. G. D. Lovell and Son, Newtown, Hatfield. Demonstration of Practical Ironwork in general. **4.30 p.m.**

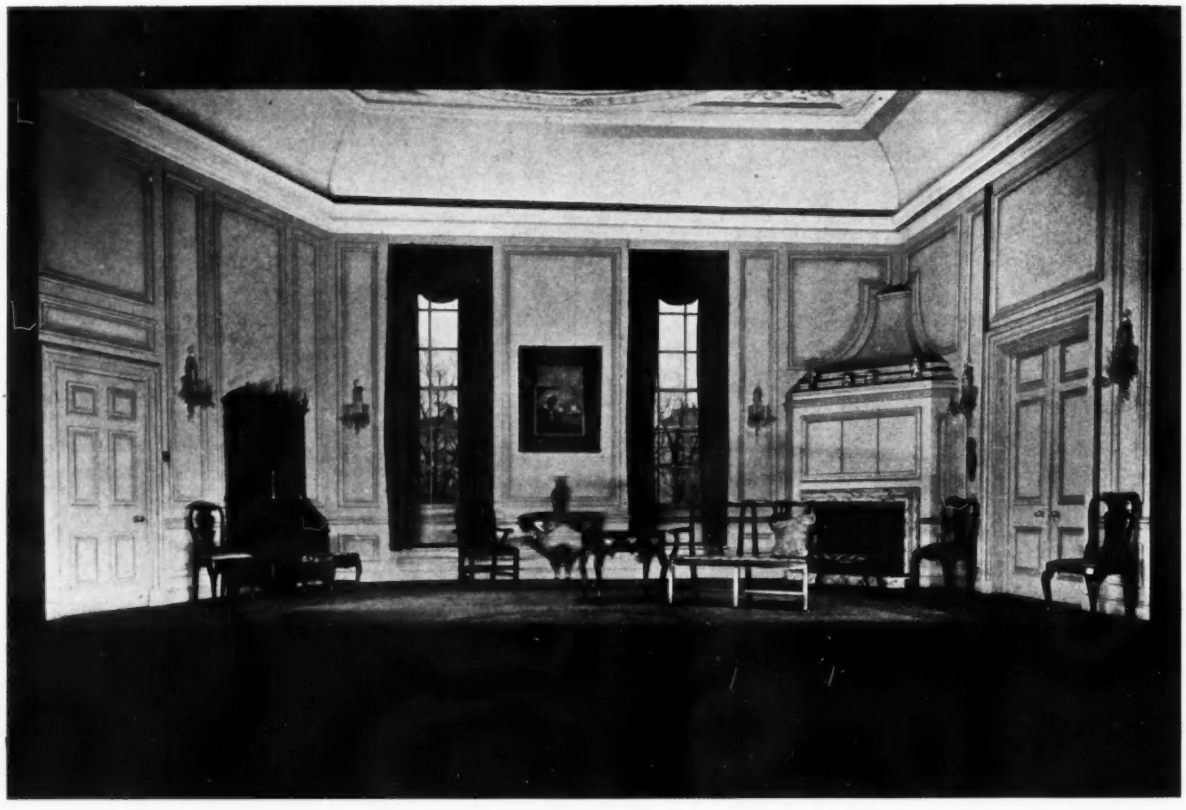
MONDAY, APRIL 22

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. "The Work of George Wittet." By John Begg, F.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

TUESDAY, APRIL 23

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. "Organization." By Matthew Hill (Messrs. Higgs and Hill) and Maurice E. Webb, D.S.O., M.C., F.R.I.B.A. **5.30 p.m.**

**** *Notices of arrangements for inclusion in this diary should be addressed to the Editor.*



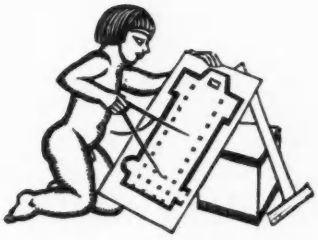
"THE MORNING-ROOM OF A HOUSE OF THE QUEEN ANNE PERIOD IN BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON":
As designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens for the Stage of the Lyric Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.

No one who enjoys really fine acting should miss Mr. Leslie Howard's as "Peter Standish" in Berkeley Square *at the Lyric Theatre. The cast is a strong one, since it includes Miss Jean Forbes-Robertson and Miss Marie Lohr; and the new scene, in which Sir Joshua Reynolds, the Duchess of Devonshire, and a number of other eighteenth-century celebrities appear on the stage, adds something to the gaiety, if nothing to the plot, of the play.*

The room in Berkeley Square in which the action takes place, has been designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens. It is a typical Lutyens interior of panelling painted a parchment colour, and, save for the two windows in place of the very big central one, it is not unlike his earlier design for Quality Street.*

* *See page 414.*

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1929

THE BRIDGE

" When the obscuring clouds had rolled away, Sir Edwin Lutyens was seen with the gods, in earnest consultation."

FOR a long time past the future of Charing Cross Bridge has remained swathed in mystery. It will be remembered with what dispatch the Royal Commission on Bridges presented their report; how the double-decked solution which they offered was hailed with acclamation as a step forward; how it was finally replaced by the suggestion that the Southern Railway might be induced to move Charing Cross Station to the south bank of the river; and then, for how long silence reigned, while the powers deliberated, retired, as the gods were wont to retire, behind a dense panoply of cloud.

Long we have waited, only half hopeful, knowing what a world of compromise this is. But at last silence brings consent. The Southern Railway will retire, due compensation having been made, and we may see the bridge within measurable distance of achievement.

The Southern Railway, so far as it is possible in a great company, have been generous. They have regarded the removal of their station on the Strand as a work of national importance, and, the deliberations in camera having resulted in a large site being found for them on the south bank, and, their shareholders safeguarded from loss, they are in the position of being able to offer to their many critics, the reply courteous. It seems that the railway, L.C.C., and Ministry of Transport are still in consultation, and that nothing is definitely settled. There is talk of a new Charing Cross Station, with a fine boulevard before it, of a replanned southern bank, and other wonders; and it was noticed, when the obscuring clouds had rolled away, that Sir Edwin Lutyens was with the gods, in earnest consultation.

It was, indeed, stated by Colonel Wilfrid Ashley that Sir Edwin had been called in to " supervise what might be called the town-planning part of the scheme, to see how far it might in its layout be made beautiful and worthy of the City, and not only be utilitarian from the traffic point of view."

What exactly Colonel Wilfrid Ashley means by this it is rather difficult to say. It seems to us that the approaches to the bridge on the southern bank, shown in the scheme put forward by the Ministry of Transport, represent the engineers' point of view and stand in need of simplification and much re-ordering. If Sir Edwin Lutyens is to be allowed to reconsider the problem artistically, then much good may be done in the preliminary stages by the collaboration of an architect with engineers. This is a quite permissible reading of his after-dinner remarks.

If, on the other hand, Sir Edwin Lutyens is only to settle the position of commemorative pylons and general decoration, as he has been called in to add little lodge gates to a bridge, or belvederes to a block of flats, then we are in truth undone.

We feel full of nervous apprehension. It is as though a story that has palled in the telling suddenly bursts into dramatic movement, leaving us gasping. Is the Ministry's scheme the accepted one? The bridge over the Strand; the debauching at the Cavell Memorial; the maze of inclines on the south bank—are these to be regarded as finite items in the design of the bridge?

Is the ultimate fate of Charing Cross Bridge settled? Murmurs of the deliberations of the gods come from the body of the cloud, and Sir Edwin Lutyens is there for us. What need have we to fear!

NEWS & TOPICS

THE C.P.R.E., A POWER IN THE LAND

THE annual meeting of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England was able to record a year of well doing. Probably their most important work has been the setting-up of panels of architects to advise all and sundry on matters of architectural taste. These panels have been able to be of great service to local authorities, builders, and private people, through whom we are all benefited. The arousing of public interest—the uplifting of public taste—these are the important duties of the C.P.R.E. Legislation is of no use. It is negative and narrow-minded. Information of the common mind, a willing horse when gently led, is the clearest way to salvation, so that the C.P.R.E., a voice in the wilderness, becomes in course of time a power in the land.

*

"AMID SCENES OF ENTHUSIASM——"

Anything more cheery than last week's twenty-fifth anniversary dinner, at Liverpool, to Professor and Mrs. Reilly I am quite unable to imagine. The only cloud was Mrs. Reilly's absence, due to influenza. Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., P.R.I.B.A., vied with the Vice-Chancellor of Liverpool University in applauding the Professor's work, and the personal tribute in rhyme which came from the mouth of Mr. Martineau Fletcher, chairman of the Board of Architectural Education, and the presentation by Mr. W. G. Holford, acting-president of the Students' Architectural Society, of humorous prizes to a dozen of the guests, aroused so much hilarity that they could with difficulty be followed. The rise of the Professor to speak was the signal for prolonged and deafening applause, and his history of the Liverpool School was characteristically and delightfully intimate. His has been a great work; may it prosper and expand.

*

A UNIVERSITY OR A WORKHOUSE?

Incidentally, writing in a Liverpool paper, he proposes once again the transference of the University buildings from their present unfortunate position, and advocates the transformation of Abercrombie Square into a great university quadrangle. The University today is approached from nearly all sides through slums; it lies cheek by jowl with the ghetto; and its scattered buildings, of all styles and periods, could be mistaken for anything from a factory to a technical school—have, indeed, been mistaken for the workhouse which faces them; so that the poor have been sent empty away. Abercrombie Square is spacious and very finely proportioned. It forms part of a considerable district of Liverpool, planned and built early in the last century, and is so well suited to the purposes proposed by Professor Reilly that its transformation can surely be only a matter of time. Already some of the University departments are housed there, but it is the aim of Professor Reilly not only to accelerate the movement, but to plan the quadrangle *now*, so that a complete scheme may one day be realized. With the enclosed gardens laid out as a great collegiate "quad"; the entrances dignified by gate posts or archways; and, finally, the whole given direction and dignity in a noble senate house placed at one end of the quadrangle, Liverpool would feel at last that it owned a university visibly and architecturally corporate. It would be well to make the scheme a subject for competition within the Liverpool School, and having done so, to make a fine model of the winning design. If this could be exhibited whenever a civic occasion lends opportunity, it might serve to body forth, in a form more easily understood by the unarchitectural public, the very far-sighted ideals of Professor Reilly.

*

ODOURS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

"Dirt, disease, germs, cruelties, smells—God, how this eighteenth century stinks!" cries Peter Standish in *Berkeley Square*. And forsaking Miss Jean Forbes-Robertson's wistful charm, which I see Mr. Hannen Swaffer describes as one of the hopes of the English theatre, he exchanges the burning women and flogged lunatics of the age of Voltaire for the burst mains of the twentieth century. But before he returns he has his portrait painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, palms off on the Duchess of Devonshire the stale epigrams of the unborn Oscar Wilde, and meets Dr. Johnson, who roars out a few platitudes and needs a bath. Just over thirty years later Miss Susan and Miss Phœbe Throssel welcome back to *Quality Street* the dashing Captain Browne who has lost an arm at Waterloo. It is a far cry from Berkeley Square to Quality Street. Germs, cruelties, smells, dirt, and disease are as undreamed-of in a Barrie philosophy as they are unmentionable in a Throssel household. But when I saw the play I was conscious of an insane desire to rise from my stall and inquire whether in reality the Misses Throssel did not need a bath as badly as the great lexicographer. The romance of sanitation and hygiene has never been properly told, and it needs telling; for surely in no single way do we better recapture the atmosphere of the past than when we learn how our forefathers washed—and where the dirty water went to.

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But after all, I suppose, the theatre is not the ideal place for a lecture on hygiene. The scene designer is the official purveyor of atmosphere, and in both these plays he is none other than Sir Edwin Lutyens, who has given us two very similar rooms, large and Dutch and plastic, as though he had modelled them with his thumb. They are beautiful rooms, but do they really suggest the spirit of the times they are supposed to epitomize? Is a Queen Anne effect suitable in a Stuart and Revett play like *Quality Street*? Does the Berkeley Square interior express anything of the fragile and brutal eighteenth century? Sir Edwin has so much character that he seems unable to express other personalities than his own; and, charming as both plays are I must confess that, to me, they seem rather like Afghans in bowler hats.

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REHOUSING DEBATED

Representatives of many municipal corporations met last week in the Central Hall, Westminster, to discuss the urgent questions of slum clearance and rehousing. As might be expected, the conference proved a means of ventilating the difficulties under which slum clearance is carried out, rather than either recording progress made or formulating plans for further progress. The whole question bristles with difficulties, in the main financial, and therefore hard to overcome. Immediately after the war, when houses were most urgently needed, the Government made it as easy as possible to build them, which meant that all

small houses were subsidized by the State. While it cannot be said that the deficiencies have been made up entirely, the Government is justified in withdrawing its support from an industry that is now working more or less normally. From housing it must turn to slum clearance. And at once. Anyone who has cast but half an eye upon the rehousing activities of the London County Council realizes how little affected by the work is the class of people for whom it was in the first case designed. The cost of land and rebuilding are too great to make small rents pay. All rehousing of the very poorest classes is a form of civic philanthropy, unless the State is induced to regard the matter as a part charge upon the nation. A greater measure of State support is therefore absolutely necessary to the proper furtherance of slum clearance.

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NEW SLUMS FOR OLD

Linked with this is the need for new legislation, enabling authorities to acquire land surrounding unhealthy areas, so that the benefits of rebuilding may not be at once submerged or isolated. The time which must elapse before insanitary areas may be acquired is at present too long, and should be curtailed to meet the needs of a vigorous policy of improvement. Again, the powers as regards reconditioning are too limited and circumscribed, and should be widened so as to provide for a really workable policy. And all the time there remains the desperate overcrowding, and the constant change and tide of population. The efforts to transplant masses of people away from their work is defeated by the mere question of transport. The satellite city is one really good solution; but what is a satellite city but a *new* city remoulded just a little nearer to the heart's desire? I counsel those whose faith is pinned upon this solution to look closely into the trend of industrial expansion in the south, and see how little the regulations of town planning are doing towards the achievement of the aims of Letchworth and Welwyn. New towns are, indeed, springing up, and new populations are forming, but they lack organization and will surely one day become slums.

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THE A.A. RECEPTION

Architectural students are not what they were in my day. A party of them were singing madrigals in the library when I arrived at the annual reception—the old name "conversazione" has been discarded—of the Architectural Association last Wednesday. Furthermore, they sang the madrigals very well. Mr. and Mrs. Ansell received me along with some seven hundred other guests, and the new rooms opened last year were well filled. The President of the R.I.B.A. and several of the senior members of the Royal Institute were present in a gathering which was really composed of all the younger, and, shall I say, more advanced, members of the profession. The A.A. students were in force, mostly on the dance floor; true to A.A. school traditions several of them were working in the studios between dances. In the library was hung an exhibition of their work in a form which illustrated the whole of the school course through which a student progresses. What struck me most was its extreme catholicity. Monumental designs were hung next to excellent working drawings of domestic construction. Well-drawn studies of the classics flanked striking compositions of abstract form. A group of charming models by third-year students drew the attention of lay visitors. In the exhibition room was an interesting show of architectural etchings ranging from Hollar to Muirhead Bone. The recent A.A. excursion to Italy was recalled by an exhibition of photographs, as usual most of them by Mr. Yerbury, which was hung in the members' rooms.

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DESECRATED OXFORD!

Is the preservation of Oxford to safeguard the survival of the great belt of pseudo-Gothic habitations which, like the one illustrated, serve to draw the blood from the living body of good work? Oxford was desecrated years ago. Before marmalade and motor-cars came to blight it, the nineteenth century had already done its work. It is not preservation that Oxford is in need of, but restoration, and before restoration—demolition.

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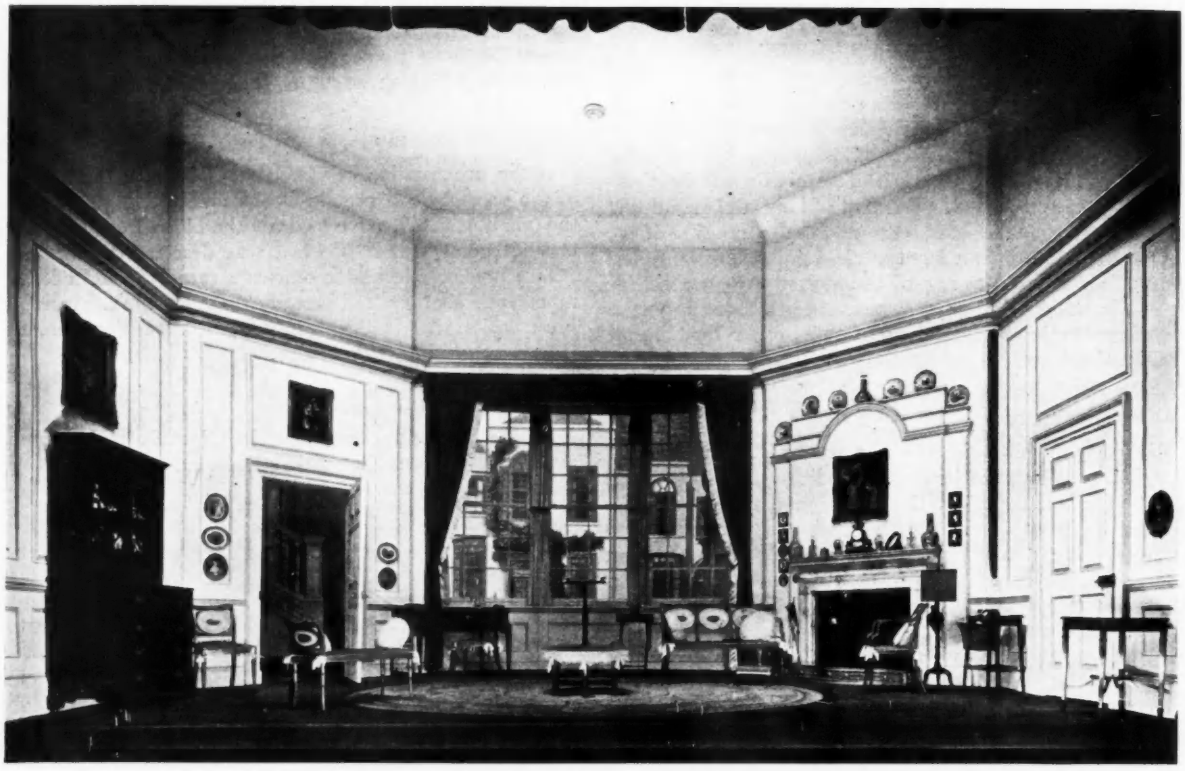
AN OLYMPIAN OPPORTUNITY

Will Sir Frank Baines so remodel Olympia in Kensington that it will become the world's finest exhibition hall? He will have to plan the extension over an area now occupied by eight houses, and the main entrance will be in Hammersmith Road. He is at present taking a much needed holiday, but I understand he will be back in London next week, and will advise on the plans that are being prepared by Mr. Joseph Emberton, A.R.I.B.A. Sir Frank made a careful personal study of hotel kitchens in Paris, Berlin, and other European capitals before he planned the kitchens at Imperial Chemical House. Without doubt, he will study such exhibition halls as those which exist already at Leipzig and at Cologne, with a view to adapting the London buildings. The opportunity is great. As THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL pointed out last week, the planning of the British Industries Fair at the White City is not a good advertisement for British salesmanship. So far as the exterior elevations are concerned, the Olympia extension will be in keeping with the existing building.

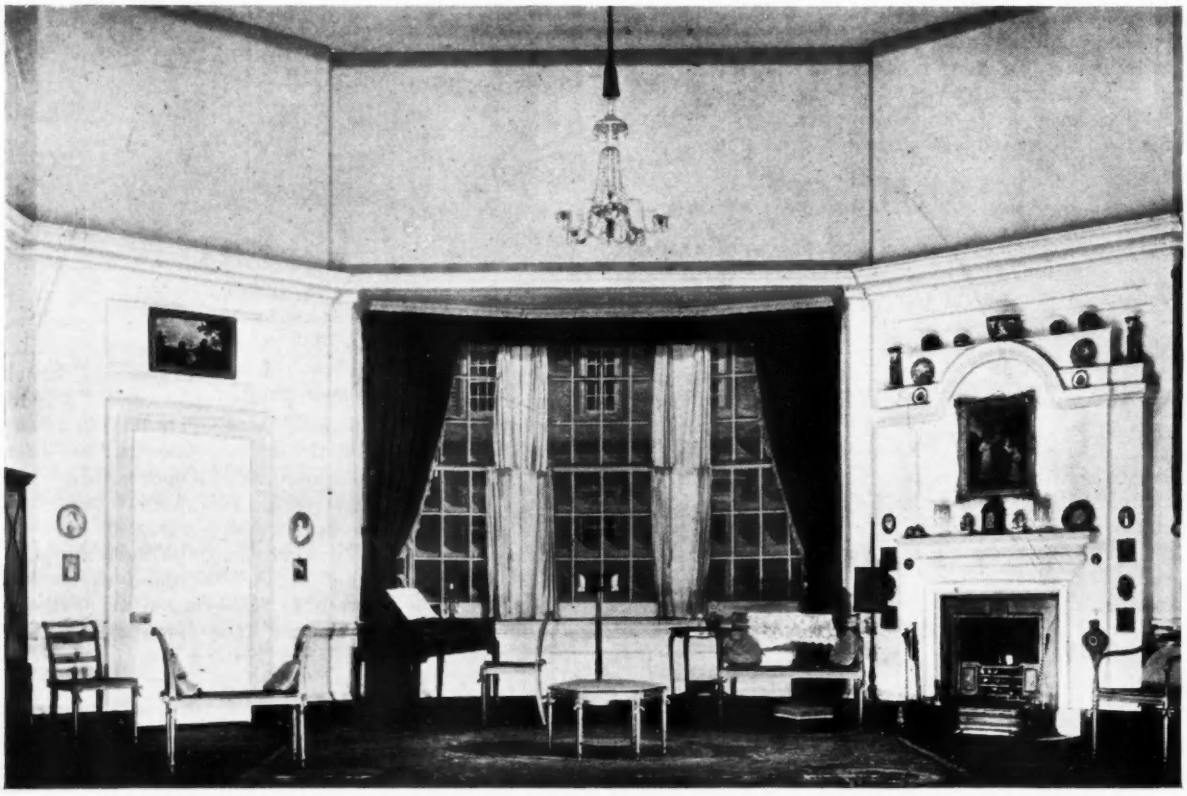


Pseudo-Gothic villadom in Oxford.

ASTRAGAL



The present "set": For the current revival of "Quality Street" at the Haymarket Theatre, London, the scene has been re-designed by Mr. S. H. Evans from the drawings by Sir Edwin Lutyens, and painted by Messrs. Harker.



The "set" of 1921: "The Blue and White Room in the house of Miss Susan and Miss Phœbe in Quality Street," as erected at the Haymarket Theatre seven years ago from Sir Edwin Lutyens's designs.

HOW REGENT SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH WAS RESTORED

The Architect's Investigations and Repairs

BY WILLIAM HARVEY



Figure one. The front before restoration. Close scrutiny, especially of the pinnacles, will reveal to the reader evidence of the mouldering condition of the stonework; and the broken window-glass tells its own tale. The slight inclination of the whole front to the north—greater in the main gable and its finial—is not apparent to the eye.

MANY problems of a sufficiently elusive character were presented by Regent Square Presbyterian Church when its repair was proposed, just one century after its erection, to the design prepared by Mr. (afterwards Sir) William Tite in 1826. There was no doubt that this early example of Gothic revival work was worth preserving, and a preliminary investigation was put in hand to determine the existing state and actual requirements of the building.

It was not until careful plummet readings had been taken that its dangerous condition revealed itself, and not until the repair work was well in hand that some particular causes of weakness were brought to light. The value of making accurate survey drawings, showing the deflections and overhangs of walls and piers, was proved during the arrangement of the contract and in the course of the work, for without certain knowledge of the risk run the temptation to economize and to speed up the repairs might easily have been yielded to, with disastrous results.

Such decisions as whether temporary shores are needed, or whether foundations for new buttresses may be dug simultaneously, can only be arrived at on a rational basis when the principal defects and dangers are accurately predicted, and the only certain basis for prediction is a detailed and comprehensive knowledge of the building's shape, weight, and tendency to structural movement.

A great part of the interest in surveying a decaying building centres about the analysis of movements and the discrimination between such harmless movements as took place years ago when the building settled on its foundations and the exceedingly dangerous movements which continue after the materials have attained their greatest strength and are in process of continuous enfeeblement.

For some years past, projecting ornaments upon the Bath stone facings of the front and towers had been shearing off and dropping on to the lower roofs or into the forecourt; and although wire mesh and iron rods had been employed as a temporary measure of protection during the later years of the war, rust had eaten away the attachments and the bars themselves were becoming dangerous (see figure four). Decay in the Bath stone front proved to be very unequal, some stones having mouldered entirely away, while others were moderately clean and sound. A hideous blistering of the surface affected many parts of the stonework where incrustations of soot could adhere to the surface, and in some cases stones which were outwardly sound and unbroken were found on examination to have turned to dust beneath their case-hardened skin. Even after the stonework had been examined in detail, it was difficult to analyse causes of decay or suggest appropriate measures of repair.



Figure two. After restoration. The work included washing down, with clean water alone, all stonework, to remove soot, the corrosive effect of which was marked; replacement of important mouldered stones by new Portland stone blocks; patching of others with white Portland cement and sand; and internal reinforcement of the towers.

THE DESTRUCTIVE EFFECT OF SOOT

Soot is said to have had a beneficial effect on the Portland stone of St. Paul's, but it was certainly not beneficial to the Bath stone at Regent Square; and the wind-swept and rain-washed portions of the stonework were distinctly freer from blistering than parts where soot had accumulated. The upper parts of pinnacles and finials presented a special problem in that, though they were rain-washed, they had still decayed at an alarming rate. But here two other destructive agencies came into play: vibration, and



Figure three. A near view of the north-east tower, with, in the foreground, a buttress of the north-west tower and, between them, the crumbling main gable parapet. To prevent fragments of blistering stonework falling, the pinnacles had been encased in wire netting, as seen. The curvature in the slate-courses indicates the sagging of the main roof.

excessively sudden alterations in temperature and moisture content.

The co-operation of the Building Research Station was invited, and in view of the serious warning given by visiting members of Dr. Stradling's staff against the use of chemical preservatives and cleaning agents, it was determined to wash down the stonework with clean water and wire brushes in spite of the cost and labour of this proceeding. Cleaning alone could not turn a weak stone into a strong one, but it is confidently anticipated that cleaning will do something to prevent the blistering that accompanies the adhesion of soot to the surfaces, and cleaning had the advantage that it made a more minute inspection of the stonework possible.

SURFACE DECAY PLUS STRUCTURAL MOVEMENT

The interaction of surface decay with structural movement was apparent in the large pinnacles at the tops of the towers which were split at parapet level, where the pinnacles tended to hinge under the rocking action of violent winds (see figure three). Large cracks, penetrating half-way across the masonry at the bases of several pinnacles, showed the need of the insertion of new material and of strengthening devices in the form of reinforced concrete counterforts on the inner side of the parapets to give additional stability to the masonry against overturning. A proposal to pare off the pinnacles in the interests of economy was resisted on the ground that such a proceeding would mutilate Tite's design, though their retention implied that something would have to be done to make them safe and presentable. New pieces of Portland stone were prepared to replace missing stones, the carvings being executed by Mr. Arrowsmith with just such additional boldness as suggested itself as reasonably fitting in the harder material, economy considered.

STONES REPLACED AND PATCHED

Minor decay of parts of old stones was made good in a special preparation of white Portland cement and washed white sand after the stone had been chipped back to form a sound foundation for the patch. Economy in cost and the desire to avoid disturbance to the structure governed the adoption of this material, for much of the old work was far too frail to allow of the replacement of blocks of Bath stone with Portland except at the cost of demolition and rebuilding.

Where new blocks were attached they were fixed with cramps and dowels of Delta metal, and ribbons of the same material were used in binding the old mullions of the tower windows to new reinforced concrete stiffening mullions erected inside the tower at the back of them. The opportunity was taken to bind these mullions together by means of a reinforced horizontal band all round the interior of each tower in place of a frame of decaying pine timbers at approximately the same level. Erecting the shuttering was somewhat complicated by the fact that the old tie-beams could not be cut out till the new ones were in, for cracks in the tower showed that the large window arches imparted quite as much lateral thrust as the slender walls could carry.

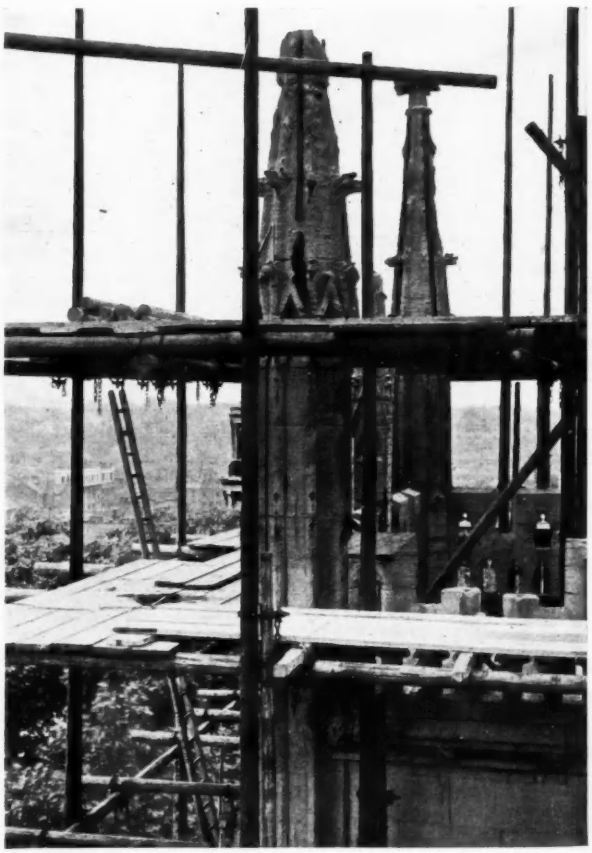


Figure four. This view of the summit of the north-east tower, taken from its fellow, shows the serious extent of the decay in the Bath stonework of the parapet and pinnacles. The iron bars wired on as a temporary expedient, to prevent the fall of portions of the masonry, were found to be so eaten by corrosion as to be, themselves, a source of danger.

THE OVERHANG OF THE FRONT

A factor which demanded careful consideration was the overhang of the whole front and the lower parts of the towers towards the street (see figure one). All fractures between towers and church were bridged with tell-tales, and observations were taken of the larger settlement of the towers on to the foundation as represented by the downward curvature of the brick courses of the side walls near their junctions with the towers. As no movement was recorded in the tell-tales during the whole period of investigation and repair, it is probable that the towers have taken their bearing, but provision was made for connecting them and anchoring them back to the side walls of the church if they should show signs of departing farther from the perpendicular in future.

The front gable and its central pinnacle demanded more vigorous treatment; their outward inclination was greater, and the eccentric pressure was splitting the mouldings of the great window arch below. The gable was therefore taken down and rebuilt in a vertical plane, with all sound old stones and additions of new Portland stone and new brick backings where necessary. The parapet, which had mouldered into an unsightly and crumbling mass, was entirely replaced in Portland, carved to the old design as far as it could be ascertained, except that, for additional strength, the panels were not pierced entirely through the stone (see figures five and six).

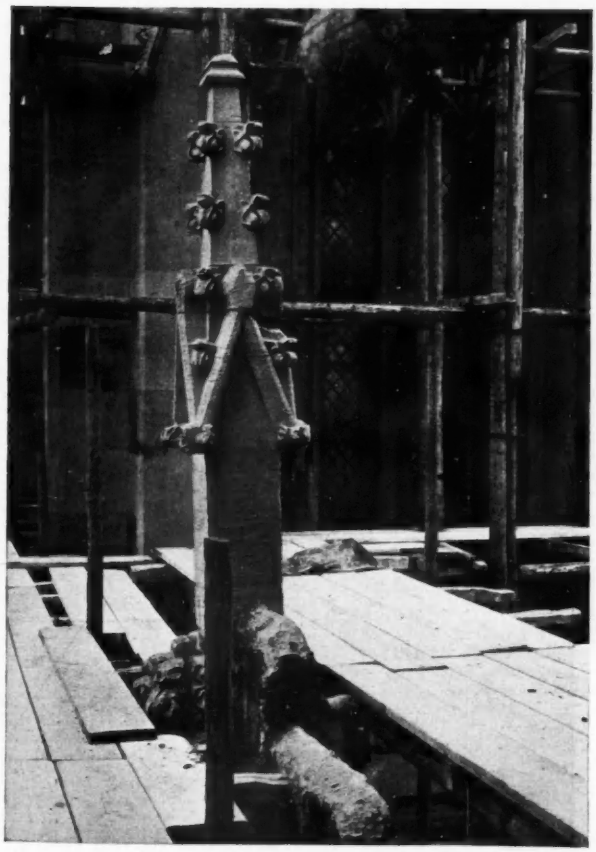


Figure five. Seen at close quarters, the inclination towards the north of the finial on the front gable is appreciable. This photograph is also eloquent of the general deterioration of the stonework, particularly that of the gable. It will also be noted that the window of the tower in the background has been reglazed with plain glass in place of diamond panes that have fallen out and been lost.

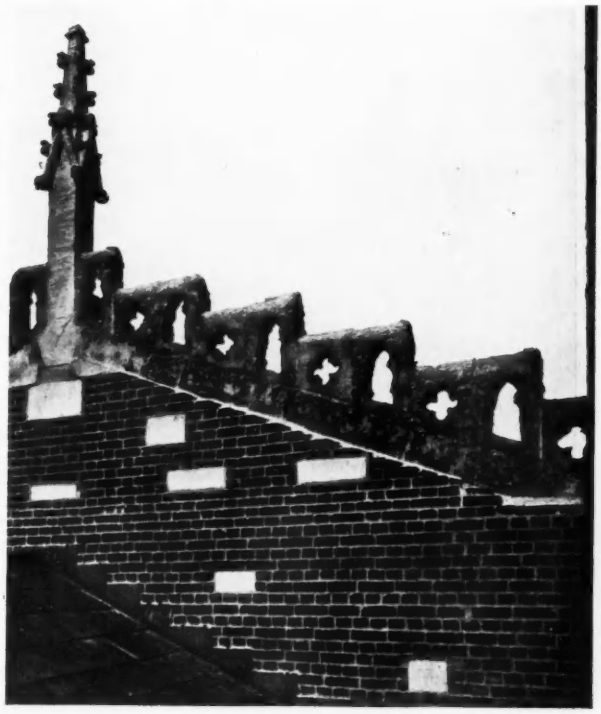


Figure six. The ravages of a century of London atmosphere upon the parapet of the main gable, here photographed from the back. The brick backing was found to be only 4½ in. thick, and the whole nodded over towards the street. The disintegrated stones have been replaced by new ones, deeply carved but not pierced, and the whole has been reinforced with new brick backings.

THE UNSUSPECTED DANGER OF BULGING WALLS

Although the falling ornaments were the cause of the building being inspected, another potential source of danger was discovered in the spreading of the scissors-trusses of the roof and the bulging of the side walls. Although these defects were obvious enough when they were examined and drawn out on the cross section of the building, their serious nature had escaped attention, and they had been explained as old settlements, or even as "artistic refinements" by the few who had observed them. The cracking of the brickwork had been disguised externally by repointing, and by plastering and painting in the interior.

The progressive nature of movements in structures, and the way that superficial repairs disguise without curing the defects, were demonstrated by the finding of cracks an inch wide which had been stuffed up at their exposed edges by nine or ten successive stoppings, applied at intervals of ten years or so whenever the church was re-decorated. The problem of ascertaining the cause of movement was not a particularly difficult one. The walls were only 27 in. thick, and the scissors-truss over a span of 60 ft. might naturally be expected to prove too much for their equilibrium and for their lateral tenacity.

To inform a committee of the danger of this state of affairs was another problem, for all cracks having been stuffed up and rendered inconspicuous by grime, there was no dramatic evidence that anything in particular was amiss. Fortunately, a plain statement of the plummet readings and other symptoms of decay carried conviction, and ten new buttresses were erected to support the bulging walls (see figure seven).

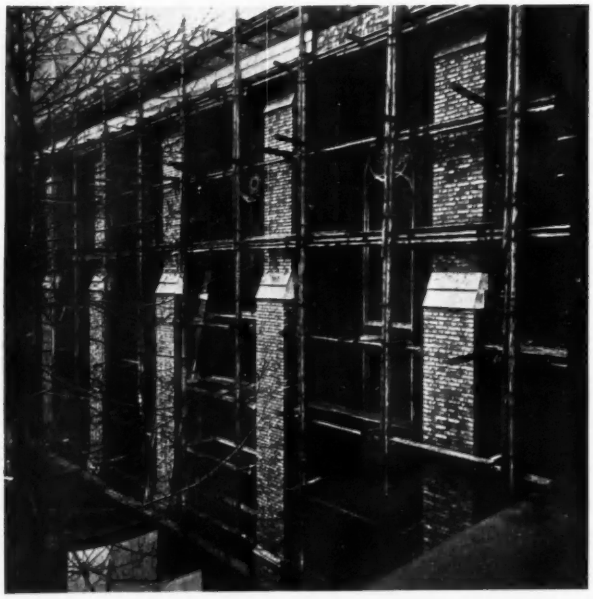


Figure seven. New buttresses on the west side of the church. Spaces for working screw-jacks were left in their sides. Temporary timber shores pressing upon steel-concrete spurs in the wall were first erected, bedding, with folding steel wedges between, upon reinforced concrete foundations taken down to the Blue Clay.

HOW THE NEW BUTTRESSES WERE CONSTRUCTED—

In order that the new buttresses might be prevented from dragging the old walls down as they settled on their foundations, a special arrangement of bonding spurs was devised, the idea being that the new work of each buttress should be driven down on itself and into the subsoil by means of screw-jacks acting upon new spurs which would have been already fixed in the old walls a little in advance of the occasion to use them (see figure eight).

Before any excavations could be made close to the old wall it was necessary to erect temporary shores, which were given strong foundations of reinforced concrete, carried down to bearings on the Blue Clay. The upper surfaces of these foundations were sloped to fit the rake of the shores and permit of square cuts at the ends of the timbers whose upper ends were also cut off square and embedded in the under sides of steel and concrete spurs projecting from the old walls. Steel folding wedges cut to a very slow taper, and large enough to carry the full section of the timber, were used to apply pressure and take up any slack which might be caused either by settlement in the foundation or, as afterwards took place, by the partial return of the bulging wall towards the vertical. By this means the full area of the timber was brought into play and the trouble due to alternate expansion and shrinkage of splay-cut timbers and wooden wedges was avoided.

Precautions taken to permit the new buttresses to sink included the maintenance of a clear space between new brickwork and old wall, even the foundations being kept free from the old footings. Pipes which passed through the foundation pits were enclosed in reinforced concrete beams, and the new work was not allowed to touch them. This elaboration proved its worth, for the screw-jacks, acting together with the weight of the new material, soon induced a downward movement in spite of the wide spread of the steel and concrete foundations. The screw-jacks also had the advantage that they brought helpful support to the old walls, even during the construction of the buttresses. During the excavation of foundation pits outward movements had still progressed, as was shown by the cracking of tell-tales placed across old cracks in the crypt vault ; but by the time the second stage of jacks and spurs was complete, the cracks in the tell-tales were found to be closing again as the bulging wall was pushed ever so slightly back into position.

WHY THE WALLS WERE FLEXIBLE

The flexibility of the walls was not entirely dependent upon their thinness. They had been built with a minimum of lime mortar and were only flushed up at every fourth course, the architect having allowed himself to economize in this drastic manner because he had reason to believe that another device which he introduced during the construction of the work would save the situation by supplying any deficiency of tensile connection. But the bond-timbers upon which young Mr. Tite had pinned his faith had rotted to powder in the course of a century, and had left dusty cavities in the heart of the thin and feeble old walls they had been intended to unite. Instead of a net thickness

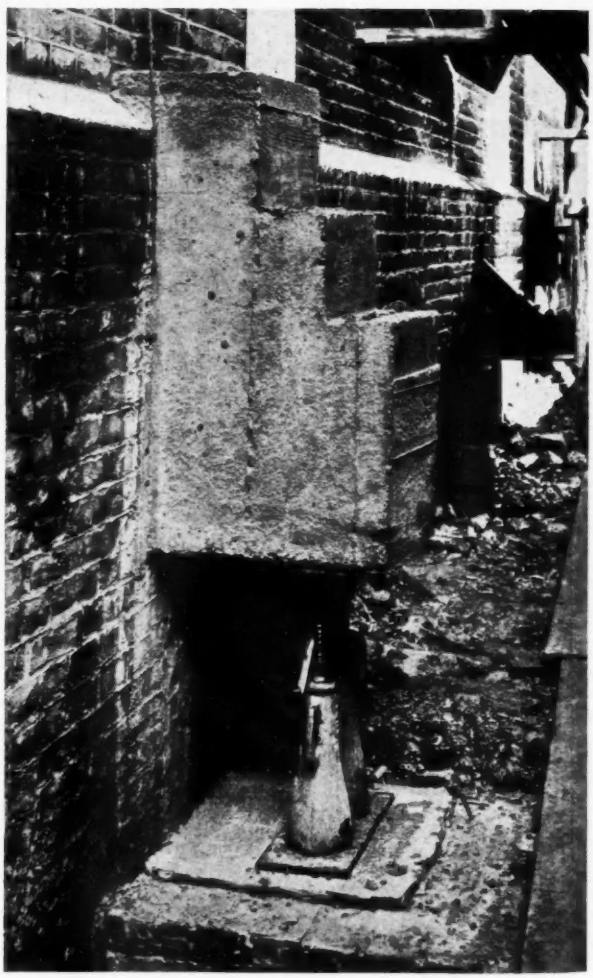


Figure eight. Screw-jacks pressing down the foundation concrete for a new buttress. It sank ½ in. One inch clearance was kept from the face of the old wall and footings. The upward thrust was taken by the spur built into the old wall ; the steel skeleton of another spur is seen on the right.

of 27 in., there remained only an effective 9 in. of brickwork to resist the weight and thrust of the roof beams, for the bending of the wall and the oblique application of the pressures concentrated the loads on the inner 9 in. shell at the top and upon the outer 9 in. shell at the foot of the wall !

A great deal has been written about the decay of stone and brick by salts evaporated from solution and left in crystalline form just behind the surface. Some such process was going on at the point of maximum stress just above the plinth of the side walls, and it is possible that mechanical injury to the particles due to excessive load may have aggravated the symptoms of chemical decay and induced a concentration of the chemical action at the exact spot where it was most dangerous and unwelcome.

1½ in. to 2 in. of bare metal between ceiling-joist and bearer !

It was, of course, impracticable to lift the ceiling and hammer the nails back into position; so galvanized iron clips were made and screwed to both ceiling-joists and bearers. The old nails may still be seen in the gaps, where they testify to the astonishing risks that are brought about when minute continuous movements are neglected.

To aid the old scissors-trusses and give the sagging pitch-pine timbers some measure of relief from the severe cross stress due to the conditions of loading, new steel tie-bars were inserted in straight lines horizontally across the building to tie the wall-tops together. The more expensive method of stiffening each truss with new members to the



Figure nine. A view of the interior of the church after restoration. The moulded plaster ceiling was in danger of falling, independently of the bulging walls and sagging roof, and the light ceiling joists had drawn free from the bearers to which they were attached by only a single spike to the extent of 2 in. in some cases. It being impracticable to lift the ceiling and hammer the nails back, thick galvanized iron clips were made to secure the members. The coupling boxes of the new tie-bars were effectively concealed by making them the points of attachment for new bronze hanging light fittings.

Dampness lodging on the offset of the plinth might also have increased the blistering of the surface here.

In the interior of the building the moulded plaster ceiling threatened to fall independently of the bulging walls and the sagging roof. A consistent series of cracks from the corners to the centre are accounted for by the general movement, but, in addition, the light ceiling joists were drawing free from the bearers to which they had been nailed with a single spike at each joint. Most of these nails were drawing loose, and many of them showed from

old design was put forward, but was condemned. Tie-bars having been adopted on account of the directness with which they met the needs of the structure, it seemed fitting that they should be given artistic recognition in the scheme of the interior. This might have been difficult if an unsatisfactory scheme of electric lighting had not needed amendment. In the end, new electric lights were enclosed in bronze lanterns and suspended from the coupling boxes of the tie-bars, which were purposely placed under the junctions of the ornamental plaster beams in the old ceiling.



BRICK IN THE SERVICE OF FIRE: A cooling-tower at the Minister Stein colliery coke-oven centre, Dortmund-Eving. (Helmuth von Stegmann, Architect.)



CONCRETE IN THE SERVICE OF WATER: A high-level tower at the Government Waterworks at Nassau, Bahamas, West Indies (A. L. B. Plunkett, Engineer).

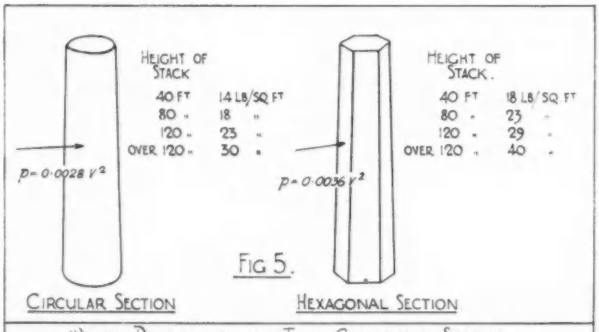
WIND PRESSURES ON BUILDINGS

BY NORMAN DAVEY, B.Sc., A.M.INST.C.E.

Part II: Chimneys, Silos, and Bridges

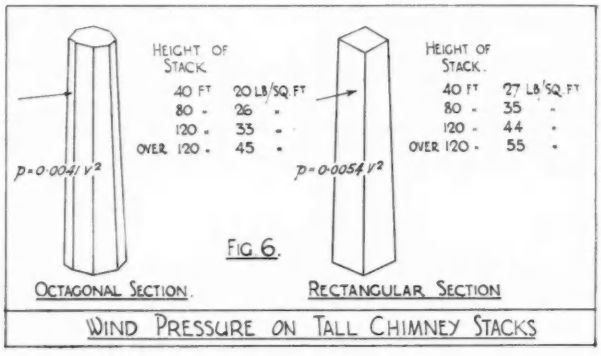
IN Part I we dealt with wind-forces on walls under various conditions. Another type of structure to be considered is the cylindrical form used in the construction of chimneys, silos, and storage tanks. The U.S. Bureau of Standards gives coefficients from which, with our previous assumptions, we obtain for a cylindrical form of structure, whose height is five times its diameter, a value of $p=0{\cdot}0020V^2$, and, for a cylinder whose height is the same as its diameter, $p=0{\cdot}0018V^2$. With regard to tall chimney-stacks, the value for the pressure due to the wind on a tall rectangular structure is given by the Bureau as 1·8 times the pressure upon a square plate normal to the wind. Taking p in the latter case as $0{\cdot}003V^2$, we have for a tall rectangular stack a value of $0{\cdot}0054V^2$. Coefficients which enable us to obtain the values to use in the design of tall chimneys, circular, hexagonal, or octagonal in section, are given in the usual textbooks on the design of structures. Again applying these coefficients, we get for the circular stack, $p=0.0028V^2$, for the hexagonal type, $p=0{\cdot}0036V^2$, and, for the octagonal type, $p=0{\cdot}0041V^2$. With our assumed wind velocities the pressures which should be allowed for in designing chimneys of varying height should not be less than those indicated in figures five and six.

In very tall or slender stacks, pulsations in the pressure due to gusts of high intensity should be considered; especially the possibility that they may synchronize with movements of the structure. It was thought that much damage done during the Florida and Cuban hurricanes of 1926 was due to this oscillation. In the latter only four out of thirty-two tall reinforced concrete chimneys were damaged, and



these particular ones were constructed with very thin shells and light reinforcement. But of thirty large brick chimneys, eight were destroyed, one badly damaged, and one slightly damaged. In the British Isles, one 140 ft. high, 9 ft. square in section at its base, tapering 1 in. in 5 ft., was blown over in South Wales during the violent gale of November 16 last.

The average pressure, acting horizontally, required to cause the stack to topple at the point it did, was estimated



at 40 lb. per square foot, equivalent to a wind velocity of 85 miles per hour; although it seems likely that, assuming the brickwork to have had a crushing strength of 1,000 lb. per square inch, the stack would have fallen under the action of a slightly lower pressure, owing to the crushing of the brickwork. If we insert the value p equal to 40 lb. per square foot in the equation, $p=0{\cdot}0054V^2$, we obtain a value for the average velocity of the wind equal to eighty-five miles per hour. It is possible that a series of gusts of 100 miles per hour or more may have struck the upper portion of the stacks. Looking up the Air Ministry records for that date we find that the highest velocity recorded in the British Isles was ninety miles per hour at Cardington, although over the whole of England generally the wind velocity was high.

In view of this example of failure, the values given in figures five and six do not appear too high.

Stanton (*Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.*, vol. clxxi, Pt. I, p. 199) experimented on model roofs of varying pitch, and in the case of roofs supported on columns through which the air is free to pass, the following values of K in the equation $p=KV^2$ were estimated:

	60°	45°	30°
Windward side of roof ..	+0·0034	+0·0028	+0·0015
Leeward " " ..		negligible	

In the case of a building in which the windows and doors are open on the windward side and closed on the leeward side, pressure is set up inside the building, acting on the inside of the roof.

The values of K given by Stanton for this type of building are:

	60°	45°	30°
Windward side	+0·0034	+0·0028	+0·0015
Leeward side	−0·0032	—	−0·0022

In estimating the value for p it would be wise to consider the possibility of a gust of high velocity striking the roof. We will take the assumed maximum gust velocity as 120 m.p.h., which, based on Stanton's coefficients, would give us the values set out in figures seven and eight.

In the case of figure eight the pressure on the inside of the roof is great and may approach a value equal to the maximum exterior horizontal pressure. Also, suction

effects on the leeward side of the roof are considerable. In designing a roof, consideration should be made of these suction effects, even in the case of a closed building. It has been shown by Smith (*Journ. Western Soc. Eng.*, Dec. 1912), who made tests on large model structures in the open, that with a low-pitched roof on a closed building the average pressure tending to lift the roof in a vertical direction is about 30 per cent. of the total horizontal force for a roof with a pitch of 1 in 5, and 17 per cent. for a pitch of 1 in 4, this force acting almost entirely as a suction on the leeward roof. If, then, there happened to be a horizontal pressure of, say, 40 lb. per square foot on a closed building with a roof of pitch 1 in 5 we might have an uplifting pressure of 12 lb. per square foot under the leeward slope.

If openings exist to windward, then, as mentioned above, the uplifting force may become exceedingly high. Stanton's tests have shown that suction exists near the ridge of the roof even on the windward side, and that there is a fairly uniform distribution of suction over the whole of the leeward roof. This has since been confirmed (*Building Research Board Annual Report, 1927*, p. 66). Special attention should therefore be paid to the fixing of ridge tiles and roofing sheets; neglect of this point may account for the number displaced during heavy gales.

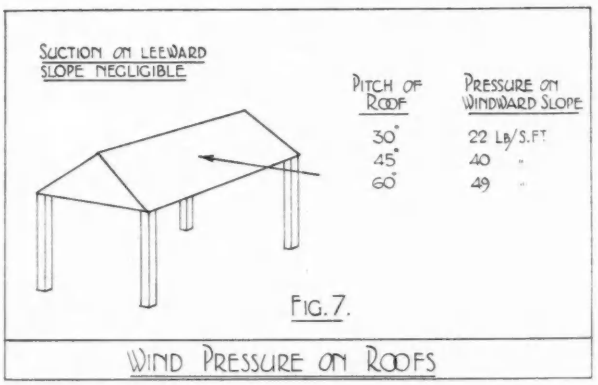


FIG. 7.

WIND PRESSURE ON ROOFS

In the Florida hurricane, roof loss is said to have been by far the greatest item of damage to residential property. Generally, the second-story windows were blown in or otherwise broken, and the pressure due to the wind built up inside the structure to such an extent as to lift the roof off either as a whole or in part. The resistance offered by the leeward walls was thereby reduced, causing them to be blown out. The pressure was probably in the neighbourhood of 40-50 lb. per square foot.

Sir Benjamin Baker estimated from tests carried out by himself that ordinary windows would not bear a heavier pressure on the average than 30 lb. per square foot. Glass for windows in exposed situations should be sufficiently strong to withstand the intense gusts of wind likely to impinge upon them.

It is important not only to make provision against the wind-pressure exerted upon the exterior of the roof by effective bracing, but also to ensure that the rafters are well spiked to the walls, to resist any uplifting force should the wind once force its way into the structure.

To summarize, we will compare various types of structures of varying height, and, assuming a uniform horizontal wind of 100 miles per hour velocity acting at a height of 100 ft. above the ground level, tabulate the values of the resultant pressures (see table).

PRESSURES ON VARIOUS STRUCTURES

Form of structure	Example	Height above ground in feet			
		40	80	120	over 120
Rectangular:					
Height/width 3 ..	Steel-framed buildings, etc.	18*	24	30	40
Height/width 5 ..	Steel-framed buildings, etc.	20	26	33	45
Greater than 5 ..	Tower or chimney	27	35	44	55
Cylindrical:					
Height/diameter 1	Storage tanks, silos, etc.	9	12	15	18
Height/diameter 5	Storage tanks, silos, etc.	10	13	16	20
Greater than 5 ..	Tower or chimney	14	18	23	30
Hexagonal	Tower or chimney	18	23	29	40
Octagonal	Tower or chimney	20	26	33	45

* Pounds per square foot, in every case.

In exposed situations, the possibility of a gust of 120 miles per hour should be considered; therefore the following minimum values for the resultant pressures should be adopted:—

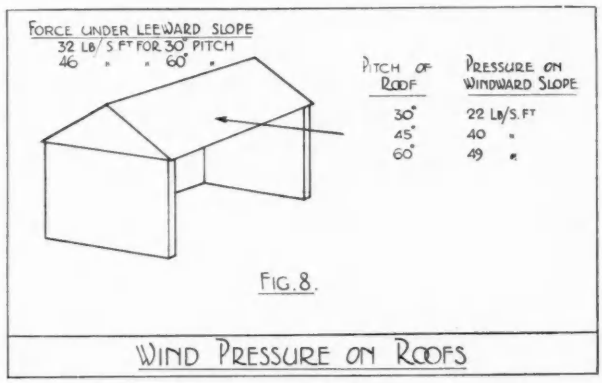


FIG. 8.

WIND PRESSURE ON ROOFS

Square signboard or hoarding	45 lb. per sq. ft.
Lattice girder, viz., of a bridge	58 "
Windward slope of roof:	
Pitch 30°	22 "
" 45°	40 "
" 60°	49 "

In the case of a building which is closed on the leeward side, but has openings on the windward side, the force tending to lift the leeward roof may, in the case of a roof of 60° pitch, assume a value as high as 46 lb. per square foot.

In comparison with the above allowances, the values given by the London County Council (see Part I) would appear adequate. The allowance of 15 lb. per square foot up to a height of 30 ft. above the ground and of 20 lb. per square foot at levels above 30 ft., given by the Institution of Structural Engineers (*Steelwork for Buildings*, Pt. I, 1927) would, however, seem low for exposed positions, under wind velocity of the assumed intensity, especially as they ignore the negative wind-pressure on the leeward side.

With regard to the pressure on girders, of bridges and viaducts, for example, the Board of Trade (*Regulations with reference to Railways*, 1911) recommend that a value of 56 lb. per square foot should be used, and this value is in agreement with that given above for a lattice girder.

No hard and fast rules can be laid down; each building must be treated individually, such matters as screening due to neighbouring structures being taken into account.

[*Concluded*]

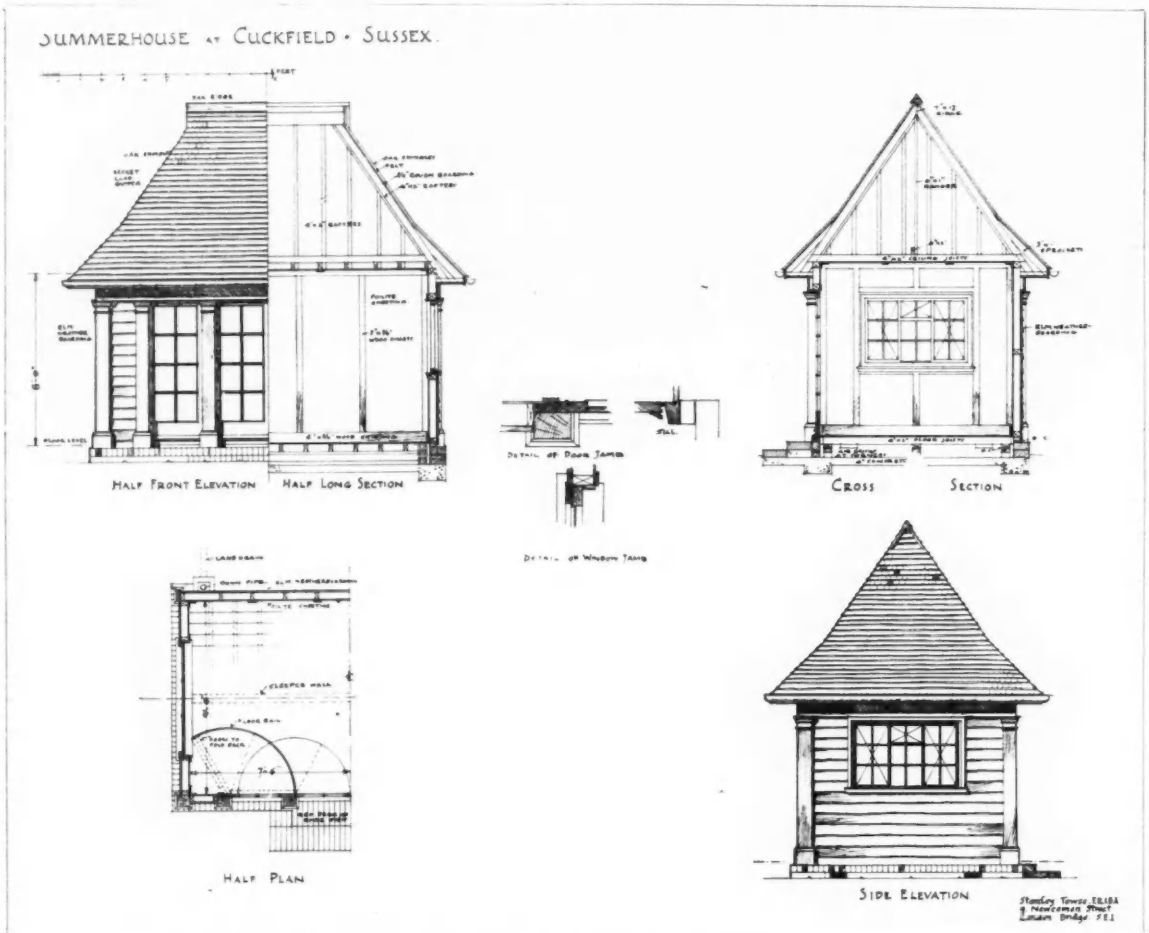
A WOODEN SUMMER-HOUSE WITH FOLDING DOORS



With the folding doors in closed positions.



With the folding doors completely open.



This summer-house at Cuckfield, Sussex, designed by Stanley Towse, has walls of elm weatherboarding, lined internally with asbestos sheeting. The roof is of oak shingles with secret lead gutter. The salient feature is provided by the double-leaved folding doors, which allow of the front being thrown open to the air.



ENGLISH PRECEDENT No. 55

BOW-FRONTED SHOP, WINCHESTER.

The bow front is peculiar to the English Georgian style, flourishing in many forms and variations of the idea. The difficult triple bow illustrated here is a comparatively rare occurrence, the memory of which is treasured by the discerning traveller. It is remarkable that in small towns, often remote from the Metropolis, works of the utmost refinement and scholarship are commonly met with, testifying to the exceedingly high level of taste obtaining during the early years of the last century and the close of the eighteenth. The value of the suppressed consoles as supporting members at the ends, and their increased duty to the bow at the centre should be noted. The continuous sweep of the fascia would nearly certainly be broken into by designers today, whose materials lead them towards greater rigidity. The bow window on the first floor, charming as it is, presses rather heavily upon the shop front, and is probably of later date. Age has dealt very kindly with it all. Old windows, like old gentlemen, grow mellow and slightly portly.—[E. MAXWELL FRY.]

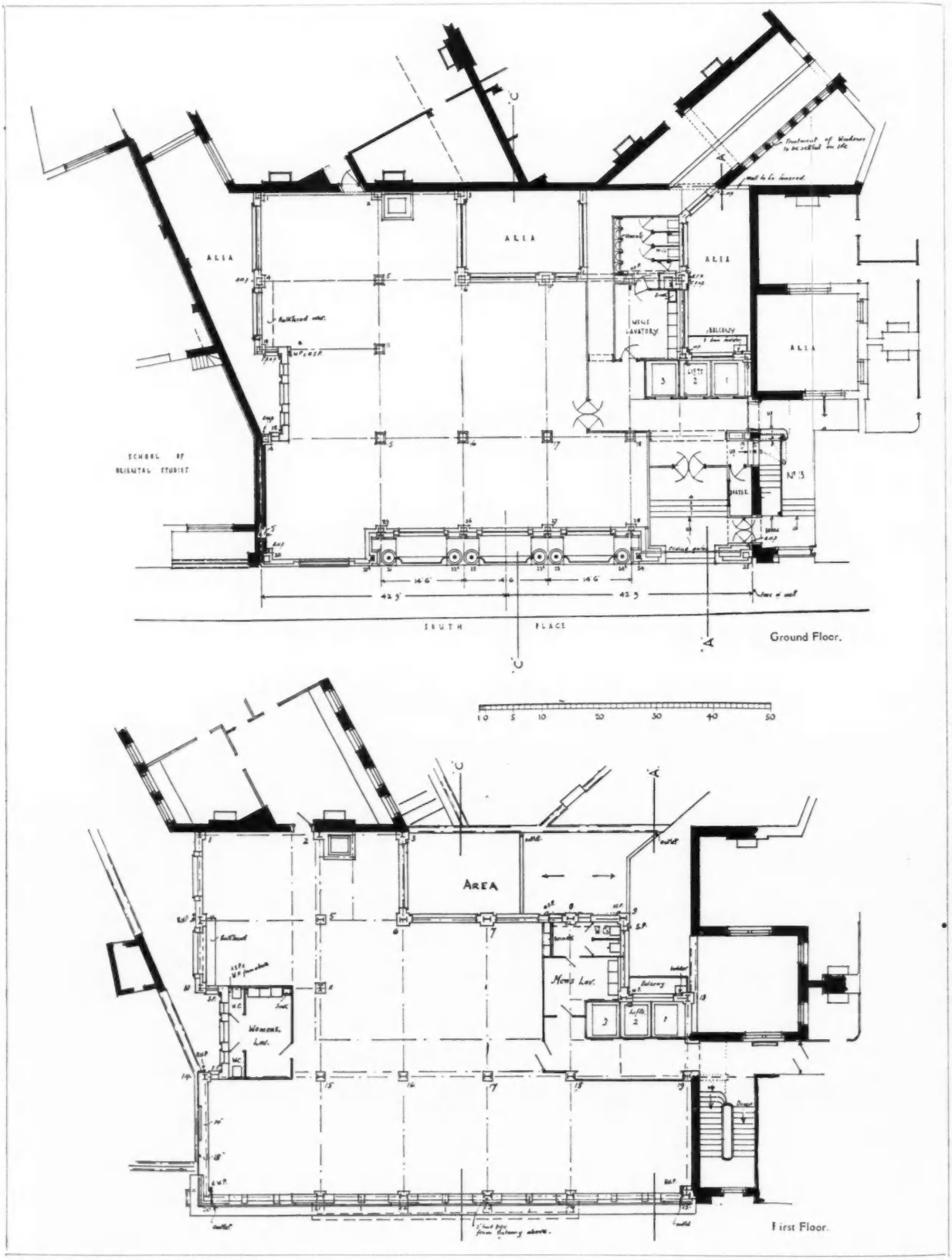
A MODERN OFFICE BUILDING

Designed by Messrs. Joseph

River Plate House, illustrated on this and the following two pages, is among the latest City buildings to be erected from the designs of Messrs. Joseph, architects. It is eight storys high, and, besides containing many features of architectural interest, is planned to provide the most up-to-date office accommodation. The building is of Portland stone, and has metal casement windows. Internally, black and white marble is used with striking effect, particularly for the dadoes, which extend to a height of about one-third of the walls, in the corridors, and round the lift entrances on each floor. In the sub-basement are three large and two small boilers. Each is independent in action and self-controlled. Water is conveyed from a well in the basement to a tank in the roof, which holds 19,900 gallons. In a few months' time it is expected to supply the whole of River Plate House with water from this source. The owners of the building are the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway Co., Ltd.

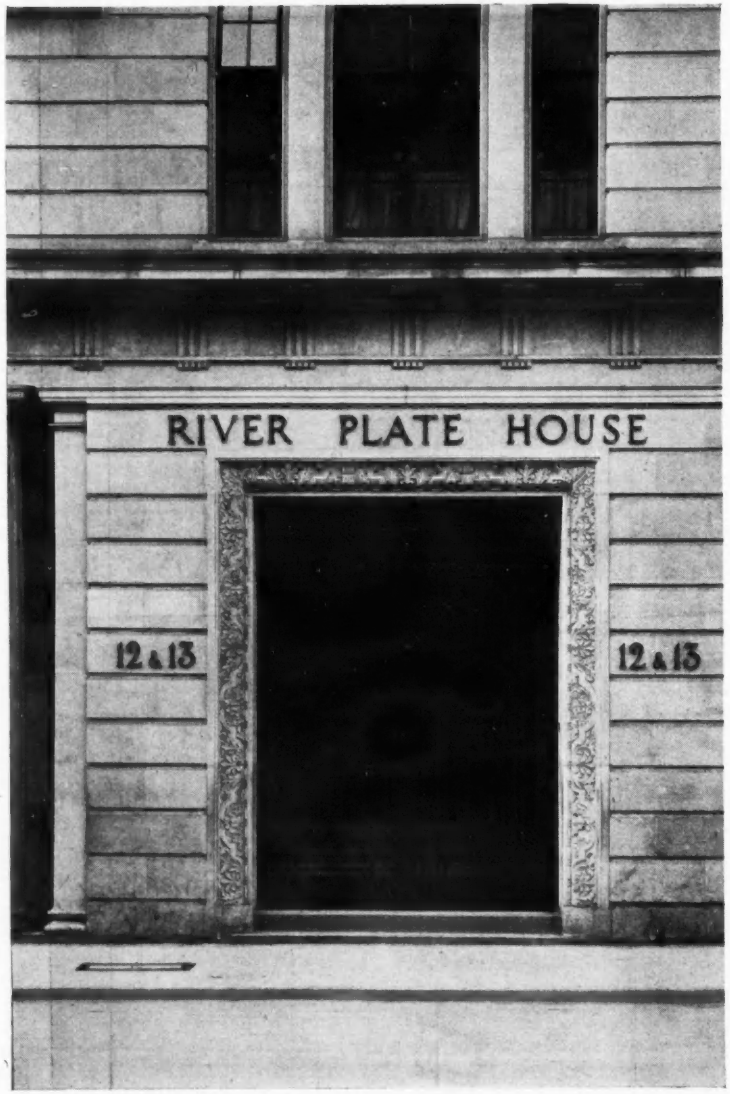


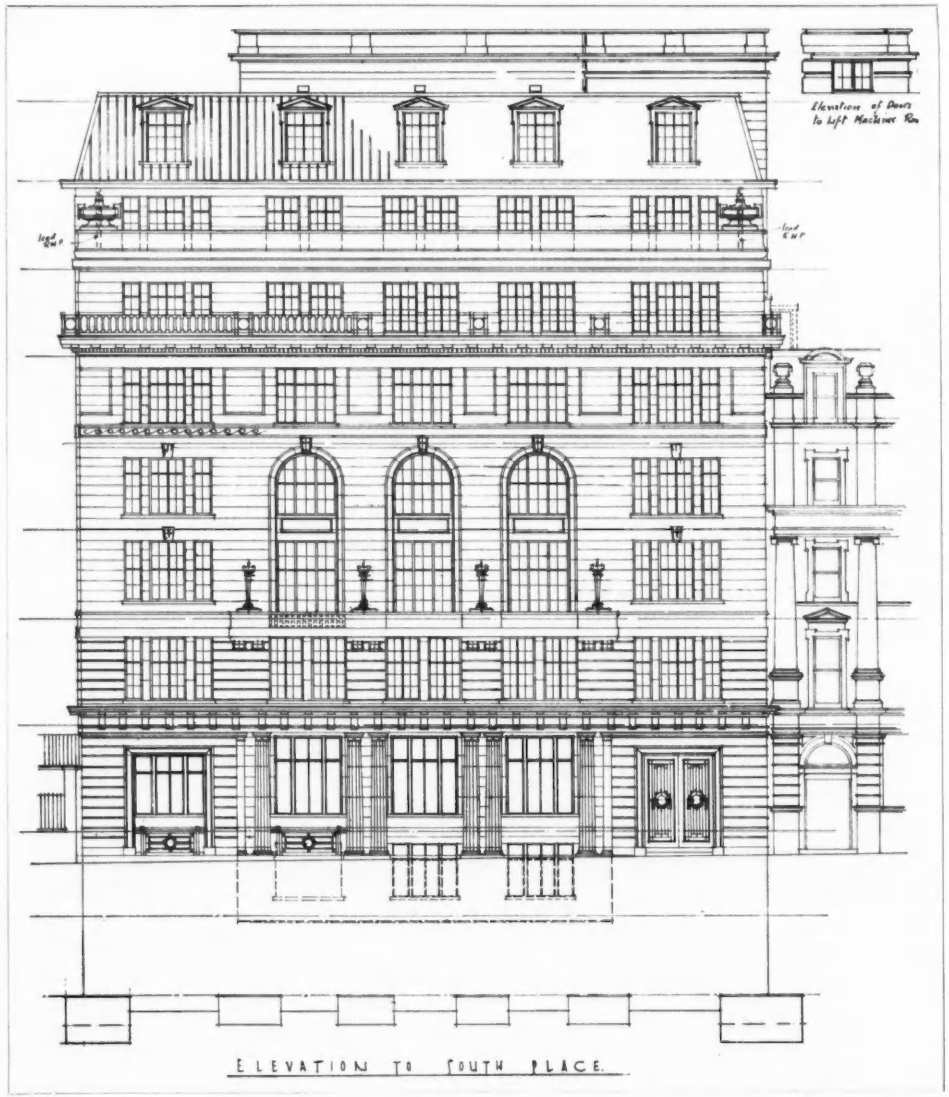
River Plate House, South Place, E.C. A view from the north-east.



River Plate House, South Place, E.C.] [*By Messrs. Joseph.*

The ground- and first-floor plans. The building is eight storys high, and is installed with central heating electric clocks and lifts. The first-floor plan is typical of the upper floors, each of which is provided with its own lavatory accommodation.





River Plate House, South Place, E.C.] [*By Messrs. Joseph.*

The main entrance and the architects' drawing of the principal elevation to South Place. The façade is of Portland stone and has metal casement windows. Among the notable architectural features of the building are the wrought-iron entrance doors and the bronze and iron area grilles, and balustrading.

HOW SICKLE HINGES BEGAN

The Church as Fort

The name of smith, says Mr. Peter Opie Smith, writing on "Sickle Hinges" in the March issue of *The Architectural Review*, is the only one in the building trade which survived the Conquest; all the others, as carpenter, joiner, plumber, painter, mason, glazier, are derived from Norman French, and show that craftsmen were brought to build castles and churches, as even armourers and farriers were brought to repair armour and shoe horses. But the English smith was supreme in this craft over the workers of all other European countries at that time.

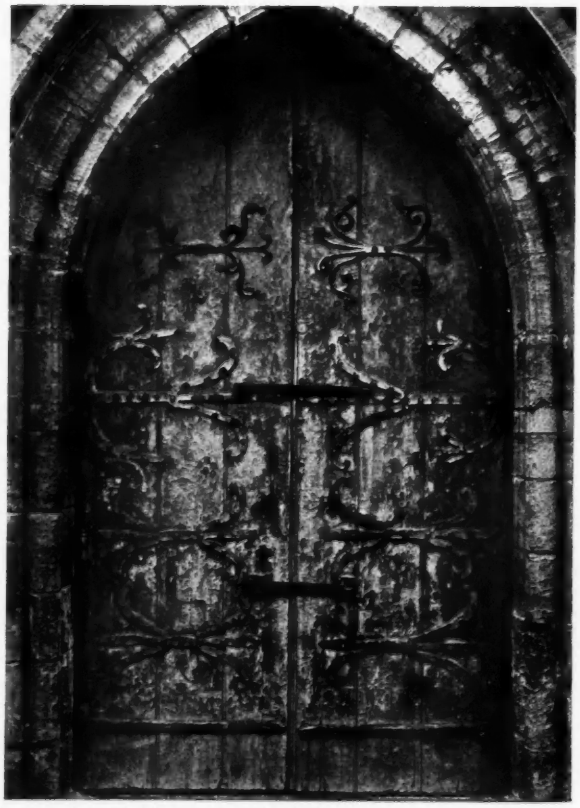
He says: The history of ironwork on doors is peculiar in that it becomes less intricate and important from the eighth or ninth century, the period of the earliest surviving examples, down to the middle of the thirteenth century, when it took on an especially decorative function for a hundred years and then again relapsed into unimportance. The reason is that the Saxon churches were usually the only stone (when they *were* stone) buildings in a parish, and served also as forts. Whenever marauding bands of Picts, Scots, Irish or Danes appeared, the inhabitants shut themselves into their churches with their treasures. The door being the weakest part of their defence was given a reinforcement of iron. It is even probable that any old pieces of iron, including sickle blades, which had been worn out as implements, were hammered on the village church door.

The article is illustrated with many charming photographs by B. C. Clayton, three of which are reproduced herewith.



The tower door at Madley, Herefordshire.





The south door at Hartley, Kent, and the west door at Madley, Herefordshire. Both these doors are heavily armoured, perhaps to resist enemy raids.

THE HONEYWOOD FILE

BY KARSHISH

II: More Troubles

(Sir Leslie Brash—the client—has repudiated the preliminary estimate of his architect, James Spinlove, politely, but with impatience and even asperity.)

SPINLOVE TO BRASH

Dear Sir, 2/2/24

I am sorry my letter caused you disappointment. That would not have happened had I known the sum you wished to spend, for I should then have interpreted your instructions in the light of the figure you gave me—cut the coat according to the cloth, as the saying is.

May I explain that, given certain materials and a style of building, the cost of a house is in the main determined by its size—by the measure of its cubic contents. To build on your site does not involve any exceptional cost. The style and finish you have in mind are not extravagant, although economies can, of course, be effected; and the cost will be proportionate to the size of the house. On the enclosed sheet I give, approximately, the number and sizes of the rooms of such a house as might be built for the fourteen thousand pounds you are prepared to lay out. You will see that the house is smaller and more plainly finished than was indicated in the original proposal. Central heating, drainage, water, and electric light services are, of course, included as before. I should mention that until a complete design has been worked out it is impossible to give you a close idea of cost; but if you will let me know what you want to spend I can scheme accordingly.

The round alternative figures I gave you were intended to cover uncertainty of the richness of detail, appointments, and finishings you intended, which is a matter for you to decide and not for me. I need hardly say that I have no wish to persuade you to spend more than you want to spend. My hope is that I may be able to help you to lay out your money to the best advantage.

Yours faithfully,

Spinlove has done well here. Spinlove piqued and on the defensive is, in fact, a more impressive person than Spinlove ecstatic and full of himself. The poor man is so chap-fallen that he has not the heart to drag in the chimney. He has, however, answered Brash effectively; he has put him in the wrong and he has done it neatly, and with politeness and dignity.

The following letter seems to have found its way into the file in mistake for the waste-paper basket. It is a circular, with the name of addressee and subject added, printed by a firm which claims that its output is indistinguishable from autographs, and that it "brings business." The sort of work done by firms who depend upon this means of getting it, would not suit Spinlove, as no doubt he perfectly understands.

DOMO IDEALO LTD. TO JAMES SPINLOVE, ESQ. A.R.I.B.A.

New House for Sir Leslie Brash

Dear Sir, 2/2/24

As a practising Architect of eminence you will be aware that, however dainty and refined the architectural design of a domestic habitation may be, the two things which will count with your client are COMFORT and EFFICIENCY, and these we are prepared absolutely to guarantee with the minimum of trouble to yourself, as our large staff of experts are always at your valued disposal.

We understand that you are the architect for the above house, and shall be glad to prepare estimates at the shortest notice for Electric Light, Heating, Water Supply, Lifts, Sanitary Work, &c., also for Carving in any material, Ornamental Plaster, Lead, Iron, and Decorative Art-craft Guild Handiwork of all descriptions.

May we call your attention to our Ultra-Violet, Ozone, and Water-Softening installations, without which no daintily-appointed modern gentleman's house can be considered complete. On receipt of a postcard or telephone message we will at once arrange for one of our expert representatives to wait on you.

We are dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
for Domo Idealo Ltd.,
B. PIDGE

BRASH TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 6/2/24

I am obliged for your letter of February 2nd. The dimensions of the rooms you describe impress me as much too small. I am particularly disappointed in the dimensions of the reception rooms. I desire at least three more bedrooms. You have included for only two bathrooms; a third is almost imperative. I appreciate your theory of the size of the house influencing the cost, but I feel there must be some serious misconception and that a house of the character you indicate could not possibly involve an outlay of £14,000. If this is so I shall either have to spend more or give up the idea of building altogether. Lady Brash yesterday inspected a mansion that might, with suitable alterations, she thinks, accommodate us. Before deciding anything, however, I enclose a sketch depicting exactly the residence we require. The arrangement will suit us admirably and if you will draw proper plans following my sketch we shall have something definite before us. I have not drawn the bedrooms; I leave that to you. And will you please prepare some sort of a picture depicting the exterior of the house; just a slight sketch will suffice—but Lady Brash particularly desires a pretty house. When the plans are drawn I understand that it will be possible for you to indicate a more exact estimate. You will perceive that the dimensions I have given to the rooms are larger than those in your last letter but less than was originally desired.

Believe me,
Yours truly,

P.S.—A friend of ours has recently purchased a charming bungalow on the South Coast, the walls of which are composed of Brikko and the roof covered with Slabbo. I have not viewed the edifice myself, but Lady Brash informs me that it is extremely pretty and that residences can be erected with these materials much more inexpensively than with bricks and slates. It occurs to us that you could considerably reduce your estimate by availing yourself of these substances, and I also understand that their use makes it possible for walls and roofs to exactly match in colour.

It is to be noticed that Brash has climbed down. He evidently regrets his previous asperity and probably realizes that he made an exhibition of himself; and he asks Spinlove to believe that he is his truly. These sensitive tokens of the set of the wind are not to be ignored. It is a frank and cordial letter; the lofty diction which prefers "recently purchased" to "just bought," and so forth, is the result of success supervening on defective education, and has no significance.

SPINLOVE TO BRASH

Dear Sir, 8/2/24

Thank you for your letter enclosing sketch. I note your wishes, but there are difficulties which will, I fear, prevent my giving effect to them. For instance, it will scarcely be possible to attempt to make any plan until the position of the house on the site, or at least its aspect, is settled. I am also sorry to say that when your plan is drawn out to scale—that is, when the various walls are arranged in the positions fixed by the dimensions you give—the house will not take the form you indicate, nor, indeed, any practicable form. For example, the front is nearly one-third as long again as the back, so that the gun-room, kitchens, etc., would form an inaccessible wing

and the passage marked " private corridor " would be outside the building altogether. It is necessary, too, that all habitable rooms should have windows opening on to the outer air, and even w.c s and larders must conform to this rule, which is enforceable by law and takes no account of the private tastes of the owner, so that the arrangements, adjoining the room marked " Den," will have to be completely remodelled. Also, I am afraid, it will be impossible to enter the house from the front door, except, of course, by going up the front stairs and down the back, which cannot be your intention. Up the back stairs and down the front is also the only way the servants can get to the door to answer the bell; moreover, the front stairs could be used to reach the bedrooms only by going out by the back door, or by one of the windows, and in at the front door. I mention these matters in order to make clear why it is impossible for me to adopt your plan, but I will make sketch designs for a house with a S.W. aspect which will give you the accommodation you show and provide, as nearly as may be, the areas you have fixed for the chief rooms.

I do not know either of the building materials you mention. There are a good many new patent materials which may be suitable for cheaply-built bungalows, but which could not be used in such a house as you intend. A uniform colour in walls and roof is a thing to be avoided rather than sought, and I think that the coincidence you refer to is accidental and due to callousness on the part of the builder. I shall hope to send you sketches in the course of the next ten days.

Believe me,

Yours truly,

This letter is a serious error of judgment. One might think that it was facetious and ironical, but the true explanation is, no doubt, that Mr. James Spinlove, A.R.I.B.A., *has no sense of humour. He has regarded Brash's plan as a serious proposal ; finds it a hopeless obstacle to all solutions of the problem and, with enormous earnestness, sits down to explain why he cannot make use of it. Unfortunately, Brash's sense of humour—if he ever had any—is squashed flat under the deadweight of that self-importance which gained and supports his knighthood, so that the fat is probably in the fire. Spinlove is starting badly. I feel almost ashamed of him, for he is in a sense my* protégé, *and I had no idea he could be so foolish. All he had to do was to thank Brash for his plan in a cheery note and take it for what it was worth—namely, for the information it may give of Brash's needs and prejudices. Spinlove's design will not follow the other ; he will have conclusive explanations for his deviations, but probably no questions will be asked. A client's plan expresses only nebulous ideas, and the vivid actuality of the architect's design usually drives it out of remembrance. Spinlove might have made things quite safe for himself by telling Brash, when thanking him for his plan, that he proposed to prepare one himself so that the two might be compared and the best points of each combined in the final scheme. Spinlove, however, did nothing so tactful.*

[Next Week.
III: Things Straighten Out]

PRIMITIVE DETAIL OF TODAY

Plate 8: Wood Casement Windows

BY A. J. PENTY

On the Continent, casement windows invariably open inwards, and, so far as my knowledge extends, old work affords us no satisfactory precedent for the treatment of wood casements opening outwards. We are left, therefore, to our own devices to supply a model which is generally serviceable.

The plate presents one which I have gradually evolved as a result of experience. A comparison with the solid-frame window with leaded lights shown in plates four and five (THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for January 30, page 216) is interesting. The glass measurement in each case is 1 ft. 4 in. (this dimension is correct for most work, but it should be reduced to 1 ft. 3 in. in the case of cottages). The wood dimension for the mullions and jambs of the present window is, however, increased from 3½ to 4 in. This is because it is impossible to get a mullion and two sashes in less, and as this takes up 4 in. on face the jamb must be an inch wider than the mullion in order that the width of it and one sash shall be equal on face to a mullion and two sashes. The head and sash should also measure 4 in. on face. The sill and sash is 4¼ in. deep, because the sash needs to be a little deeper on the bottom rail than on the side ones. The transom and sashes are 5¼ in. on face; they could not well be made less, which is not unfortunate, for the extra depth improves the appearance.

It is important to follow the system of figuring shown, for it indicates the relation of solids to voids. The heights of the sashes are not figured because, unlike the widths, the heights can be varied, within limits, without appreciably affecting the scale. The individual panes should not be more than 10½ in. or less than 8 in. high. In the event of the number of panes above and below the transom being equal—which, as a matter of fact, never need occur except when there are two above and two below—it is expedient to make each of the panes of the lower sash ½ in. more in depth than those of the higher. This corrects an optical illusion which makes the transoms appear below the centre if they are exactly equal.

Comparison with the leaded light window also shows a different treatment of the mullion on the inside. The mullion of the leaded light window has a large chamfer and that of the wood casement windows a small one. A large chamfer looks right in a leaded light window, but wrong when a wood sash is used. It is difficult to say exactly why. But some of my readers will understand me if I say it breaks the rhythm.

With regard to the moulding on the sashes and bars, it will be observed that a fillet is omitted. This makes a big difference in execution, for as this detail repeats so many times it is a great simplification, giving a feeling of freshness.

Sash bars should not be too narrow. When wood sashes were first introduced the bars were 1½ in. wide, but as time elapsed their width was progressively reduced until at last they were only ⅝ in. wide. This is too narrow. In the illustration the bars are shown 1⅛ in. wide, which is a very satisfactory size. The glass should not be in the middle of the sash, but towards the face as shown. When a camber is used it should not be on the same plane as the frame, but be ⅛ in. or so in front of it, though there is plenty of precedent for putting it on the same plane. Three-light windows with transoms should be avoided as far as possible, for they give an unpleasant proportion. Four- and six-light windows should have double mullions in the centre. Five-light windows are unsatisfactory; they look weak if no double mullion is used, and too heavy if they are, because it is impossible to use less than two.

Architecture is made up of windows to such an extent that no pains are too great to get models that are just right. In windows there is no scope for individuality. The thing is to get a good model and keep on using it over and over again, for there is no purpose in changing except to make an improvement.

[This series of plates will be published at fortnightly intervals. The previous instalments appeared in our issues for January 2, 16 and 30, and February 13 and 27.]

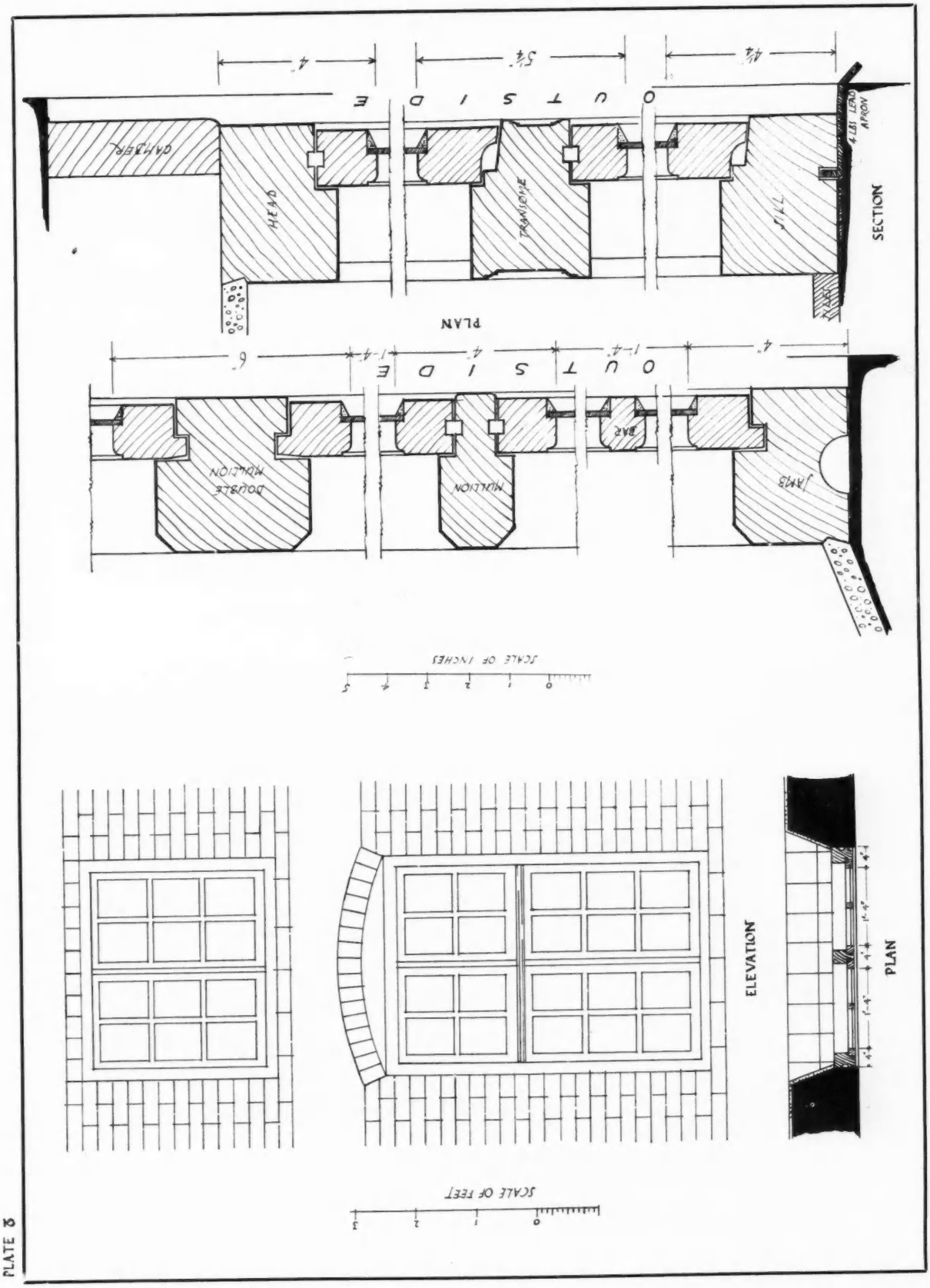

OUTSIDE
4"
5½"
4½"
CAMBER
HEAD
TRANSOME
JAMB
4 LBS LEAD APRON
SECTION
PLAN
OUTSIDE
6"
1'-4"
4"
1'-4"
4"
DOUBLE MULLION
MULLION
BAR
JAMB
SCALE OF INCHES
0 1 2 3 4 5
ELEVATION
PLAN
SCALE OF FEET
0 1 2 3

PLATE 5

D

LITERATURE

ART AND THE REFORMATION

This book grew out of the Lowell Lectures delivered by the author in Boston, Massachusetts. As the introductory chapter states, the object of the book "is to trace very briefly the rise and decay of medieval art, and thence to argue first that its origin was less definitely religious than is commonly supposed; secondly, that its decay was gradual—a logical and natural consequence of its evolution; and, lastly, that its deathblow came not so much from the Reformation as from that general transformation of the Western intellect which we call the Renaissance."

The fallacy that medieval art was so closely bound up with religion that the monks were builders and artists is refuted by contemporary records, which show rather that such was the exception and not the rule. The monastic system did not encourage lay occupations among the brethren; those things necessary for the everyday service of the monks were done by dependents of the monastery. For building or artistic work, such as sculpture or glass or embroidery, lay workers were employed. Shopwork was often obtained from a distance. The masons' lodge on the job was the headquarters of the building workmen. They had their own organization, according to the rules of the masons' guild. A very interesting account is given of the building affairs of those centuries; of the workmen's organizations, pay, employment and unemployment, their technical training, their fines and their strikes. The contract system, as also standardization, and to a certain extent mass production, appear at an early date. The master mason was the architect or contractor. The masons' guild seems to have been much like other guilds, though it had a wider range, as its members were scattered, or collected temporarily on a particular building.

Detailed reference is made to the Freemasons. Impressment of workmen was resorted to when there was a scarcity, and the King's works, whether at Westminster, Eton, or Windsor, had a prior claim.

The book deals with such subjects as "the poor man's Bible," symbolism and the like, refuting some widely held misconceptions. Kings, feudal lords (the great importance of military works must not be forgotten), bishops and abbots vied together in building, and in pulling down and rebuilding. As elaboration increased in the churches, both in the fabric and in the fittings and images, leaders like St. Bernard and Savonarola (who cared more for religion itself than its outward forms) fulminated against it. The loss of so much architectural and artistic work which might have remained to us was not due, to anything like the extent which is commonly supposed, to the Protestant Reformation, and it has actually been less in Protestant than in Catholic countries.

Rome itself suffered more than any other city, and the destruction during the Middle Ages of ancient remains was followed by still greater destruction under the Renaissance. The death of medieval art was rather due to the Renaissance spirit which had been gradually leavening the whole of Europe, and was one of the main factors which gave rise to Protestantism, and on a smaller scale to the Puritan and reforming movement within the Catholic Church itself. E. K. D. HUGHES

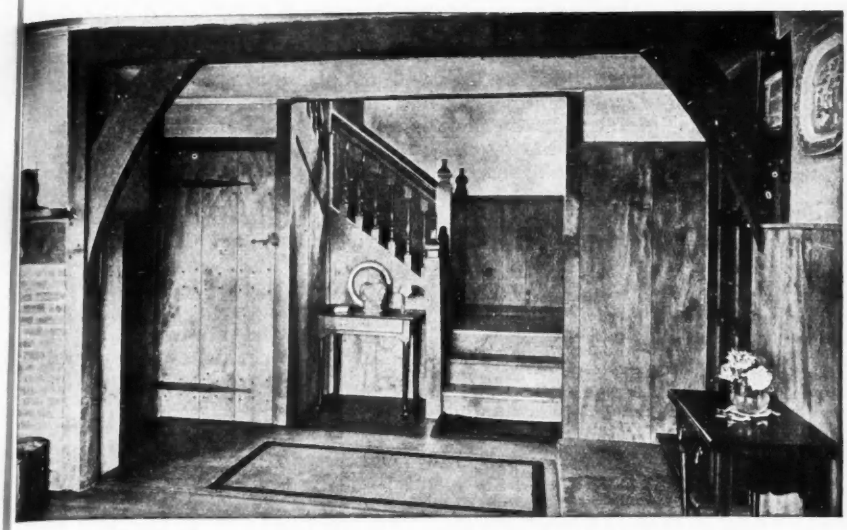
Art and the Reformation. By G. G. Coulton, M.A., LITT.D. Basil Blackwell, Oxford. Price 25/- net.

THE RATING OF MACHINERY

The observations in *Rating of Machinery and Plant in England and Wales*, by Mr. John Scott Henderson, B.SC.LOND., of the Inner Temple and the Western Circuit, Barrister-at-Law, apply, since the passing of the Rating and Valuation



The Doom at Autun. [*From* Art and the Reformation.]



Hall and staircase with plain wood panelling. By M. H. Baillie Scott. [*From* The Art and Craft of Home-making.]

Act, 1928, to London as well as to the country generally. It deals briefly with the many details which concern rating and valuing, including the method of valuation; machinery and plant used for heating; procedure for determining disputes; submissions to referees; valuation of directly and indirectly productive parts of undertakings; effect of the Budget proposals of 1928 on the rating and valuation of plant and machinery; and border-line cases; it also contains a list of statutory rules and orders, 1927.

Class 4 of border-line cases, the author states, is concerned with "a long list of parts of plants or combination of plant and machinery which are to be taken into account 'whenever and only to such extent as any such part is, or is in the nature of, a building structure.' No doubt nice questions will arise in practice as to the extent to which a combination of plant and machinery can be said to be a building structure. One of the items is tanks, and, as pumps are nowhere mentioned, the question immediately suggests itself whether a petrol pump fitted to a petrol tank forms part of the tank and is of the nature of the structure. If it is not, then it is submitted petrol pumps should not be taken into account in valuing garages and petrol stations."

This is but one extract of the many interesting statements and observations in this little book. W. K.

Rating of Machinery and Plant. By John Scott Henderson, B.SC., Barrister-at-Law. "Rating and Income Tax" and the Argus Press. Price 5s. net.

THE ART OF HOME-MAKING

There is a wealth of information of no common order on the art and craft of home-making, furnishing, and decoration in Captain Edward W. Gregory's book, and those of a contemplative turn of mind will eagerly methodize as many as possible of the useful hints he has so diligently garnered up. The colour-plates and photographs of the interior decoration schemes of architects famous for their domestic work give great delight, and the profusion of pen-and-ink sketches interspersed in the text give the book an additional charm and value.

The author is, of course, well known as one of the foremost specialists on the subject. He is a clever writer, instructive and entertaining. "It is," he says, "a curious paradox that one of the most widely advertised reasons which agents put forward for going to live at a place are the exceptional facilities which exist for getting away from it!" "Even the best architects," he remarks, "are by no means infallible in designing houses. They will insist so often in putting up houses as if to please passers-by instead of the people within." The house agent he accuses of encouraging nomadic habits. "The more people move, the better for him." "The speculating builder, too," he says, "must spread his net with considerable skill to catch tenants for his newly-developed estate or 'garden city.' It is his business, assisted by his agent, to get people out of the old houses and into the new, which is all very laudable and very good business, incidentally, for the furniture remover."

The author is instructive on every aspect of home-making. The chapter on taking a house is an invaluable summary of what is to be looked for and avoided; furnishing and decoration are ably and originally dealt with, and an appendix gives a large number of original and useful household recipes and hints.

He is entertaining when he pokes fun at such contrivances as umbrella-cum-hat-stands, ugly chimneypots, and Victorian furniture. E. R.

The Art and Craft of Home-making, Furnishing, and Decoration. By Edward W. Gregory. B. T. Batsford, Ltd. 7s. 6d. net.

BREEZE AND CLINKER AGGREGATES

In a previous publication of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research: Building Research, a general account of breeze and clinker aggregates was given, but the available information was then not sufficient to allow any very definite conclusions to be drawn concerning the cause of failures of concretes made with such aggregates. The present paper records the results of an investigation of these aggregates. In the course of the work failures have been studied that have resulted from



The sitting-hall of a country house, furnished with modern furniture. By W. H. Ansell. [*From* The Art and Craft of Home-making.]

the use of breeze and clinker in poured concrete, as well as in precast blocks and partition slabs, and pressed bricks.

It is stated in the introduction that examples of failures of concretes made from furnace residues as aggregates are not uncommon. In the case of poured concrete external walls, covered usually with a rendering, general cracking may occur. These cracks develop and become visible in the set concrete in a period of a month or more after pouring. In the case of moulded or pressed blocks, or partition slabs, similar cracking may take place and the cracks often develop during the maturing period, if that extends over four to six weeks, but may in some cases occur later.

The present investigation was carried out to obtain evidence—1: regarding the cause of breeze concrete failures; 2: on the actions taking place; and 3: as to a means for testing the aggregates before use. Definite results on the first and third of these problems have been reached, and the second has been carried to a stage where problems in the structure and properties of coal are involved. The work has shown that, while other factors may occasionally operate to cause failure, the predominant cause is the presence of certain types of coal in an unburnt or slightly oxidized condition.

Investigations on Breeze and Clinker Aggregates. Technical Paper No. 7. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research: Building Research. H.M. Stationery Office. Price 2s. net.

LAW REPORTS

QUESTION OF AN AGREEMENT: REASONABLE CONSTRUCTION

Great Western Railway Co. v. *Monmouthshire County Council. Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Maugham*

This action had reference to the maintenance and repair of a bridge over the canal at Newbridge, Monmouthshire, the railway company seeking a declaration that the Monmouthshire County Council were liable to provide a headway of not less than 6 ft. between the arch of the bridge and the towing path of the canal so as to admit of the proper and reasonable user of the path and the canal.

By their defence defendants said they had maintained and repaired the bridge. They denied that they were bound to maintain the headway alleged by the plaintiffs. If the headway prevented the proper navigation of the canal, defendants said they were not responsible, because it was due to mine subsidence over which they had no control.

Mr. Jenkins, K.C., for the plaintiffs, said the plaintiffs' case was that the obligations of the defendants were to maintain a bridge having all the essential characteristics of such a bridge, and permitting the proper use and navigation of the canal. There was an agreement between the parties of October 1911 under which he submitted that the defendants were bound to keep the bridge at a height of 6 ft. above the towing path. The defendants knew quite well when they entered into the agreement that the land was subject to subsidence.

Mr. St. John Micklethwaite, K.C., for the defendants, said his contention was that the agreement did not clearly express that there was any such obligation on the defendants as the plaintiffs claimed. If, however, there was such an obligation as plaintiffs claimed, he submitted that the conditions had ceased to exist which would justify the fulfilment of that obligation. It was as reasonable to imply an obligation on the plaintiffs to lower the level of the canal, which was quite practical from an engineering point of view, as it was to imply an obligation on the defendants to heighten the bridge so as to give an adequate headway to the towing path.

His lordship, after hearing the engineering evidence, dismissed the action, with costs, holding that it was impossible to come to the conclusion without any reasonable doubt that the parties intended to impose on the defendants a positive obligation to raise or jack up the bridge and the approaches whenever, as the result of mining operations, the bridge got into such a condition that it did not admit of the reasonable and proper user of the towing path.

TOWN PLANNING ACT: IMPORTANT DECISION

Bromley Urban District Council v. *Blatch. Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Clauson.*

This motion raised an important point in regard to a town-planning scheme and the right of an owner to turn his property into a shop, where the scheme had not been approved.

Mr. Glen, for the Council, said the motion was to restrain a breach of the Town Planning Act, by using a dwelling-house as a grocer's shop in a residential area after an appeal to the Ministry of Health, and by applying for an off-licence. The material dates were as follows: In 1925 the Council passed a resolution of town planning for the area where the defendant's premises were, viz. St. Helier's Stores, Crag Lane, Chelsfield, Kent. In October 1926 the preliminary statement and map were deposited with the Ministry. In November 1926 plans for three houses on the area were deposited with the plaintiffs, were approved, and the houses were erected. A public inquiry was held into the scheme, and in April 1928 the Ministry sent the plaintiffs their observations on the scheme. In May 1928 one of the three houses in question was offered for sale for business purposes. Defendant purchased one of the houses and turned it into a shop. He applied for an order to use the house as a shop and this was refused, and on appeal to the Ministry they dismissed the appeal. In 1929 defendant applied to the Justices for an off-licence.

Counsel submitted that the defendant had been guilty of a breach of the Act.

His lordship pointed out that the scheme had never been approved and he inquired where the Act said that under the circumstances, the Minister of Health might make an order preventing development.

Counsel contended that the Act was retrospective.

Mr. Palmer, for the defendant, pointed out to his lordship that the point had been decided by the Court of Appeal, who had held that where the scheme had not been approved, the authority had no power to enforce the provisions of the scheme.

His lordship said the Act provided that the scheme should not have effect unless it were approved by the Minister of Health (*vide* section 54, subsection 4 of the Act of 1909), notwithstanding that it was zoned. Under these circumstances the scheme did not apply at all to this house, except that in certain circumstances it affected the question of compensation. There was nothing here to prevent the defendant doing what he liked with his land and property. The matter was quite clear. The motion would be dismissed, and as the plaintiffs had decided to treat the motion as the trial of the action, the action would be dismissed, with costs.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. Alec S. Hall, A.R.I.B.A., A.R.V.I.A., architect, has moved his office to Normanby Chambers, 430 Chancery Lane (Little Collins Street), Melbourne.

The telephone number of Messrs. Percy Tubbs, Son and Duncan, chartered architects, of 39 Great James Street, Bedford Row, London, W.C.1, has been changed to Holborn 9631 (two lines).

Sir John Soane's Museum, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2, will be open free from 10.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, during March, April, May, June, July, and August. At other times admission is by card obtained from the curator.

IN PARLIAMENT

[BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE]

A second attempt, which has also proved unsuccessful, has been made in the House of Commons to secure a second reading for the Architects Registration Bill.

The second reading was strongly opposed by Sir J. Nall, who said that, although the R.I.B.A. in many ways commanded the respect of the general public, it was a singular comment on it that its supporters should not be content with the merits of the Institute as it existed at present, but should endeavour to rely on the statutory compulsion of those engaged in the architectural profession to join the Institute. It was claimed that if only registered architects were allowed to draw plans and design new buildings, the public safety would be secured and the amenities of the countryside safeguarded. He profoundly disagreed with that proposition. Some of the most outrageous designs up and down the country had emerged from the brains of men who were already members of the R.I.B.A. There was absolutely no distinction between architects who were members of the Institute and those surveyors or architects who were outside it. Some of the most deplorable designs, he repeated, were the work of members of the R.I.B.A., while some of the most attractive housing schemes were the result of the careful thought of men who had never aspired to be, and never hoped to be, members of that Institute. The Bill would seriously handicap professional employment for a large number of people, such as engineers, surveyors, and others engaged in the building trade, who had never been trained to be, and who did not want to be, architects within the restricted sense of the word under this legislation. To subject those people to the tyranny which it was desired to set up under the Bill would be opposed to the traditional spirit of the country.

Mr. Buchanan, a Labour member, then "talked out" the Bill.

During consideration of the Local Government Bill in the House of Lords, clause 42, which gives to local authorities a period up to the year 1939 in which to produce town-planning schemes, was so amended as to require schemes to be prepared by January 1, 1934, or such later date before December 31, 1938, as the Minister of Health might in any case allow.

Sir Kingsley Wood informed Mr. Hurd that, up to the end of December last, assistance had been promised under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, in respect of 1,316 dwellings, work had been finished on 626 dwellings, and was in progress at that date on a further 563 dwellings.

Mr. Bellamy asked the Minister of Health if he would state the number of houses under construction at the end of each month from June 1928 to date by local authorities under the 1924 Act.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the following was the answer:

Number of houses included in local authorities' schemes under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, under construction at the ends of the following months—

1928	
June	31,503
July	30,601
August	30,151
September	28,837
October	28,800
November	28,081
December	27,844
1929	
January	26,946

Sir J. Power asked the amount advanced on mortgage by building societies in 1928 or in the latest available year and, for comparison, the amount so advanced in the year 1924.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks said that the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies informed him that the amount advanced in 1927 was £55,886,903, as compared with £40,584,606 in 1924. The figures for 1928 were not yet available.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

THE COTTAGE HOMES OF ENGLAND

Many modern homes were dead from their birth, and neither inspiration nor happiness was to be found in them, said Mr. Ramsay MacDonald at the first annual meeting of the Fund for the Preservation of Ancient Cottages, held at the Royal Society of Arts. On the other hand, he said, companionship and co-operation were to be had in beautiful old cottages scattered all over the countryside. It was stated that the fund amounted to £5,414, and an appeal was made to raise the total to £10,000.

Colonel and Alderman Sir Charles Wakefield, Bt., spoke on the motion for the adoption of the report, and recalled the fact that he had assisted at the birth of the fund. The movement was started under the most unpromising conditions. Sir Frank Baines—to whom the fund owed so much—launched the idea in 1926 at a meeting of the Royal Society of Arts, and he (Sir Charles) presided. From that small beginning arose the fund, which had already justified its existence. "As one who loves the peaceful beauty of our countryside," he said, "I rejoice that our organized effort is now being made to preserve some of the humble, but very real, wayside beauty of our lanes and villages. The idea of advancing sufficient from the central fund to save by purchase some particularly choice old cottage, and then initiating a local effort to make permanent endowment possible, is most excellent. It gives permanent value to any monetary support which sympathizers are moved to give to the fund."

THE RISE OF PORT MEIRION

At the last meeting of the Liverpool Architectural Society, Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis described his work at the new Cambrian coast resort of Port Meirion, between Harlech and Portmadoc, where he is building in his own way on his own land. He bought the land about three years ago and is modelling it not only in the old Welsh tradition, but in the Italian style, where he thinks the Italianate character of the coast justifies it. "I have talked about rural preservation," he said, in explanation, "and Port Meirion's origin, until I am hoarse, and I have written until I am stiff, but progress is very slow. I therefore thought that if I could take some of the little remaining unspoilt coast and develop it in a sympathetic way, people might sit up and take notice. I am building Port Meirion out of my small private means. The results are delightful, but awfully expensive. Nevertheless, the scheme is a financial success."

GLOUCESTERSHIRE AND ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

The possibilities of extending facilities for architectural education in Gloucestershire were considered at a meeting of the local Architectural Association in the Municipal School of Arts and Crafts. Mr. Stratton Davis presided.

The chairman remarked that architecture had been truly called the mistress of the arts; it was an art that most closely affected all their public and private lives. It seemed very strange therefore that architectural education had been so sadly neglected, particularly in the provinces. It was true that architecture was being taught to some extent in their private and public schools, but he thought that it ought to have a more important place in the curriculum.

In the provinces the larger centres had schools of architecture which were recognized by the R.I.B.A. for the purpose of exemption from the intermediate or final examinations of the Institute, and in some cases both. The nearest school of the kind in the district was the Academy at Bristol. But what about the districts such as Gloucester, Cheltenham, and Stroud? They had their schools of art and technical

schools doing their best against heavy odds—a very limited supply of students and also very limited funds. The young man or girl who wished to become an architect in this district started under distinct disadvantages unless their parents could afford to send them away. It was obvious, he thought, that they could not start an independent school in Cheltenham or Gloucester.

MR. LANCHESTER ON TOWN PLANNING

Mr. G. H. Foggitt, F.R.I.B.A., president of the West Yorkshire Society of Architects, took the chair at a meeting held in Leeds, when a lecture on "Town Planning" was given by Mr. H. V. Lanchester, V.P.R.I.B.A.

Mr. Lanchester said that with regard to the present financial position in Europe, it would be impossible to propound town-planning schemes without basing them on a sound financial basis; on economic principles that would ensure the best possible value for given expenditure. One of the chief justifications for town planning was that under the old system of rigid by-laws we were not getting good value either in matters of accuracy in supplying wants or in the quality of the building aggregations from the points of view of economics, health, or amenity. For instance, minor roads were too wide and too costly, and the major ones inadequate. Houses were packed too closely, with lack of light and air. All classes of building could be jumbled together so that residences suffered from proximity to factories, and no systematic organization of traffic or transport was possible.

In the study of town planning, as a vehicle imparting beauty to our cities, we should inevitably be driven to start from certain traditional standards. Modes of life were changing, but the change was gradual, and consequently their material expression could only change *like*wise by slow degrees. Apart from this, they were generally concerned with the development of an existing city, and any emphatic change of character would be, even if logically defensible, artistically unsound. So far as town extension was concerned, monumental effects had now passed beyond the range of their work, the bulk of such areas being employed for the erection of small houses, either detached or in groups, but in neither case large enough to impress by their masses. But it had been found that pleasant effects could be secured by balanced or formal groupings in a limited area; extensive formal groupings only imparted an air of triviality to buildings of the comparatively small scale required.

Replying to one of the several questions put to him, Mr. Lanchester said that factories erected in such localities should be compelled to use only electrical power, in order to render them innocuous. So far as "ribbon development" was concerned, the great Daniel Defoe in bygone days had protested against the system of placing houses along main roads.

FRENCH ARCHITECTURE

The characteristics and development of French architecture were explained to the members of the West Yorkshire Society of Architects, at a meeting held at Leeds, by Professor T. Harold Hughes, director of the School of Architecture in Glasgow, in a lecture on "Great Houses of France." Mr. G. H. Foggitt, F.R.I.B.A., president, occupied the chair, and the lecture was illustrated by lantern slides.

One characteristic, Professor Hughes said, had always been distinguishable in the architecture of France, which was known as largeness of scale. A comparison of the Château of Coucy with our own Conway Castle at once showed the bolder manner of the French architects. The thirteenth-century cathedrals of this country and France also offered a similar comparison. It was not therefore altogether a matter of surprise that the architect emerged in the latter part of the sixteenth century competent to deal with the larger problems of comprehensive planning.

THE R.I.B.A. AND CALTON JAIL

The following resolution has been passed by the R.I.B.A.: "The Royal Institute of British Architects are strongly of opinion that, in view of the national importance of the proposed new buildings on the Calton Jail site, the finest architectural skill available should be employed on their design, and they consider that this end can best be achieved by means of an open competition among architects.

"It is felt that it is specially incumbent upon those responsible for the design of new public buildings of importance, especially in such a noble city as the capital of Scotland, to ensure that they should possess the highest attainable architectural qualities."

THE INSTITUTION OF HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS

At the last sessional meeting held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, a paper on the "Economic Application of Electricity to Low Temperature and Heating Purposes" was read by Mr. Geo. Wilkinson, M.I.E.E., M.I.MECH.E. He described an economic application of electricity for heating purposes by means of a "change-circuit," which, he said, increased the load factor of electricity supply stations and so made domestic electric heating a possibility on cost alone. He said that hot-water systems on the central-heating plan, with coke and oil-fired boilers combined with cast-iron radiators or wall panels, would doubtless continue for an indefinite time as good practice in many large buildings used for business or other purposes, especially when organized and run under a common administration.

THE DESIGN OF BUILDINGS

The idea of the town beautiful was the basis of a lecture delivered at Maidstone by Mr. R. Goulburn Lovell, A.R.I.B.A., of Eastbourne, under the auspices of the Kent Education Committee (Maidstone District Committee) and the South-Eastern Society of Architects in alliance with the Royal Institute of British Architects. Mr. Lovell's subject was "The Design of Buildings," a proper understanding of which, as he showed, is essential as a first step towards beautifying a town or any other centre of population.

COMPETITION CALENDAR

March 22. The Royal Institute of British Architects invites architects, students of architecture, and other artists of British nationality to submit designs for a sign to indicate a petrol filling station or garage. Assessors: Mr. Oswald P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A. (chairman); Mr. Oliver Hill, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. Edward Maufe, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. H. P. G. Maule, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. Basil Oliver, F.R.I.B.A. The author of the selected design will receive the sum of £50, and if the design is subsequently adopted for use its author will be required to prepare detailed drawings of the design and to superintend the making of a full-size model, for which a further fee of £50 will be paid. The design will be required to differentiate the class of business carried on, i.e. the sign itself will indicate a filling station for the retail of petroleum spirit and oils, but it is suggested that any additional services provided might be indicated in some way, possibly by means of symbols. There is reason to believe that the petrol and oil companies would like some arrangement made whereby the names of their brands may be displayed. It is suggested that provision should be made for a number of names, but in any case the space devoted to names should not exceed 10 sq. ft. The design of each competitor is to be contained in one package and is to be sent in, carriage paid, addressed to the Secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects, 9 Conduit Street, W.1, and endorsed "Design for a Sign for a Petrol Filling Station and Garage," not later than March 22, 1929.

March 31. Erection of a monument to the Liberator Bolivar in the City of Quito. The Ecuadorean Minister in Paris and two members of the Sociedad Bolivariana of Quito, residing in Paris, will form a committee to organize and carry out the competition. A jury of four members, composed of experts, artists, and art critics, will judge the works presented. The designs, "Esbozos" (drawings or sketches), "maquettes," etc., which it is desired to present must be forwarded to the Legation of Ecuador, 91 Avenue Wagram, Paris, not later than March 31. The sum of 2,000,000 French francs is available for the erection of the monument. This sum includes the fees of the artist who

will carry out the work, either by himself or with others acting under his direction. Honourable mention will be awarded to the authors of the designs adjudged second and third. The decision of the jury will be submitted to the Sociedad Bolivariana of Quito for ratification, prior to the contract with the author of the selected design being signed.

April 24. The Promoters, the Committee of the Mount School, York, invite architects who are members of the Society of Friends, or those who have at one time attended either the Bootham School or the Mount School at York, to submit designs for their proposed new school at the Mount School. Assessor: Mr. G. Mansell Jenkinson, A.R.I.B.A. Premiums: £50, £30, and £20. Latest date for submitting designs, April 24, 1929. Particulars from Dr. C. E. Hodgson, Mount School, York.

April 30. The Board of the Middlesex Hospital invite competitive designs for the general tiling and picture panel decoration for the children's ward in the new hospital. The donor of the children's ward, Mr. Bernhard Baron, offers a prize of £150, which will be paid to the successful competitor, whose designs will become the property of the Board, but the Board does not bind itself to make use of the designs. The designs, packed flat, must be sent in by midday on Tuesday, April 30, 1929. Particulars from Mr. Walter Kewley, House Governor, the Middlesex Hospital, W.1.

OBITUARY

CHARLES FITZROY DOLL (1851-1929)

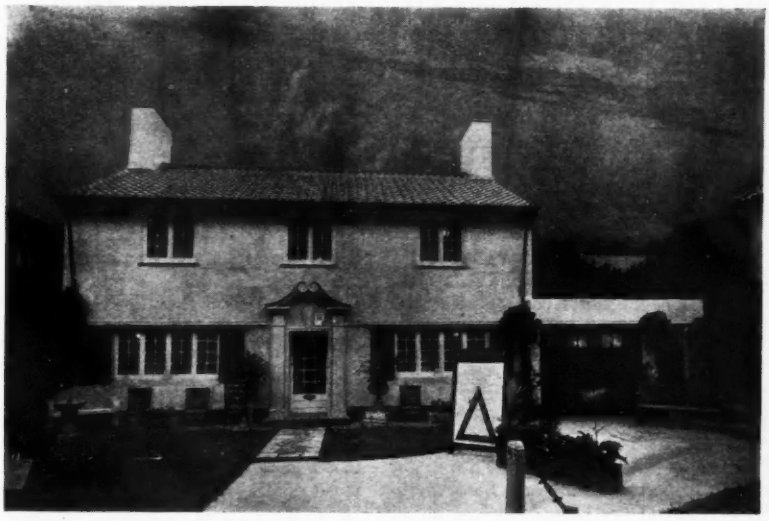
We regret to record the death, at the age of seventy-eight, of Mr. Charles Fitzroy Doll, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. He was educated at Kensington School, and then went to the Gymnasium at Coblenz on the Rhine, where he received his early architectural training. On his return to England he was articled to Mr. Charles Gritten, quantity surveyor, and later entered the office of Sir Digby Wyatt. In 1875 Mr. Doll began practice for himself, and during his career designed many buildings, the most prominent of which was the Hotel Russell. Since 1885 he was associated with the Bedford estate, and was responsible for carrying out many of the developments in the Bloomsbury district. He was twice Mayor of Holborn, which he represented on the Metropolitan Water Board since its formation, and was appointed by the Board one of the commissioners for the Lea Valley drainage. He was also a member of the London Standing Joint Committee and of the Arterial Roads Commission.

TRADE NOTES

A cinematograph film dealing with the construction of reinforced concrete roads will be shown at the meeting of the Junior Institution of Engineers at 39 Victoria Street, on April 5, at 7.30 p.m. The film shows the construction of reinforced concrete roadways for the Tilbury Urban District Council, and was made by the British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd.

A dry, cold place is the ideal spot in which to keep food, yet, a correspondent writes, "it has been discovered that the larders in Great Britain are cold enough, i.e. below 50°F., only for thirty-five days out of the 365 in an average year. This means that if pure food is wanted refrigerators must be installed, such as a Frigidaire. Prices vary, but even the best refrigerator cabinets are well within the compass of the average middle-class income. Running costs are usually only a few pence a week."

The massive central electric lighting electrolier installed in the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, has so excited the admiration of a wealthy Chinese Towkay of Kuala Lumpur that he has ordered a replica for his official residence. A number of other electric lighting fittings of an elaborate nature have also been ordered, for which an initial contract exceeding £2,000 in value has been placed with the Kuala Lumpur branch of the General Electric Co., Ltd. The whole of the fittings will be manufactured in the G.E.C. Works at Birmingham.



Welcome House, Daily Mail *Ideal Home Exhibition. Erected to the prize-winning design, by D F. Martin Smith, in the Architects' Concrete House Competition, promoted by the Portland Cement Selling and Distributing Co., Ltd.*

RIVER PLATE HOUSE

Following are the names of the proprietors, architects, general contractors, and subcontractors for River Plate House, South Place, E.C., illustrated on pages 427 to 429 : Proprietors, The Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway Company; architects, Messrs. Joseph ; general contractors, Messrs. Trollope and Colls, Ltd., who were also responsible for the fireproof construction and stonework. Sub-contractors : Limmer Asphalte Co., asphalt; Powers, Deane, Ransome & Co., structural steel; Young, Austin and Young, central heating; Rashleigh Phipps, electric wiring; Shanks & Co., sanitary fittings; Crittall & Co., casements; Carron Iron Co., iron staircases; Blunt and Wray, metalwork; Ripper & Co., joinery; Fenning & Co., Ltd., marble; Carter & Co., tiling; Waygood-Otis, Ltd., lifts.

NEW INVENTIONS

[The following particulars of new inventions are specially compiled for THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office. All inquiries concerning inventions, patents, and specifications should be addressed to the Editor, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. For copies of the full specifications here enumerated readers should apply to the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.2. The price is 1s. each.]

LATEST PATENT APPLICATIONS

6025. Britton, A. B. Cement guns. February 23.

5852. Davis, A. H. Window sashes, &c. February 22.

5827. Franks, T., and Hope Works, Ltd. Door furniture. February 22.

5674. Hughes, H. Wilson, and Langworthy, C. F. Manufacture of composite flooring, &c. February 20.

5503. McEachran, D. Reinforced concrete construction. February 19.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED

306210. Stewart, P. M., and Ratcliffe, G. H. C. Manufacture of bricks or building-blocks.

306226. Cocking, W. C. Shoring, strutting, and similar appliances.

306237. Fullarton, H. N. Devices for use in walls of buildings and the like for the passage of articles in one and one direction only.

ABSTRACT PUBLISHED

303436. Awbrey, S. C., Kansas City, U.S.A. Securing wooden joists to concrete floors.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

Plans passed by the ILFORD Corporation: Alterations and additions, 770 Green Lane, for Mr. T. D. Lloyd; eight houses, Tomswood Road, for Mr. E. Meredith; six houses and garages, Highcliffe Gardens, for Mr. F. Stimpson; twelve houses, Ley Street, for Messrs. Haines and Warwick; seventeen garages and houses, Collinwood Gardens, for Mr. A. Smith; five garages, Victoria Road, Barkingside, for Mr. O. Seymour; two houses, Gyllyngdune Gardens, for Messrs. J. W. Moore and Son, Ltd.; two houses, Parkway, for Messrs. J. W. Moore and Son, Ltd.; seven houses, Pembroke Road, for Mr. T. Anders; five houses and garages, Cambridge Road, for Mr. C. Fryatt; fourteen garages, Grasmere Gardens, for Mr. T. Anders; three shops, Ilford Lane, for Mr. J. Aylott; garage and workshop, High Road, for Messrs. Keipers, Ltd.; isolation block, Girls' Village Homes, Barkingside, for Messrs. Wratten and Godfrey; shop, Chaucer Gardens, for Mr. T. Anders; sports pavilion, Wards Road West, for Messrs. Haines and Warwick, Ltd., on behalf of Eastern Counties Dairy Farmers, Ltd.; 113 houses, Otley Drive, Headley Drive, and Felstead Gardens, for Mr. J. Aldridge, on behalf of the Suburban Developments (London), Ltd.; alterations, 17 The Drive, for Mr. E. G. Wilks; four houses, Hamilton Avenue, for Ullyetts Estates Co.; eighteen houses and garages, Charter Avenue, for Mr. J. W. Lohden; six houses, Caremon Gardens, for Mr. C. W. Ward; additions to factory, Ley Street, for Messrs. Lowe Ashton, Ltd.; additions, St. Paul's Church, Goodmayes, for Messrs. Goddard and Sons; five houses, Highcliffe Gardens, for Mr. F. Stimpson; thirteen garages, Perth Road, for Mr. A. W. Corby; three houses, Cranbrook Road, for Mr. J. Aldridge; two shops and dwellings, Tomswood Hill, for Mr. W. Edmund.

*

The NUNEATON Town Council has approved proposals outlined in plans for the erection of 158 houses on the Attleborough No. 2 housing estate, twenty-eight to be parlour type and 130 non-parlour type. The layout plan for the erection of sixty-six houses on the Stockingford Church Road estate has also been approved.

*

The BIGGLESWADE Rural District Council has formulated a new housing scheme for nine towns and villages in their district. They have also applied to the Ministry of Health for sanction to borrow the sum of £48,000 for the acquisition of land and for the erection of houses on these sites.

*

The CHELTENHAM Corporation is acquiring a site in Pilley Lane for a housing scheme.

*

The Essex C.C. is to erect a laundry at the BRENTWOOD Asylum at a cost of £23,500.

The old Town Hall, WIMBLEDON, is to be demolished and a new building erected on the site.

*

The BOURNE Urban District Council has decided to build thirty-two more houses, and eight of these are to be of superior parlour type.

*

At a meeting of GLASGOW Dean of Guild Court the Glasgow Corporation Housing Department were given sanction to erect dwellings at Altyre Street, and at Saracen Street, Possilpark. In the former there will be eighteen houses of four apartments and 120 houses of three apartments, while in the Saracen Street scheme there will be 102 houses of two apartments and 102 of three apartments.

*

At a meeting of the DUDLEY Corporation Housing Committee, the borough engineer reported that owing to the alteration in the site of the proposed infectious diseases hospital it has been necessary to amend the layout plans for the Priory estate. The number of houses has been increased from 514 to 564, and the committee recommended the approval of the amended scheme.

*

Plans passed by the CHELTENHAM Corporation: House, Alma Road, for Mr. C. J. Smith; house, Old Bath Road, for Mr. P. T. Elgey; additions, Sports Ground, Whaddon Road, for the Original Brewery Co.; four houses, Pilford Road, for Messrs. Ford Greville; house, Moorend Park Road, for Mr. C. H. Reason; two houses, Pilford Avenue, for Messrs. Bendall and Sons; shop and warehouse, Libertus Road, for Gloucester Co-operative Society; sixty-six houses, St. Paul's Road and Folly Lane, for the Corporation.

*

Plans passed by the CHESTERFIELD Corporation: House, Thompson Street, Whittington Moor, for Mr. Edwin Rose; house, Brookside Bar, for Mr. F. Wilkins; alterations to premises, Burlington Street, for Messrs. Greville and Stuart; rebuilding warehouse, Falcon Yard, for Messrs. Britt and Son; house, Walton Road, for Messrs. Dolphin Bros.; house, Ashgate Road, for Mr. W. A. Derbyshire; two houses, Heathfield Avenue, for Mr. Arthur Heath; two houses, Boythorpe Road, for Mr. Albert Clarke; two houses, Tapton View Road, for Mr. A. Needham.

*

Plans passed by the GRAVESEND Corporation: House, Prospect Grove, for Mr. H. Gooding; rebuilding, 55 Arthur Street, for Messrs. Robert Hopkins and Sons; additions, 1 Cross Lane East, for Messrs. J. R. Offer and Sons, Ltd.; three shops, Darnley Road, for Mr. E. W. Filkins; four houses, Ridgeway Avenue, and two houses, New House Lane, for Mr. G. E. Clay.

The Essex Education Committee has obtained a site of 4 acres of land in Havering Road, ROMFORD, for the erection of an elementary school.

*

The ILFORD Corporation Electricity Committee has had under consideration the question of the erection of new offices and central show- and store-rooms, and suggests a site at the junction of High Road and Clark Road.

*

Plans passed by the NORTHAMPTON Corporation: Nine houses, Ardington Road, for the Northampton Co-operative Society, Ltd.; two houses, Kettering Road, for Mr. C. H. Rainbow; four houses, London Road, for Mr. A. C. Whiting; twenty houses, Murray Avenue, for Messrs. Chowns, Ltd.; twenty-six houses, Highfield Road and The Drive, for Messrs. Sale & Co.; two houses, Christchurch Road, for Messrs. Stafford and Agutter; nine houses, Ardington Road, for the Northampton Co-operative Society, Ltd.; shop, Abington Avenue, for Mr. E. W. Izzard; alterations and additions, "Rifleman's Arms," Bailiff Street, for Messrs. T. Manning & Co., Ltd.; twelve garages, off Wellington Street, for Messrs. E. Archer and Sons, Ltd.; three houses, Wellingborough Road, for Messrs. E. H. Tibbs & Co., Ltd.; extensions to warehouse, Adnitt Road, for Messrs. J. Sears & Co. (True Form Boot Co.), Ltd.; four houses, The Drive, for Messrs. Walker and Perrett; additions, 188 Kettering Road, for Messrs. W. J. Adkins & Co.; additions, The Moat Tavern, St. Mary's Street, for Messrs. P. Phipps & Co.

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The HULL Corporation has obtained sanction to borrow £15,945 for alterations and additions to the central public library.

*

The ILFORD Corporation is to consider the provision of a library for the Beehive district.

*

Plans passed by the EAST HAM Corporation: Alterations, Empire Cinema, Barking Road, for Mr. G. Coles, F.R.I.B.A.; workshop, Katherine Street, for Mr. A. Gibson; nineteen houses, Lonsdale Avenue, for Messrs. Herapath Bros.; alterations, 429 Barking Road, for Mr. H. Lassman; three shops and stores, Green Street, Upton Park, for Mr. H. Candish; alterations, 736 Romford Road, for Messrs. H. M. James and Son; two houses, Third Avenue, for Mr. J. W. Cooper; fourteen houses, Bonny Downs Road, for Mr. A. Tyler; 234 houses, Roman Road estate, for Messrs. J. Stokes and Son; fifty-one houses, Charlemont Road, for Mr. E. Ling Cooper; twenty-nine houses, High Street South and White Horse Road, for Mr. J. H. Lohden; six shops and houses, High Street South, for Mr. J. H. Lohden,

The CHESTERFIELD Education Committee has approved the preliminary plans for the reconstruction of the present St. Mary's Roman Catholic school, and the preliminary plans for the proposed new school.

*

Plans passed by the ILKESTON Corporation: Six bungalows, off Manor Road, for Messrs. Briggs & Co.; house, Heanor Road, for Mr. G. Baker; alterations, Bull's Head Hotel, Little Hallam, for Messrs. Hansoms, Ltd.; house, Duke Street, for Mr. R. H. Shelton; factory, Bath Street, for Messrs. Henry Carrier and Son, Ltd.; two houses, Doris Road, for Mr. Thos. Reeve; club premises, Green Lane, for Mr. A. Adams; house, Longfield Lane, for Mr. K. Jackson.

*

The HULL Education Committee is to erect an elementary school for 800 children on the Maybury Road site, and has also prepared preliminary plans for a school for 1,280 children on the Westcott Street site.

*

Plans passed by the BIRKENHEAD Corporation: Three shops, Mount Road; alterations, the Myrtle Inn, Cleveland Street; alterations and additions, Co-operative Society's premises, Catherine Street; extension, Presbyterian Church, Beresford Road; two houses, Seven Acres Lane, Thingwall; four houses, Holmwood Avenue, Thingwall; eight houses, Temple Road; twenty-four houses, Woodchurch Lane; extension to warehouse, Price Street; extension to convent, Highfield Road; layout of street, Woodchurch Lane.

*

Plans passed by the EASTBOURNE Corporation: House, Willingdon Road, for Mr. A. E. Hill; alterations, Eastbourne College, Blackwater Road, for Messrs. Tatchell and Wilson, architects; four houses, Dillingburgh Road, for Mr. A. J. Fellowes, architect; six houses, Milton Road, for Mr. A. Ford, architect; factory, Moy Avenue, for Mr. J. Bowley, architect; commercial garage, Ceylon Place, for Mr. J. Bowley, architect; alterations, The Grange, St. Annes Road, for Messrs. Murray, Delves and Murray, architects; ten houses, Crunden Road, for Mr. W. R. Hambly, architect; two houses, King's Drive, for Mr. S. G. Scales, architect; alterations, Imperial Hotel, Devonshire Place, for Messrs. G. Bainbridge and Sons; alterations and additions, 42-4 Terminus Road, for Messrs. Bobby & Co., Ltd.; six houses, Longland Road, for Mr. A. Ford, architect; six houses, Victoria Drive, for Mr. A. Ford, architect; two blocks of flats, Dillingburgh Road, for Mr. A. J. Fellowes, architect; additions, shop premises, South Street and Gildridge Street, for Mr. J. W. Woolnough, architect.

*

The BIRKENHEAD Corporation Estates Committee has approved the layout scheme submitted by the borough surveyor for the erection of houses on the Orred estate, and has authorized him to prepare the necessary plans and estimates.

Sanction to grant the subsidy for the erection of an additional 500 houses has been obtained by the SHEFFIELD Corporation.

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The SMETHWICK Corporation has passed plans for the erection of the proposed new market by Lloyds Estates and Markets, Ltd., at Windmill Lane.

*

Plans passed by the SHEFFIELD Corporation: Six houses, Strelley Avenue, for Mr. James Marsh; four houses, Abbey Lane, for Mr. W. C. Mander; six houses, Retford Road, for Messrs. W. and E. Sadler, Ltd.; two bungalows, Ketton Avenue and Essendine Crescent, for Mr. F. T. Walker; two houses, Reservoir Road, for Mr. A. Ellis; six houses, Norfolk Road, for Mr. J. C. Mason; thirty houses, Longley estate, for the Corporation Estates Committee; two houses, Strelley Avenue, for Mr. J. T. Redmile; two houses, Airedale Road, for Mr. L. Reed; six houses, High Storrs Road, for Mr. Riley Watson; six houses, Worrall Road, for Mr. W. J. Patchett; four houses, Barnsley Road, for Mr. A. Oxpring; two houses, Arundel Road, for Messrs. D. Hurrell and Sons; two houses, Ben Lane, for Mr. Frederick Lamb; two houses, Donnington Road, for Mr. J. C. Mason; two houses, Pingle Avenue, for Mr. Ernest Sivil; nineteen houses, Gisborne and Tullibardine Roads, and six houses, Greystones Grange Road, for Messrs. W. Malthouse, Ltd.

*

Plans passed by the LEEDS Corporation: Eight houses, Upland Crescent, Harehills, for Messrs. Bailey Bros.; six houses, Ring Road, Dewsbury Road, for Amy Clegg; four houses, Roman Grove, Roundhay, for Messrs. Tom Grantham, Sam Webster, and Cyril Grantham; two houses, Tinshill Road, Cookridge, for Mr. J. R. Moody; two houses, Kellett Lane, Lower Wortley, for Mr. Arthur Kellett; four houses, Cardinal Mount, Beeston, for Kellet Hainsworth; four houses, Pinfold Lane, Halton, for Mr. George Fenwick; fifteen houses, Wensley Green, Chapel Allerton, for Mr. J. W. Haigh; eight houses, Roman Avenue, Roundhay, for Messrs. Norman and Reginald Webster; four houses, Butt Lane, Farnley, for Mr. Eli Marwood; eight houses, Bramstan Gardens and Avenue, Leeds and Bradford Road, Bramley, for Mr. Frank Rawnsley; six houses, Bunroyd Lawn, Moortown, for Messrs. Purdy and Son; two houses, The Oval, Killingbeck, for Messrs. Purdy and Son; two houses, Stainbeck Lane, Chapel Allerton, for Mr. E. S. Rodgers.

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Amended plans for the erection of a cinema in Bearwood Road have been passed by the SMETHWICK Corporation.

*

The Metropolitan Asylums Board is to provide additional staff accommodation at the Grove Hospital, LONDON, at an estimated cost of £21,635.

The DUDLEY Corporation Health Committee recommends a site in the vicinity of the new Birmingham—Wolverhampton Road on the Priory estate for the erection of an isolation hospital.

*

Plans passed by the BOLTON Corporation: Cement store, Belmont Road, for the Corporation Water Committee; hoist-tower, Eagley Works, for Messrs. J. Chadwick and Brother, Ltd.; extension, "Wilton Arms," Belmont Road, for Mr. John Hamer; loading-shed, Mortfield Bleach Works, for Messrs. T. Cross & Co., Ltd.; alterations, premises, Deansgate and Mealhouse Lane, for Messrs. G. A. Dunn & Co., Ltd.; extensions, Lincoln Mills, for Messrs. Robert Entwistle & Co., Ltd.; four houses, Old Kiln Lane, for Mr. A. S. Woods; six houses, Chilham Street, for Mr. John S. Hughes; fourteen houses, Crompton Way, for Messrs. Leigh Bros., Ltd.; sixteen houses, Henrietta Street, for Mr. F. H. Cartwright; nine houses, Calder Road, for Messrs. Bleakley and Wesley; eight houses, Rydal Road, for Mr. A. S. Woods; extensions, Fairclough Street, for Messrs. J. Dickinson & Co. (Bolton), Ltd.; works extensions off Bury Road, for Ainsworth Mercerising Co., Ltd.; twenty-three houses, Doffcocker estate for Messrs. J. England and Son; ten houses, Beachfield Road, for Messrs. Yates and Partington; two houses, Lever Edge Lane, for Mr. T. P. Smith.

*

The GLASGOW Corporation Housing Committee has approved plans of the housing director for the erection of 900 houses on the Carnwadric estate, Pollokshaws.

*

At the annual meeting of Harrods, Ltd., of which Messrs. Kendal, Milne & Co. form a part, it was announced that the directors had decided to build a new store in MANCHESTER on the site now partly occupied in Deansgate by the furnishing sections of the business. The complete site which has been acquired comprises about 35,000 sq. ft. The cost of the building is estimated at more than £500,000. Plans are being prepared, and it is hoped that building operations will be commenced next year.

*

The city architect of HULL reports that it will be possible to arrange for the erection of 154 houses on the land at Rustenberg Street.

*

The MANCHESTER Corporation has selected a site on the Wilbraham Road estate for the erection of a branch library.

*

Plans passed by the HULL Corporation: Two houses, Beverley Road, for Mr. F. Nicholson; twenty-five houses, Goddard Avenue, for Mr. W. H. Beal; six houses, Hull Road, for Mr. J. B. Robinson.

*

The trustees of St. Ethelbert's, BOLTON, are to erect a new Roman Catholic school.

RATES OF WAGES

The initial letter opposite each entry indicates the grade under the Ministry of Labour schedule. The district is that to which the borough is assigned in the same schedule. Column I gives the rates for craftsmen; Column II for labourers; the rate for craftsmen working at trades in which a separate rate maintains is given in a footnote. The table is a selection only. Particulars for lesser localities not included may be obtained upon application in writing.

			I	II
			s. d.	s. d.
A_1	**ABERDARE**	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_1	Abergavenny	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B	Abingdon ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Accrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Addlestone	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Adlington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Airdrie ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
C	Aldeburgh	E. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Altrincham	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Appleby ..	N.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Atherstone	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Aylesbury ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B_2	**BANBURY** ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bangor ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Barnard Castle	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barnsley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Barnstaple	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Barrow ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barry ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Basingstoke	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bath ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Batley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Bedford ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Berwick-on-Tweed	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Bewdley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	Bicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Birkenhead	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A	Birmingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bishop Auckland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackburn	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackpool	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blyth ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Bognor ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Bolton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Boston ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Bournemouth	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Bovey Tracey	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Bradford ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Brentwood	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Bridgend ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Bridgwater	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_1	Bridlington	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Brighouse ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Brighton ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Bristol ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Brixham ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Bromsgrove	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
C	Bromyard ..	Mid. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Burnley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burslem ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burton-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bury ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Buxton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	**CAMBRIDGE**	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Canterbury	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Cardiff ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Carlisle ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Carmarthen	S. Wales & M.	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Carnarvon	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Carnforth ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Castleford	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Chatham ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Chelmsford	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Cheltenham	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Chester ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Chesterfield	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Chichester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Chorley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Cirencester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Clitheroe ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Clydebank	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Coalville ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Colchester ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Colne ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Colwyn Bay	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Consett ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Conway ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Coventry ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Crewe ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_3	Cumberland	.....	1 6	1 1½
A	**DARLINGTON**	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Darwen ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Deal ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_3	Denbigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Derby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Dewsbury	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Didcot ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Doncaster	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Dorchester	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_3	Driffield ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A_3	Droitwich	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Dudley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Dundee ..	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Durham ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	**EAST-BOURNE**	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Ebbw Vale	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Edinburgh	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	E. Glamorganshire & Monmouthshire	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Exeter ..	S.W. Counties	*1 6½	1 2
B_2	Exmouth ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	**FELIXSTOWE**	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Filey ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A	Fleetwood ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Folkestone	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Frodsham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Frome ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	**GATESHEAD**	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Gillingham	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Gloucester	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Goole ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Gosport ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Grantham	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Gravesend	S. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Greenock ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Grimsby ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Guildford ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	**HALIFAX**	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hanley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Harrogate	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hartlepools	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Harwich ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Hastings ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Hatfield ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Hereford ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Hertford ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Heysham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Howden ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Huddersfield	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hull ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	**ILKLEY** ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Immingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Ipswich ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Isle of Wight	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	**JARROW** ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	**KEIGHLEY**	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Kendal ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Keswick ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Kettering ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	King's Lynn	E. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	**LANCASTER**	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Leamington	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Leeds ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leek ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Lewes ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_3	Lichfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lincoln ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Liverpool ..	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A_2	Llandudno	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Llanelly ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	London (12 miles radius)		1 9	1 4
	Do. (12-15 miles radius)		1 8½	1 3½
A	Long Eaton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Loughborough	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Luton ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Lytham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	**MACCLESFIELD**	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Maidstone	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_3	Malvern ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Manchester	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Mansfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Margate ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Matlock ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Merthyr ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Middlesbrough	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Middlewich	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Minehead ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Monmouth	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	S. and E. Glamorganshire			
	Morecambe	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	**NANTWICH**	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Neath ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nelson ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newcastle ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newport ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Normanton	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Northampton	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	North Staffs.	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	North Shields	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Norwich ..	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Nottingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nuneaton ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	**OAKHAM** ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Oldham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Oswestry ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Oxford ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	**PAISLEY** ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Pembroke	S. Wales & M.	1 4	1 0
A	Perth ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Peterborough	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Plymouth	S.W. Counties	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Pontefract	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Pontypridd	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_3	Portsmouth	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Preston ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	**QUEENSFERRY**	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	**READING**	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Reigate ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_3	Retford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Rhondda Valley	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Ripon ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A	Rochdale ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Rochester ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Ruabon ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Rugby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_3	Rugeley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Runcorn ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	**ST. ALBANS**	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	St. Helens ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Salisbury ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_1	Scarborough	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Scunthorpe	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Sheffield ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Shipley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Shrewsbury	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Skipton ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_3	Slough ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Solihull ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_3	South'pton	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Southend-on-Sea	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Southport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	S. Shields ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Stafford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Stockport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stockton-on-Tees	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stoke-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Stroud ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Sunderland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swadlincote	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swansea ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B	Swindon ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	**TAMWORTH**	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Taunton ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Teeside Dist.	N.E. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Teignmouth	S.W. Coast	1 5½	1 1½
A	Todmorden	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Torquay ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
C	Truro ..	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
B_1	Tunbridge Wells	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Tunstall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Tyne District	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	**WAKEFIELD**	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Walsall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Warrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Warwick ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_3	Wellingborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Weston-s-Mare	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_3	Whitby ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Widnes ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Wigan ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Winchester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_3	Windsor ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Wolverhampton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Worcester	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_3	Worksop ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Wrexham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Wycombe	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	**YARMOUTH**	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Yeovil ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	York ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2

* In these areas the rates of wages for certain trades (usually painters and plasterers) vary slightly from those given.

The rates for each trade in any given area will be sent on request.

PRICES CURRENT

The wages are the Union rates current in London at the time of publication. The prices are for good quality material, and are intended to cover delivery at works, wharf, station, or yard as customary, but will vary according to quality and quantity. The measured prices are based upon the foregoing, and include usual builders' profits. Though every care has been taken in its compilation it is impossible to guarantee the accuracy of the list, and readers are advised to have the figures confirmed by trade inquiry.

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

EXCAVATOR, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* NAVVY, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* TIMBERMAN, 1*s.* 5½*d. per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour;* WATCHMAN, 7*s.* 6*d. per shift.*

Broken brick or stone, 2 in., per yd.	£0	11	6	*Trailer*	£0	15	0
Thames ballast, per yd.	0	10	0	*Steam roller*	4	5	0
Pit gravel, per yd.	0	15	0	*Water cart*	1	5	0
Pit sand, per yd.	0	12	6				
Washed sand, per yd.	0	15	0				

Screened ballast or gravel, add 10 per cent. per yd.
Clinker, breeze, etc., prices according to locality.

Portland cement, per ton	£2	8	0
Lias lime, per ton	2	0	0

Sacks charged extra at 1*s.* 9*d. each and credited when returned at* 1*s.* 6*d.*

Transport hire per day:

Cart and horse	£1	3	0	*Trailer*	£0	15	0
3-ton motor lorry	3	15	0	*Steam roller*	4	5	0
Steam lorry, 5-ton	4	0	0	*Water cart*	1	5	0

EXCAVATING and throwing out in ordinary earth not exceeding 6 ft. deep, basis price, per yd. cube . 0 3 0
Exceeding 6 ft., but under 12 ft., add 30 per cent.
In stiff clay, add 30 per cent.
In underpinning, add 100 per cent.
In rock, including blasting, add 225 per cent.
If basketed out, add 80 per cent. to 150 per cent.
Headings, including timbering, add 400 per cent.

RETURN, fill, and ram, ordinary earth, per yd.	£0	1	6
SPREAD and level, including wheeling, per yd.	0	1	6
FILLING into carts and carting away to a shoot or deposit, per yd. cube	0	10	6
TRIMMING earth to slopes, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
HACKING up old grano. or similar paving, per yd. sup.	0	1	3
PLANKING to excavations, per ft. sup.	0	0	5
DO. over 10 ft. deep, add for each 5 ft. in depth, 30 per cent.			
IF left in, add to above prices, per ft. cube	0	2	0
HARDCORE, 2 in. ring, filled and rammed, 4 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	2	1
DO. 6 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	2	10
PUDDLING, per yd. cube	1	10	0
CEMENT CONCRETE, 4-2-1, per yd. cube	2	3	0
DO. 6-2-1, per yd. cube	1	18	0
DO. in upper floors, add 15 per cent.			
DO. in reinforced-concrete work, add 20 per cent.			
DO. in underpinning, add 60 per cent.			
LIAS-LIME CONCRETE, per yd. cube	£1	16	0
BREEZE CONCRETE, per yd. cube	1	7	0
DO. in lintels, etc., per ft. cube	0	1	6
CEMENT concrete 4-2-1 in lintels packed around reinforcement, per ft. cube	0	3	9
FINE concrete benching to bottom of manholes, per ft. cube	0	3	0
FINISHING surface of concrete spade face, per yd. sup.	0	0	9

DRAINER

LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* TIMBERMAN, 1*s.* 5½*d. per hour;* BRICKLAYER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* PLUMBER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* WATCHMAN, 7*s.* 6*d. per shift.*

Stoneware pipes, tested quality, 4 in. per ft.	£0	0	10
DO. 6 *in., per ft.*	0	1	3
DO. 9 *in., per ft.*	0	2	3
Cast-iron pipes, coated, 9 ft. lengths, 4 in., per yd.	0	5	6
DO. 6 *in., per yd.*	0	8	0
Portland cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.			
Leadwool, per cwt.	£2	0	0
Gaskin, per lb.	0	0	4½

STONEWARE DRAINS, jointed in cement, tested pipes, 4 in., per ft.	0	4	3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0	5	0
DO. 9 in., per ft.	0	7	9
CAST-IRON DRAINS, jointed in lead, 4 in., per ft.	0	8	3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0	10	3

Note.—These prices include digging concrete bed and filling for normal depths, and are average prices.
Fittings in Stoneware and Iron according to type. *See* Trade Lists.

BRICKLAYER

BRICKLAYER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour.*

London stocks, per M.	£4	5	0
Flettons, per M.	2	15	0
White facing bricks, per M.	5	0	0
Multi-coloured facings, per M.	7	7	9
Best red facings, per M.	7	7	9
Rubbers, 9¼ in., per M.	12	0	6
Staffordshire blue, per M.	9	5	0
Firebricks, 2½ in., per M.	9	0	0
Glazed salt, white, and ivory stretchers, per M.	21	10	0
DO. *headers, per M.*	20	10	0
Colours, extra, per M.	5	10	0
Seconds, less, per M.	1	0	0
Cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.			

Lime, grey stone, per ton	£2	11	6
Mixed lime mortar, per yd.	1	6	0
Dampcourse, in rolls of 4½ in., per roll	0	2	6
DO. 9 *in. per roll*	0	4	9
DO. 14 *in. per roll*	0	7	6
DO. 18 *in. per roll*	0	9	6
BRICKWORK in stone lime mortar, Flettons or equal, per rod	32	0	0
DO. in cement do., per rod	34	10	0

DO. in stocks, add 25 per cent. per rod.
DO. in blues, add 100 per cent. per rod.
DO. circular on plan, add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in backing to masonry, add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in raising on old walls, etc., add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in underpinning, add 20 per cent. per rod.

HALF-BRICK walls in stocks in cement mortar (1-3), per ft. sup	£0	1	0
BEDDING plates in cement mortar, per ft. run	0	0	3
BEDDING window or door frames, per ft. run	0	0	3
LEAVING chases 2½ in. deep for edges of concrete floors not exceeding 6 in. thick, per ft. run	0	0	2
CUTTING do. in old walls in cement, per ft. run	0	0	4
CUTTING, toothing and bonding new work to old (labour and materials), per ft. sup.	0	0	7
TERRA-COTTA flue pipes 9 in. diameter, jointed in fireclay, including all cuttings, per ft. run	0	3	6
DO. 14 ft. by 9 in. do., per ft. run	0	6	0
FLAUNCHING chimney pots, each	0	2	0
CUTTING and pinning ends of timbers, etc., in cement	0	1	0
FACINGS fair, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	3
DO. picked stocks, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	7
DO. red rubbers gauged and set in putty, per ft. sup. extra	0	4	9
DO. in salt white or ivory glazed, per ft. sup. extra	0	5	6
TUCK pointing, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	10
WEATHER pointing, do. do.	0	0	3
TILE creasing with cement fillet each side per ft. run	0	0	6
GRANOLITHIC PAVING, 1 in., per yd. sup.	0	5	0
DO. 1½ in., per yd. sup.	0	6	0
DO. 2 in. per yd. sup.	0	7	0
If coloured with red oxide, per yd. sup.	0	1	0
If finished with carborundum, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
If in small quantities in finishing to steps, etc., per ft. sup.	0	1	4
Jointing new grano. paving to old, per ft. run	0	0	4
Extra for dishing grano. or cement paving around gullies, each	0	1	6
BITUMINOUS DAMP COURSE, ex rolls, per ft. sup.	0	0	7
ASPHALT (MASTIC) DAMP COURSE, ½ in., per yd. sup	0	8	0
DO. vertical, per yd. sup.	0	11	0
SLATE DAMP COURSE, per ft. sup.	0	0	10
ASPHALT ROOFING (MASTIC) in two thicknesses, ¾ in., per yd.	0	8	6
DO. SKIRTING, 6 in.	0	0	11
BREEZE PARTITION BLOCKS, set in cement, 1½ in. per yd. sup	0	5	3
DO. DO. 3 in.	0	6	6
BREEZE fixing bricks, extra for each	0	0	3

MASON

MASON, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* DO. *fixer,* 1*s.* 10*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d.* per hour; SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour.*

Portland Stone:			
Whitbed, per ft. cube	£0	4	6
Basebed, per ft. cube	0	4	9
Bath stone, per ft. cube	0	3	0
Usual trade extras for large blocks.			
York paving, av. 2½ in., per yd. super.	0	11	0
York templates sawn, per ft. cube	0	7	6
Slate shelves, rubbed, 1 in., per ft. sup.	0	2	6
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.			

HOISTING and setting stone, per ft. cube	£0	2	2
DO. for every 10 ft. above 30 ft. add 15 per cent.			
PLAIN face Portland basis, per ft. sup.	£0	2	8
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	0
SUNK FACE, per ft. sup.	0	3	9
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	10
JOINTS, arch, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. sunk, per ft. sup.	0	2	7
DO. DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
CIRCULAR-CIRCULAR work, per ft. sup.	1	2	0
PLAIN MOULDING, straight, per inch of girth, per ft. run	0	1	1
DO. circular, do., per ft. run	0	1	4
HALF SAWING, per ft. sup.	0	1	0

Add to the foregoing prices, if in York stone, 35 per cent.
DO. Mansfield, 12½ per cent.
Deduct for Bath, 33⅓ per cent.
DO. for Chilmark, 5 per cent.

SETTING 1 in. slate shelving in cement, per ft. sup.	£0	0	6
RUBBED round nosing to do., per ft. lin.	£0	0	6
YORK STEPS, rubbed T. & R., ft. cub. fixed	1	7	6
YORK SILLS, W. & T., ft. cub. fixed	1	10	0
ARTIFICIAL stone paving, 2 in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO. 2½ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	1	3

SLATER AND TILER

SLATER, 1*s.* 9*d per hour;* TILER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*
N.B.—Tiling is often executed as piecework.

Slates, 1st quality, per 1,200:			
Portmadoc Ladies	£13	0	6
Countess	25	0	0
Duchess	32	0	0

Old Delabole	*Med. Grey.*	*Med. Green*
24 in. × 12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0
20 in. × 10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6
16 in. × 10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9
14 in. × 8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3

Green Randoms, per ton	8	3	9
Grey-green do., per ton	7	3	9
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long, per ton	5	13	9

In 4-ton truck loads, delivered Nine Elms station.

Clips, lead per lb.	£0	0	6
Clips, copper, per lb.	0	2	0
Nails, compo, per cwt.	1	6	0
Nails, copper, per lb.	0	2	2
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above			
Hand-made tiles, per M	£5	18	0
Machine-made tiles, per M.	5	8	0
Westmorland slates, large, per ton	9	0	0
DO. *Peggies, per ton*	7	5	0

SLATING, 3 in. lap, compo nails, Portmadoc or equal:

Ladies, per square	£4	0	0
Countess, per square	4	5	0
Duchess, per square	4	10	0
WESTMORLAND, in diminishing courses, per square	6	5	0
CORNISH DO., per square	6	3	0
Add, if vertical, per square approx.	0	13	0
Add, if with copper nails, per square approx.	0	2	6
Double course at eaves, per ft. approx.	0	1	0

SLATING with Old Delabole slates to a 3 in. lap with copper nails, at per square.

	Med. Grey.	Med. Green
24 in. × 12 in.	£5 0 0	£5 2 0
20 in. × 10 in.	5 5 0	5 10 0
16 in. × 10 in.	4 15 0	5 1 0
14 in. × 8 in.	4 10 0	4 15 0

Green randoms	6	7	0
Grey-green do.	5	9	0
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long	4	13	6
TILING, 4 in. gauge, every 4th course nailed, in hand-made tiles, average per square	4	0	0
DO., machine-made do., per square	3	10	0
Vertical Tiling, including pointing, add per square.	18*s.*	0*d.*	
FIXING lead soakers, per dozen	£0	0	10
STRIPPING old slates and stacking for re-use, and clearing away surplus and rubbish, per square	0	10	0
LABOUR only in laying slates, but including nails, per square	1	0	0

See "Sundries for Asbestos Tiling."

CARPENTER AND JOINER

CARPENTER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* JOINER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Timber, average prices at Docks, London Standard, Scandinavian, etc. (equal to 2nds):			
7 × 3, per std.	£23	0	0
11 × 4, per std.	30	0	0
Memel or Equal. Slightly less than foregoing.			
Flooring, P.E., 1 in., per sq.	£1	5	0
DO. *T. and G., 1 in., per sq.*	1	5	0
Planed boards, 1 in. × 11 in., per std.	30	0	0
Wainscot oak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	4
Mahogany, Honduras, per ft. sup. of 1in.	0	1	4
DO. *Cuba, per ft. sup. of 1 in.*	0	2	6
DO., *African, per ft. sup.*	0	1	3
Teak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	3
DO., *ft. cube*	0	14	0

FIR fixed in wall plates, lintels, sleepers, etc., per ft. cube	0	5	0
DO. framed in floors, roofs, etc., per ft. cube	0	6	0
DO. framed in trusses, etc., including ironwork, per ft. cube	0	8	6
PITCH PINE, add 33⅓ per cent.			
FIXING only boarding in floors, roofs, etc., per sq.	0	13	6
SARKING FELT laid, 1-ply, per yd.	0	1	6
DO. 3-ply per yd.	0	1	9
CENTERING for concrete, etc., including horsing and striking, per sq.	2	10	0
TURNING pieces to flat or segmental soffits, 4½ in. wide, per ft. run	0	0	4½
DO. 9 in. wide and over per ft. sup.	0	1	2

continued overleaf

CARPENTER AND JOINER: *continued.*

SHUTTERING to face of concrete, per square	£1	10	0
DO. in narrow widths to beams, etc., per ft. sup.	0	0	6
USE and waste of timbers, allow 25 per cent. of above prices.			
SLATE BATTENING, per sq.	£0	12	6
DEAL boarding to flats, 1 in. thick and firrings to falls, per square	2	10	0
STOUT feather-edged tilting fillet to eaves, per ft. run	0	0	6
FEATHER-edged springer to trimmer arches, per ft. run	0	0	4
STOUT herringbone strutting (joists measured in), per ft. run	0	0	6
SOUND boarding, ⅞ in. thick and fillets nailed to sides of joists (joists measured over), per square	2	0	0
RUBEROID or similar quality roofing, one ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., two-ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	6
DO., three-ply, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
TONGUED and grooved flooring, 1¼ in. thick, laid complete with splayed headings, per square	2	5	0
DEAL skirting torus, moulded 1¼ in. thick, including grounds and backings, per ft. sup.	0	1	0
TONGUED and mitred angles to do.	0	0	6
WOOD block flooring standard blocks laid herringbone in mastic:			
Deal 1 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	10	0
DO. 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	12	6
Maple 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	15	0
DEAL moulded sashes, 1¾ in. with moulded bars in small squares, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. 2 in. do., per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DEAL cased frames, oak sills and 2 in. moulded sashes, brass-faced pulleys and iron weights, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
MOULDED horns, extra each	0	0	3
DOORS, 4-panel square both sides, 1¼ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. moulded both sides per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. 2 in. thick, square both sides, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0	3	0
DO. in 3 panels, moulded both sides, upper panel with diminished stiles with moulded bars for glass, per ft. sup.	0	3	6
If in oak, mahogany or teak, multiply 3 times.			
DEAL frames, 4 in. × 3 in., rebated and beaded, per ft. cube	£0	15	0
Add for extra labours, per ft. run	0	0	1
STAIRCASE work:			
DEAL treads 1¼ in. and risers 1 in., tongued and grooved including fir carriages, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DEAL wall strings, 1¼ in. thick, moulded, per ft. run	0	2	6
If ramped, per ft. run	0	5	0
SHORT ramps, extra each	0	7	6
ENDS of treads and risers housed to strings, each	0	1	0
2 in. deal mopstick handrail fixed to brackets, per ft. run	0	1	6
4½ in. × 3 in. oak fully moulded handrail, per ft. run	0	5	6
1¼ in. square deal bar balusters, framed in, per ft. run	0	0	6
FITTINGS:			
SHELVES and bearers, 1 in., cross-tongued, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
1¼ in. beaded cupboard fronts, moulded and square, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
TEAK grooved draining boards, 1¼ in. thick and bedding per ft. sup.	0	4	6
IRONMONGERY:			
Fixing only (including providing screws):			
TO DEAL—			
Hinges to sashes, per pair	0	1	2
Do. to doors, per pair	0	1	7
Barrel bolts, 9 in., iron, each	0	1	0
Sash fasteners, each	0	1	0
Rim locks, each	0	1	9
Mortice locks, each	0	4	0

SMITH

SMITH, *weekly rate equals* 1s. 9½d. *per hour;* MATE, *do.* 1s. 4d. *per hour;* ERECTOR, 1s. 9½d. *per hour;* FITTER, 1s. 9½d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour.*

Mild Steel in British standard sections, per ton	£12	10	0
Sheet Steel:			
Flat sheets, black, per ton	17	0	0
DO., *galvd., per ton*	18	0	0
Corrugated sheets, galvd., per ton	18	0	0
Driving screws, galvd., per grs.	0	1	10
Washers, galvd., per grs.	0	1	1
Bolts and nuts per cwt. and up	1	18	0
MILD STEEL in trusses, etc., erected, per ton	25	0	0
DO., in small sections as reinforcement, per ton	16	0	0
DO., in compounds, per ton	17	0	0
DO., in bar or rod reinforcement, per ton	22	10	0
WROT-IRON in chimney bars, etc., including building in, per cwt.	2	0	0
DO., in light railings and balusters, per cwt.	2	5	0
FIXING only corrugated sheeting, including washers and driving screws, per yd.	0	2	0

PLUMBER

PLUMBER, 1s. 9½d. *per hour;* MATE OR LABOURER, 1s. 4½d. *per hour.*

Lead, milled sheet, per cwt.	£1	10	0
DO. *drawn pipes, per cwt.*	1	10	6
DO. *soil pipe, per cwt.*	1	13	6
DO. *scrap, per cwt.*	1	0	0
Copper, sheet, per lb.	0	1	0
Solder, plumber's, per lb.	0	1	0
DO. *fine, per lb.*	0	1	6
Cast-iron pipes, etc.:			
L.C.C. soil, 3 in., per yd.	0	3	0
DO. *4 in. per yd.*	0	3	8
R.W.P., 2½ in. per yd.	0	1	6
DO. *3 in., per yd.*	0	1	9
DO. *4 in., per yd.*	0	2	6
Gutter, 4 in. H.R., per yd.	0	1	0
DO. *4 in. O.G., per yd.*	0	1	4
MILLED LEAD and labour in gutters, flashings, etc. per cwt.	3	0	0
LEAD PIPE, fixed, including running joints, bends, and tacks, ½ in., per ft.	0	2	0
DO. ¾ in., per ft.	0	2	3
DO. 1 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 1¼ in., per ft.	0	4	0
LEAD WASTE or soil, fixed as above, complete, 2½ in., per ft.	0	6	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	7	0
DO. 4 in., per ft.	0	9	9
WIPED soldered joint, ½ in., each	0	2	6
DO. ¾ in., each	0	3	2
DO. 1 in., each	0	3	8
BRASS screw-down stop cock and two soldered joints, ½ in., each	0	11	0
DO. ¾ in., each	0	13	6
CAST-IRON rainwater pipe, jointed in red lead, 2½ in., per ft. run	0	1	4
DO. 3 in., per ft. run	0	1	8
DO. 4 in., per ft. run	0	2	0
CAST-IRON H.R. GUTTER, fixed, with all clips, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	6
DO. O.G., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	9
CAST-IRON SOIL PIPE, fixed with caulked joints and all ears, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	2	0
Fixing only:			
W.C. PANS and all joints, P. or S., and including joints to water waste preventers, each	2	5	0
BATHS, with all joints	1	3	6
LAVATORY BASINS only, with all joints, on brackets, each	1	10	0

PLASTERER

PLASTERER, 1s. 9½d. *per hour (plus allowances in London only);* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour.*

Chalk lime, per ton	£2	17	0
Hair, per cwt.	2	5	0
Sand and cement see "Excavator," etc., above.			
Lime putty, per cwt.	£0	2	9
Hair mortar, per yd.	1	7	0
Fine stuff, per yd.	1	14	0
Sawn laths, per bdl.	0	2	5
Keene's cement, per ton	5	15	0
Sirapite, per ton	3	10	0
DO. *fine, per ton*	3	18	0
Plaster, per ton	3	0	0
DO. *white, per ton*	3	12	6
DO. *fine, per ton*	5	12	0
Lath nails, per lb.	0	0	4
Ferrocrete, per ton	2	15	6
LATHING with sawn laths, per yd.	0	1	7
METAL LATHING, per yd.	0	2	6
FLOATING in Cement and Sand, 1 to 3, for tiling or woodblock, ¾ in. per yd.	0	2	4
DO. vertical, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER, on brickwork, 1 to 3, per yd.	0	2	0
RENDER in Portland and set in fine stuff, per yd.	0	3	3
RENDER, float, and set, trowelled, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER and set in Sirapite, per yd.	0	2	5
DO. in Thistle plaster, per yd.	0	2	5
EXTRA, if on but not including lathing, any of foregoing, per yd.	0	0	5
EXTRA, if on ceilings, per yd.	0	0	5
ANGLES, rounded Keene's on Portland, per ft. lin.	0	0	6
PLAIN CORNICES, in plaster, per inch girth, including dubbing out, etc., per ft. lin.	0	0	2
WHITE glazed tiling set in Portland and jointed in Parian, per yd., from	1	11	6
FIBROUS PLASTER SLABS, per yd.	0	1	10

GLAZIER

GLAZIER, 1s. 8d. *per hour.*

Glass: 4ths in crates:			
Clear, 21 oz.	£0	0	4½
DO. 26 oz.	0	0	5
Cathedral white, per ft.	0	0	7½
Polished plate, British ¼ in., up to 2 ft. sup. per ft.	0	1	2
DO. *4 ft. sup.* ,,	0	2	3
DO. *6 ft. sup.* ,,	0	2	6
DO. *20 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	1
DO. *45 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	3
DO. *65 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	5
DO. *100 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	10
Rough plate, 5/16 in., per ft.	0	0	6½
DO. *¼ in., per ft.*	0	0	6¾
Linseed oil putty, per cwt.	0	15	0
GLAZING in putty, clear sheet, 21 oz.	0	0	11
DO. 26 oz.	0	1	0
GLAZING in beads, 21 oz., per ft.	£0	1	1
DO. 26 ozs., per ft.	0	1	4

Small sizes slightly less (under 3 ft. sup.).

Patent glazing in rough plate, normal span 1s. 6d. to 2s. per ft.

LEAD LIGHTS, plain, med. sqs. 21 oz., usual domestic sizes, fixed, per ft. sup. and up	£0	3	0

Glazing only, polished plate, 6½d. to 8d. per ft. according to size.

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER

PAINTER, 1s. 8d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* FRENCH POLISHER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* PAPERHANGER, 1s. 8d. *per hour.*

Genuine white lead, per cwt.	£2	12	0
Linseed oil, raw, per gall.	0	3	3
DO., *boiled, per gall.*	0	3	6
Turpentine, per gall	0	4	6
Liquid driers, per gall.	0	15	0
Knotting, per gall.	1	4	0
Distemper, washable, in ordinary colours, per cwt., and up	2	5	0
Double size, per firkin	0	3	6
Pumice stone, per lb.	0	0	4½
Single gold leaf (transferable), per book	0	2	0
Varnish, copal, per gall, and up	0	17	6
DO., *flat, per gall.*	1	5	0
DO., *paper, per gall.*	1	5	0
French polish, per gall.	0	16	0
Ready mixed paints, per cwt. and up	3	10	6
LIME WHITING, per yd. sup.	0	0	3
WASH, stop, and whiten, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
DO., and 2 coats distemper with proprietary distemper, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
KNOT, stop, and prime, per yd. sup.	0	0	7
PLAIN PAINTING, including mouldings, and on plaster or joinery, 1st coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
DO., subsequent coats, per yd. sup.	0	0	8
DO., enamel coat, per yd. sup.	0	1	0
BRUSH-GRAIN, and 2 coats varnish, per yd. sup.	0	3	8
FIGURED DO., DO., per yd. sup.	0	5	6
FRENCH POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	1	2
WAX POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	0	6
STRIPPING old paper and preparing per piece	0	1	7
HANGING PAPER, ordinary, per piece	0	1	10
DO., fine, per piece, and upwards	0	2	4
VARNISHING PAPER, 1 coat, per piece	0	9	0
CANVAS, strained and fixed, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
VARNISHING, hard oak, 1st coat, yd. sup.	0	1	2
DO., each subsequent coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	11

SUNDRIES

Fibre or wood pulp boardings, according to quality and quantity. The measured work price is on the same basis . . . per ft. sup.	£0	0	2½
FIBRE BOARDINGS, including cutting and waste, fixed on, but not including studs or grounds, per ft. sup. . . . from 3d. to	0	0	6
Plaster-board, per yd. sup. . from	0	1	7
PLASTER-BOARD, fixed as last, per yd. sup. . . . from	0	2	8
Asbestos sheeting, 5/32 in., grey flat, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., *corrugated, per yd. sup.*	0	3	3
ASBESTOS SHEETING, fixed as last, flat, per yd. sup	0	4	0
DO., corrugated, per yd. sup.	0	5	0
ASBESTOS slating or tiling on, but not including battens, or boards, plain "diamond" per square, grey	2	15	0
DO., red	3	0	0
Asbestos cement slates or tiles, 5/32 in. punched per M. grey	16	0	0
DO., *red*	18	0	0
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION FLOORING: Laid in two coats, average ¾ in. thick, in plain colour, per yd. sup.	0	7	0
DO., ½ in. thick, suitable for domestic work, unpolished, per yd.	0	6	6
Metal casements for wood frames, domestic sizes, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO., *in metal frames, per ft. sup.*	0	1	9
HANGING only metal casement in, but not including wood frames, each	0	2	10
BUILDING in metal casement frames, per ft. sup.	0	0	7

Waterproofing compounds for cement. Add about 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. to the cost of cement used.

PLYWOOD, per ft. sup.

Thickness	5/16 in.			½ in.			⅝ in.			¾ in.		
Qualities ..	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	9	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7	6
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	— 1	0½	10	—
Figured Oak 1 side	8½	7	—	10	8	—	11½	—	— 1	6	—	—
Plain Oak 1 side	6½	5	—	7½	7	—	9½	—	— 1	0	—	—
Oregon Pine	5	4	—	5½	5½	—	6	—	—	—	—	—

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Exhibition of Architects' Working Drawings. Daily from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. (Saturdays 5 p.m.), until Thursday, March 21. **10 a.m.**

ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY. At R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. "The Genius of Sir Christopher Wren." By Percy M. Lovell, B.A., F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

NORTHERN ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 6 Higham Place, Newcastle. "Colour Decoration." By G. E. Charlewood, A.R.I.B.A. **7.30 p.m.**

LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY, Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane. "Speculative Builders as Clients." By G. Hastwell Grayson, M.A., F.R.I.B.A. **6 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Indian Section: "Woodwork." **3 p.m.**

CLEVELAND TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Middlesbrough. "Electric Supply to the Rural Districts of England." By R. W. Gregory. **7 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "Modern English Architecture." By A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A. **4.30 p.m.**

GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. At Bell Hotel, Gloucester. "Legal Liabilities of Architects and Contractors." By W. E. Watson, F.R.I.B.A., Barrister-at-Law. **7.45 p.m.**

ESSEX SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS. At Tindal's Café, Chelmsford. "The Architect: His Place and Responsibilities." By D. N. Martin-Kaye, F.R.I.B.A. **7.30 p.m.**

THURSDAY, MARCH 21

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. "Insect Pests in Timber." II. By Professor J. W. Munro. **6 p.m.**

WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, 62 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds. "Modern Tendencies in Design and Decoration." By Howard Robertson, S.A.D.G. **7 p.m.**

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, Shoreditch, E.2. "The Furnishing of Official and Diplomatic Residences." By John Hooper, M.B.E. **7.30 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Early English Furniture," 12 noon. "English Seventeenth-century Furniture." **3 p.m.**

DESIGN AND INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION, 3 Queen Square, W.C.1. Annual General Meeting. **8.30 p.m.**

FRIDAY, MARCH 22

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, Newcastle, SCHOOL OF ART. Exhibition of R.I.B.A. Prize Drawings.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "English Eighteenth-century Furniture." 12 noon. "Stained Glass." **3 p.m.**

SATURDAY, MARCH 23

Sunrise, 5.58. Sunset, 7.15.

GOODRICH HOUSE, Hatfield. "General Metalwork." By F. W. Speaight, J.P., C.C. **4.30 p.m.**

MONDAY, MARCH 25

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1. "Modern Furniture." By Hamilton T. Smith. **8 p.m.**

TUESDAY, MARCH 26

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1, and the Provinces. Preliminary Competitions for the Tite Prize and the Soane Medallion.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1, and the Provinces. Preliminary Competitions for the Tite Prize and the Soane Medallion.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. "Roads." By Donald Hamish Little, B.SC., STUD. INST.C.E. **6.30 p.m.**

SATURDAY, MARCH 30

Sunrise, 5.41. Sunset, 6.29.

MONDAY, APRIL 1 (Bank Holiday)

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "English Furniture." **3 p.m.**

TUESDAY, APRIL 2

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. Visit to North Metropolitan Electric Power Company's Supply Station, Brimsdown. **2.30 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3

ESSEX SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS. At School of Arts and Crafts, Southend. Annual General Meeting. **3 p.m.**

THURSDAY, APRIL 4

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Early English Furniture." 12 noon. "English Seventeenth-century Furniture." **3 p.m.**

FRIDAY, APRIL 5

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "English Eighteenth-century Furniture." 12 noon. "Modern Sculpture." **3 p.m.**

SATURDAY, APRIL 6

Sunrise, 5.26. Sunset, 6.40.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "French Eighteenth-century Furniture." **7 p.m.**

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Visit to Hopetoun and Midhope.

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL RURAL INDUSTRIES SUB-COMMITTEE. At the Forge of Messrs. G. D. Lovell and Son, Newtown, Hatfield. Demonstration of Leaf-Making in Wrought Iron. **4.30 p.m.**

MONDAY, APRIL 8

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. "The Work of the Imperial War Graves Commission." By Major-General Sir Fabian Ware, K.C.V.O. **8 p.m.**

TUESDAY, APRIL 9

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. North-Western Centre. At the Engineers' Club, 17 Albert Square, Manchester. Annual General Meeting. 7 p.m. North Midland Centre. At Hotel Metropole, King Street, Leeds. Annual General Meeting, 7 p.m. Scottish Centre. At Royal Technical College, Glasgow. Annual General Meeting. 7.30 p.m. **7 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Ordinary Meeting. **6 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Closing date for applications for admission to the Examinations, with fee of £3 3s.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. At Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1. "The Excavations at Newark Priory, Surrey." By Captain Christopher M. H. Pearce. **5 p.m.**

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY, Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane, Liverpool. Annual General Meeting. **6 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10—*(continued.)*

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Ironwork." Indian Section: "Tibetan Art." **3 p.m.**

THURSDAY, APRIL 11

SHEFFIELD, SOUTH YORKSHIRE AND DISTRICT SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS. In the General Lecture Room, Sheffield University. Annual General Meeting. **6.15 p.m.**

FRIDAY, APRIL 12

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "Recent Electrical Developments in India." By A. T. Cooper, M.INST.C.E., M.CONST.E. **4.30 p.m.**

BIRMINGHAM ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. At Royal Society of Artists' Galleries, New Street, Birmingham. "Birmingham Architectural Association's Visit to Chartres." By W. T. Benslyn, A.R.I.B.A., A.R.C.A. **6.30 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "English Pottery." 12 noon. "Early English Furniture." **3 p.m.**

SATURDAY, APRIL 13

Sunrise, 5.10. Sunset, 6.52.

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL RURAL INDUSTRIES SUB-COMMITTEE. At the Forge of Messrs. G. D. Lovell and Son, Newtown, Hatfield. Demonstration of Leaf-Making in Wrought Iron. **4.30 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Chippendale Furniture." **7 p.m.**

MONDAY, APRIL 15

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Evolution of the Panel." **3 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Informal Meeting. **6 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "Vita Glass." By F. E. Lamplough. **8 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Indian Section: "Architecture." **3 p.m.**

FRIDAY, APRIL 19

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. At the Castle, Winchester. General Meeting. 5.30 p.m. "Town Planning Here and in America." By Dr. Raymond Unwin, F.R.I.B.A. **6.30 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Tudor and Jacobean Furniture." **3 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. Address by Dr. A. H. Railing, Vice-President. **6.15 p.m.**

SATURDAY, APRIL 20

Sunrise, 4.55. Sunset, 7.4.

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL RURAL INDUSTRIES SUB-COMMITTEE. At the Forge of Messrs. G. D. Lovell and Son, Newtown, Hatfield. Demonstration of Practical Ironwork in general. **4.30 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Evolution of the Chair." **7 p.m.**

MONDAY, APRIL 22

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. "The Work of George Wittet." By John Begg, F.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

TUESDAY, APRIL 23

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. "Organization." By Matthew Hill (Messrs. Higgs and Hill) and Maurice E. Webb, D.S.O., M.C., F.R.I.B.A. **5.30 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Ordinary Meeting. **6 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Students' Meeting. **6.30 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "The Educational Value of Broadcasting." By H. L. Fletcher. **8 p.m.**

GARDEN CITIES AND TOWN PLANNING ASSOCIATION, 3 Gray's Inn Place, W.C.1. Closing date for applications for tickets for the Whitsun Tour to Germany and Holland (May 15 to 24).

THURSDAY, APRIL 25

WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, 62 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds. Presentation of Gold Medal. **7 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Italian Renaissance Furniture." "Stained Glass." **7 p.m.**

FRIDAY, APRIL 26

TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE. At the Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, S.W.1. "Preparation of a Statutory Joint Town-Planning Scheme." By Reginald Bruce, A.R.I.B.A. **6 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Early Renaissance Sculpture." "French Furniture." **7 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. Annual General Meeting. **6.15 p.m.**

SATURDAY, APRIL 27

Sunrise, 5.41. Sunset, 8.15.

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Visit to Pitreavie, Dunfermline Abbey and Palace.

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL RURAL INDUSTRIES SUB-COMMITTEE. At the Forge of Messrs. G. D. Lovell and Son, Newtown, Hatfield. Demonstration on Ironwork. Selected Subject. **4.30 p.m.**

MONDAY, APRIL 29

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1. "Modern Factory Buildings." By Thomas Wallis, F.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Statutory Examinations for District and Building Surveyors.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "Architectural Models." By P. Morley Horder, F.S.A. **8 p.m.**

THURSDAY, MAY 2

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Statutory Examinations for District and Building Surveyors.

FRIDAY, MAY 3

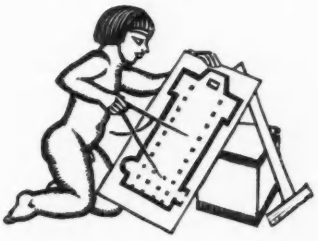
R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Statutory Examinations for District and Building Surveyors.



BOURNEMOUTH PAVILION: A DOORWAY IN THE FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

Further illustrations and drawings of this building, erected from designs by Home & Knight, and opened yesterday, appear on pages 454-8. The use of several doorways of the design photographed is a conspicuous decorative feature of the restaurant floor.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1929

MEANS AND ENDS

"It is the Age of Machinery, in every outward and inward sense of the word."

THOMAS CARLYLE.

THE president of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (Sir George Beharrel) has told the *Times* representative that Major Segrave's car was "practically taken from the drawing-board to the speed track." He was "impressed with the finely accurate engineering calculations represented in the car." It was surely an added pleasure to read further, that the achievement of the designer, Captain Irving, is barely, if at all, measurable in terms of utilitarianism. For Sir George, as well as his confrere, the president of the Commercial Motor Users' Association, were somewhat at a loss, when pressed, to give the accomplishment of a new speed record any value in terms of usefulness; they both thought the honour and fame of the performance its full justification. Regarded in this proper light, the designing and driving of the car touches the imagination, and becomes a matter of moment to the plastic artist, and especially to the architect.

A new stage has been marked in the design of vehicles. The old horse-drawn carriages proceeded from rough-figured sketches, patterns of parts, and the lore at the fingers' ends of wheelwrights. Railway transport meant scale drawings, and these have been growing gradually in complexity and thoroughness. The making of motor-cars has become an affair of engineering calculation and draughting, until in the case of the "Golden Arrow" the designer has brooded over and laid on paper every detail of the mechanism, and has set out the curves of the body, and meticulously *designed* every item of the whole. In other words, the draughtsmen of models for vehicles, after following the example of architects by first drawing their outlines on paper, have now surpassed the architects in the completeness and thoroughness of their preparation.

The success of Captain Irving's model proves the necessity of the paper work; it was the best way of approaching the perfection of this particular object. His slow and difficult preparation has meant quick fame. An architect designing a building which may be erected thousands of miles away can appreciate this method, for he has to make steelwork, walls, partitions, drains, and heating runs all fit together and function as an entity. His foresight is often at fault in such matters as the holes for conduits and pipes, and "cutting away" figures too often as a large item among the extras.

The outlines of the "Golden Arrow" give a very clear indication of fitness for swift passage; its appearance is due to the elimination of everything which offers a resistance to the air; and so it has become an embodiment of speed. It gives pleasure to the emotions of this age, to which a strong appeal is made by the *appearance* of swiftness, just as to the mid-Victorians there was a particular appeal in roughness. Apparent swiftness is one of the rarer qualities of the universe, as in the shooting of a star, or the flight of a hawk, or the fall of water, and it has been cultivated in some modern sculpture and music. It has often been given to the eye in architecture: horizontally by unbroken bands or cornices like the cornice round the inner dome of St. Paul's, and vertically by high, narrow walls, like the slender cliffs of the Campanile at St. Mark's, Venice. These architectural effects have been obtained by the same process as Captain Irving used for his car, that is, by elimination of projections. In the buildings of the past, however, even in the Gothic steeples and vaulted interiors, the aspect of swiftness has been comparative only and subordinate to that of rest.

The modern school of architects is much nearer the "Golden Arrow" in spirit. For it designs by a process of eliminating decoration and projection; it builds clean lines and smooth surfaces, and it teaches the eye to look first of all for a quick passage from pavement to roof, and from end to end.

But in this type of design there is a definitely greater danger of failure owing to insufficient preparation, than in the traditional classic type. For it is obvious that the smoother the surface of a building, the more blatant will appear the mistakes of detail. One bad piece of carving or senseless moulding on a decorated facade will be lost in the crowd, but even a fresh-air inlet will show how badly placed it may be on a plain front, whilst a rainwater pipe may look as important as a Doric order. And all waste pipes may well be in future as carefully covered as the intestines of the "Golden Arrow."

Meanwhile the conservatives must dwell in fairness on the painfully long and meticulous preparation which the new velocities entail, and acknowledge the hard hunt for Fame.

NEWS & TOPICS

VICTOR ALEXANDRE FRÉDÉRIC LALOUX: R.I.B.A. MEDALLIST

THE election of the R.I.B.A. Gold Medallist has gone, this year, in favour of M. Victor Laloux, who is regarded with something akin to veneration by several generations of French architects. M. Laloux was born at Tours as long ago as 1850, and won the Prix de Rome in 1878. His studies, it is important to note, occupied him exclusively for fourteen years, but when he returned from Rome the Beaux Arts system provided that he should at once be entrusted with work commensurate with his abilities and training. His achievement, in terms of building, is monumental. The Gare d'Orléans will be familiar to most Englishmen. But the railway station at Tours, the Hôtels de Ville at that place and at Roubaix are even better examples of his art. Over a long life he has been unceasingly busy on such great buildings as these; on very valuable contributions to architectural literature and scholarship; and, of greater importance, on the furtherance of the great traditions of Beaux Arts training. As he was a very notable student, so he is still at heart a student, and in honouring him we shall be also paying a tribute to the system of artistic training founded by Colbert and carried on in unbroken tradition to this day.

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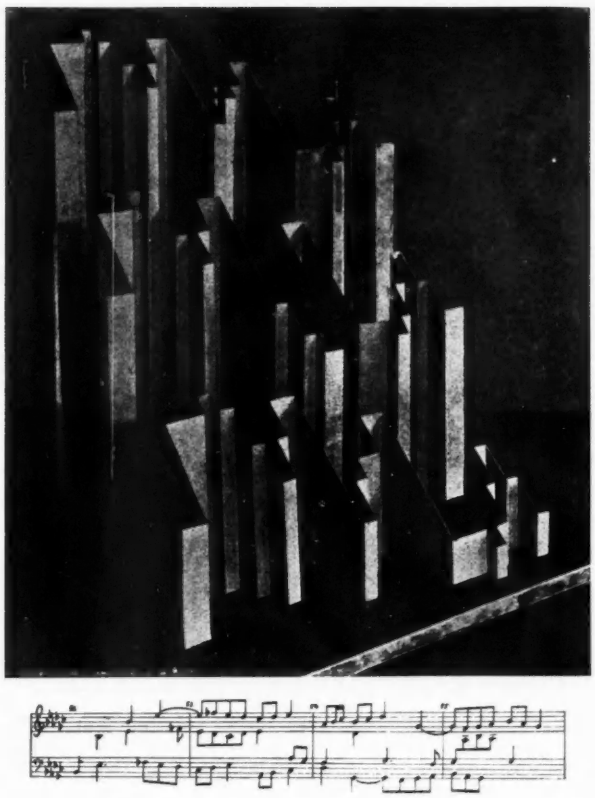
HEDGES AND HIGHWAYS

It has been suggested by Mr. Leonard Burnish, a Liverpool architect, that instead of widening existing roadways to provide footpaths, the road should be widened to the line of the hedge and the footpath placed safely beyond it. It seems to me that the whole trouble of the arterial road springs from the lack of imagination inherent in those who make the road. As we now know them, arterial roads are broad, hard, uninteresting highways, not without a certain grandeur in their wide sweeps across country, but unaccommodating in the main and too often destructive of the rather fragile charm of the English countryside. The only true solution of the problem of providing national trunk roads without at the same time destroying the beauty of the country through which they pass is that suggested by Mr. Thomas Adams, namely, the parkway. The parkway is an arterial road that has gathered to itself a varying width of the adjacent land, so that the development which is naturally attracted to the new road is kept at arm's length, as it were, and, being thus controlled and spread over a wider area, benefits whole counties instead of a long string of small owners. While we try to encourage a taste for good building, and hope to preserve the character of the countryside, it would be wiser in us to face facts more firmly and look towards a widespread development of the southern counties—a development which can be checked or controlled only through the medium of an extensive parkway system inaugurated by the State or county. It is not alone a means of preserving the countryside, for the system has been proved in America to show a decided profit on the capital expended.

*

A FUGAL FANTASY

This rather startling photograph, looking, at first sight, like a diagrammatic representation of the effect of zoning laws, is actually an attempt by a German to translate a Bach fugue into three-dimensional form. For length, breadth, and height he has found a counterpart in the music; and having established these on some common scale or basis he has been enabled to build up his theory into the pleasant forms we see here. The light which dramatizes the conception must be accounted its greatest aid. I cannot see that the experiment carries us far toward the solution of the intensely interesting theory of the relation



"Frozen Music" (?) A translation of the stretto *bars of a fugue in E flat minor, by J. S. Bach, into three-dimensional form.*

of the arts through number and proportion. If this could be, as the author suggests, a monument to Bach, then its retranslation into terms of music might quite forgivably skip a century or two, and turn up not as Bach, but Gershwin.

*

MAYFAIR UNDER THE HAMMER?

The fate of Lansdowne House, which Mr. Gordon Selfridge has occupied for the last eight years, is extremely uncertain. It is, indeed, likely to come into the market; and another fine town house, with all its treasures of art and sculpture and all its charm of eighteenth-century architecture, will be lost under the rising tide of commerce. In the old days, when its gardens abutted on those of Devonshire House, the district was less urban than rural; but since those gardens have become the sites of hotels and flats, and Berkeley Street has changed from being a by-way into a wealthy shopping street, the gardens of Lansdowne House have assumed a value which the business world will set above all the architectural beauties in the Adam mansion. Lansdowne House is the key position to the development of the district. The corner of Berkeley Square once turned, what can save Mayfair from extinction?

THE BURSTING BODLEIAN

The Bodleian Library, one of the two libraries in England which must accept a copy of every book and magazine published, is crammed to bursting point. Already its concrete and steel cellars extend in all directions under the foundations of the ancient building, but the flood of printed matter is so prodigious that new extensions must be built in less crowded surroundings outside Oxford. The erection of such a building constitutes a new programme for the architect. "The national library of an important country wishes to erect a repository for the storage of printed matter of every kind, with the object of preserving for posterity one copy of every publication issued. It is required that the building should express its purpose as a national archive with the greatest economy of means and without elaboration. It should be capable of unlimited expansion, and it is open to the competitor to suggest the most suitable form such expansion should take, etc., etc. . . ." While I don't suggest that this is an ideal setting forth of the programme, I do most earnestly hope that those who have the spending of the money will regard the erection of this building in some such light. It would be shameful to come upon some silly warehouse on the untidy outskirts of Oxford and to be told that it was the repository of the contemporary printed word.

*

WEST WYCOMBE'S SALVATION

A more popular form of competition was announced in *The Observer* last Sunday. The Royal Society of Arts, having approved of a scheme to buy the village of West Wycombe, to preserve it intact among the general spoliation of the countryside, it seems that this choice has been questioned by some, and *The Observer* therefore offers prizes for a short essay on the ideal village. I do not know West Wycombe, but, from the report submitted by Mr. Morley Horder, it would seem that it is a village exactly suited to preservation. It lies on the edge of suburban expansion, a buffer between this and fine open country beyond. The example of a village, beautiful in itself and well cared for, should act as a happy incentive to those who build in the district, as well as to many of the general public who pass through it. Nevertheless, it is to be hoped that the proposed purchase includes as much surrounding unbuilt-upon land as will preserve the village from an attack of the disease it seeks to combat, for the type of good building which today is worthy to set beside the best of other days is hardly within the knowledge of either those who build or those who occupy the modern cheap cottage.

*

TALKING OF BEDROOMS—

"After perusing Astragal's remarks on the Victorian bedroom and examining the thumbnail photograph with which he enriches them (THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, issue for March 6), I feel that I am a low fellow and an Ishmaelite in the modernist movement. I hardly dare confess to Astragal that I was born in that sort of bedroom," writes an intrepid correspondent. "I do not wish to take any unfair advantage in this controversy with Astragal, by making him feel unwell, but if he is not too bashful to emerge from anonymity I will undertake to show him, on demand, a tintype photograph of my grandfather, in which I take great pride. It is enclosed in a gilt frame, and the side whiskers and peg-top check trousers are clearly visible. In case Astragal is not yet sufficiently horrified, I will add that it was taken at the Great Exhibition in 1851."

*

"In his bedroom," he proceeds, "the subject of this tintype had a real fireplace in which a real fire would burn, and a real flue up which smoke would pass to the authorized exit. It had a real window through which small children could look without endangering their lives by climbing on chairs. It had a real door that did not blow open when anybody sneezed, and did not rattle and squeak throughout the otherwise silent watches of the night. The furniture of this bedroom may have been somewhat bulbous and prolific in mouldings of ovolo and ogee (yea, even of astragal) section, but it was certainly sound and substantial. It did not ooze wood-oil in wet weather, or fly to pieces during the summer, or jump into the air when those stout fellows, the Victorians, walked about the house. Every Victorian bedroom contained a real bed. It was, in short, the sort of place for the sort of man for whom Cæsar issued that celebrated appeal:

> Let me have men about me that are fat,
> Sleek-headed men, and such as sleep o' nights !

"Astragal is quite incorrect in his allegation that there are no Victorian bedrooms left. I sleep in one myself."



A "Mansion House" station in the country: Enfield Railway terminus as it first appeared, immediately after conversion from a country house.

—AND OF RAILWAY [SIC] ARCHITECTURE

Of a truth the Victorians were stout fellows. Shortly after reading the leading article on railway architecture (issue for January 23) I was turning the files of *The Illustrated London News* for 1849, when I tumbled across the picture reproduced herewith. It is of the Enfield terminus of the three-mile-long Enfield and Edmonton Railway, an undertaking "at first projected by a few spirited inhabitants at Enfield," but actually constructed by the Eastern Counties Railway. "It is but justice . . . to say that everything has been done in a very creditable *and efficient* manner." There you have it ! The italics are mine. It was, in fact, a "fine old Mansion" converted !

"HORIZONTAL DIFFERENTIAL AERATION"

With an open mind, I am always prepared to hear that the earth is moving backwards rather than forwards; that what we learned in our youth is not so at all. It was with this open mind of mine that I recently listened to Professor Knapen on "a new system of horizontal differential aeration." It seems that there is more than one way of ventilating a room. There is the open window method, which is perhaps the most usual and obvious. It has, however, long been recognized as inefficient. With windows on one side of a room only, there is no circulation of the air. Moreover, extreme changes are caused by the opening and closing of windows—one roasts, one freezes, and, finally, one goes to bed for several days. Other methods depend on the use of force. A strong draught is propelled by mechanical means, or the bad air is sucked out as dirt is drawn from a carpet by a vacuum cleaner. But now a new system is known. Instead of employing force to circulate the air, the system may be said to work by persuasion alone, and the air is displaced laterally. The theory upon which the system is based is remarkable, it being that the temperatures on two opposite sides of a building always differ, and as the colder air is naturally heavier, a steady pressure is exerted which causes a lateral movement of the air within the building. This lateral displacement is utilized by the insertion of rectangular apertures in the walls, the apertures being inclined at an angle with the horizontal to take full advantage of the external air pressure. The circulation is said to be continuous and persists day and night, year in, year out, without attention. We may yet return to an era when machines are unknown.

*

A CARTOON "AFTER CONSTABLE"

The movement to preserve the countryside has found a useful ally in the daily Press. One good overstatement by a popular cartoonist, such as this of Strube reproduced from *The Daily Express*, drives home the truth to the slow-thinking public more surely than a year of public speaking.

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OPENING OF LYONS'S LABORATORIES

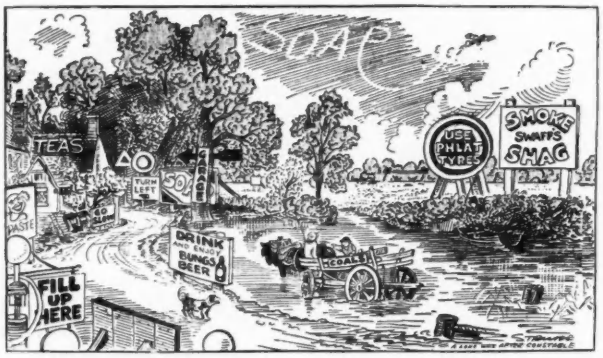
Expecting a good lunch, I accepted with alacrity Messrs. J. Lyons & Company's invitation to be present at the opening of their new laboratories in Kensington. I was not disappointed in the lunch and very interested in the building and its function. Since the war they have set up a department to analyse their raw materials, keep a scientific eye upon their processes and investigate new methods. In 1919 their staff numbered four. Now it amounts to over ninety, and this new and excellently equipped building of seven floors is to house it. The building was planned, I was told, by the chemists themselves; let me say at once that their casual placing of doors, kinked partitions, and whole-hearted disregard of axiality and architectural balance gave me, as an architect, no little pain. But their work did not seem to suffer from this; the rooms were excellently lit, warmed, and ventilated, besides appearing to suit their various purposes very well. I suspect that the practical men of Messrs. Lyons's construction department, who erected the building, helped the chemists over the more difficult bits.

*

I discerned the practised hand of the construction expert in several matters. The laboratory benches, which in most cases are equipped with water, gas, steam (at three pressures), alternating and direct current electricity, compressed air and vacuum, have their drawers and cubby-holes made to take out in blocks, leaving only a skeleton of legs and a top. Doubtless the construction department visualized themselves tinkering with the network of piping at some future time. The whole building is very clean and bright. Wall surfaces are principally white enamelled, heating is by ceiling panels—hence there are no radiators to harbour dust—and lighting is by modern high-efficiency fittings. Almost all piping is of copper, and there are 14,000 ft. of it.

*

The ventilation system I found most interesting. This is of no little importance where the whole building is devoted to what schoolboys call "stinks." The system is an exhaust one, all fittings being surmounted by large hoods. Some of the apparatus gives off fumes laden with acid gases, and for these not only the flues, but the fans, are of earthenware. Most of all I was impressed by the care and precision as well as the exhaustive nature of the work done. This expensive and busy laboratory is by no means a mere advertising stunt. In future I shall eat with every confidence my office bun which the office boy tells me is made at Cadby Hall.



"Save the Countryside!" A vision of rural England (and not greatly exaggerated, alas!) by Strube of The Daily Express.

A STORY WITH A MORAL

A few days ago I was rung up on the telephone by my friend S. H. Evans, the designer of the new *Quality Street* Blue and White Room. He was deeply interested in the illustration of Sir Edwin Lutyens's set: and where on earth had THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL got it from? Of course, I did not know for sure, but I assumed that the JOURNAL had published the illustration in 1921, when the play was last revived, the JOURNAL has a habit, don't you know, of publishing things that are rather remarkable. Then, being pressed by me, S. H. Evans told me his story, which was, briefly, that when he was commissioned to do this set for the Haymarket Theatre, Sir Edwin Lutyens had promised to lend him the drawings of the earlier set; that when a search was made of the architect's office in Queen Anne's Gate the drawings could not be found; that he, Evans, explored high and low for some reliable record of the old design; that, finally, he had based his drawings on an illustration from one of the picture papers, an illustration with little detail of the set recorded by the camera, and that little mostly obscured by the presence of the complete cast on the stage. Yes, if only he had known!

*

I think there is a moral to the above story. But it is not for me to point that moral. ASTRAGAL

PEWTER FOR FURNITURE AND FITTINGS

SWEDISH DESIGNS

Studies in Metal

Craftsmanship: ii

Pewter takes a very prominent place among the metals employed in the industrial arts of Sweden today. Swedish glass has already won an international reputation, especially since the Paris Exhibition of 1925. Swedish pewter now vies with it. It is the aim of this article to introduce some of the principal workers, such as Uno Ahren, Nils Fougstedt, and Robert Hult, and their products in this field



Mask by [*Marie Louise Blomberg*

BY GUSTAF NÄSSTRÖM

SWEDISH pewter-work flourished in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, but was ousted by porcelain from its particular province of tableware. In 1924, however, a pewter revival began with the founding of the firm known as *Svenskt tenn*. Its head is Fröken Estrid Eriksson, whose combination of good taste and practical ability has won a steadily increasing success. She has now a staff of thirty-five persons in her factory, and her delightful establishment in Strandvägen, Stockholm, is noteworthy in its arrangement and appearance. One of our younger architects, Uno Ahrén, designed the interior, the colour-scheme of which is dominated by the walls of tender green, against which and a grey carpet the pewter objects stand out excellently. A particularly individual detail is the round table of mahogany inlaid with pewter, designed by Ahrén, and illustrated on page 452. This depicts, in an ingeniously stylistic form, the various phases in the actual working out of an object in pewter. Workers are shown casting, embossing, engraving, and polishing their pieces, and in between these scenes are introduced decorative groups of pewter objects just as they might stand in an exhibition.

If a pewter-worker of the seventeenth century were to rise from his grave he would find his scope restricted today. Plates, bowls, and other household utensils are no longer in demand, but far from the industry being economically unremunerative, it threatens to comprise almost too many different kinds of production. In the *Svenskt tenn* shop the bulk of the objects shown consist of luxury wares intended for elegant homes. But the firm has known how to resist the temptation to strain the possibilities of the material. Throughout the entire collection there runs the conscientious effort to make the metal itself with its cool, smooth, gleaming surface and soft outline "come into its own." The cases where the effects of the material are weakened through too decorative treatment are to be explained by the fact that public taste holds on to a certain excess of ornamentation. Mirrors were among the first objects which *Svenskt tenn* produced. The best types are the quite simple ones, in which the looking-glass is enclosed in a flat pewter frame bent round it, with a thin brass moulding inlaid between glass and frame. Of these there are many variations. Their common feature is an ornamentation on the upper part of the frame—sometimes of figure subjects, sometimes of merely decorative motives, such as branches of trees or shells.

Some elegant hand-mirrors take cleverly designed forms, such as flower-cups with their handles contrived into a gently bending stem, others being more utilitarian, with a straight cross-piece running along the entire back as a handle.

The wall-mirror has naturally brought with it the mirror-table. Here, as a rule, pewter is used only for the top, which is either given a semi-Chinese twist upwards at the outer ends or has been provided also with compartments for minor toilet accessories, in such cases often with figure-reliefs on their lids, as in that illustrated, by Nils Fougstedt. Into another of Fougstedt's mirror-tables a tray of ceramic ware (made by Tyra Lundgren, a Swedish lady living in Finland) has been inserted. The firm has gone on to other kinds of tables—notably a tripartite dining-room table of considerable dimensions, completely covered with pewter bordered with brass moulding, made to order for an American.



Radiator grille, designed by Uno Ahrén, with lions modelled by Anna Petrus.

In the field of fittings the firm kept at first to historical models for its candlesticks and bracket-lamps.

Later, electric fittings were produced, pewter being generally combined with parchment, as in the ceiling lamp with concealed lights, by Fougstedt, here shown. Then there are richly-adorned *pièces de luxe*, such as Robert Hult's somewhat over-ornamented bowl with Dianas and deer. Small pieces, such as table-lamps and wall bracket-lamps are the most successful; the large floor lamps suffer from a certain flimsiness.

In table accessories the firm aims at a clear and concentrated form. Cigar-boxes and the like are constructed according to plain and simple patterns, a sculptured figure subject being placed on the lids.

The tendency towards sculptural decoration is explained by the fact that most of the workers are sculptors, for instance Nils Fougstedt.

He has been associated with the enterprise since its beginning, and has set his stamp in a very marked degree upon its forms of production, usually achieving a fortunate blend of severe outline and ornamental decoration.

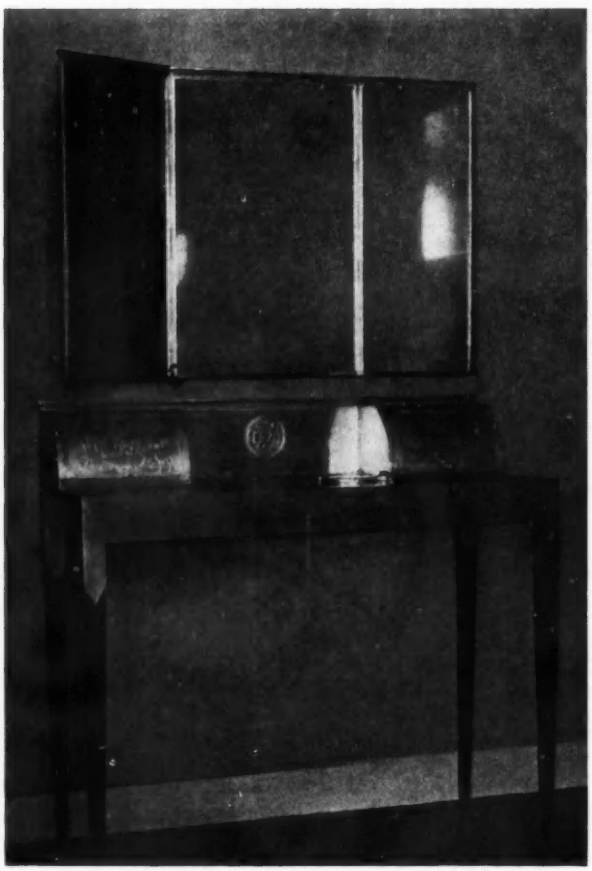
His keen feeling for the nature of the material is due to his being himself a craftsman, whereas others only make designs and models.



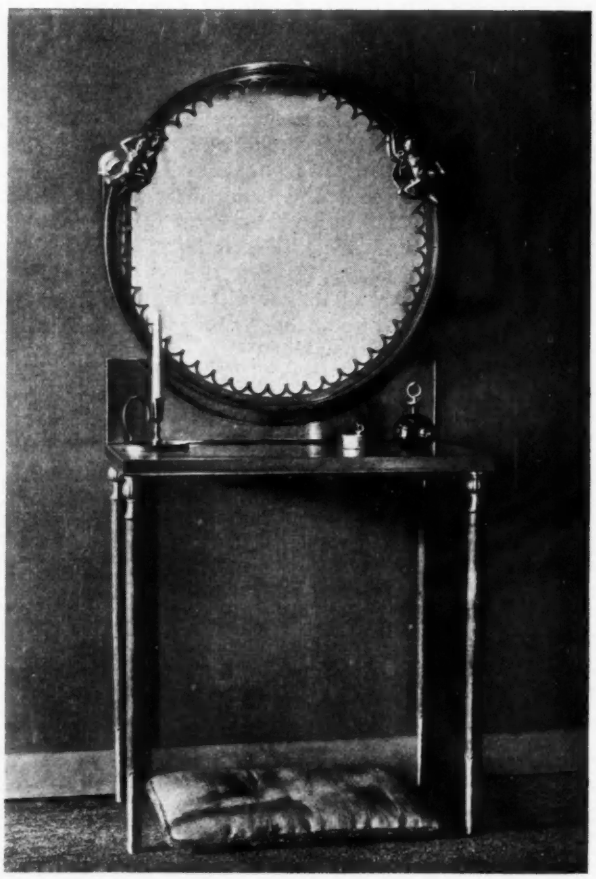
Table-top of mahogany, inlaid with pewter, designed by Uno Åhrén for the showroom of Svenskt tenn, *Stockholm.*

Among the latter may be mentioned the sculptor, Anna Petrus, whose "lion" radiator grille is illustrated; and Torvald Alef, whose full-bosomed figures of women in a flamboyant, half-humorous style, lend themselves well to casting in pewter. The architects, Uno Åhrén and Björn Trägardh, have designed fittings, and the draughtsman, Ossian Elgström, an ingenious round tray, intended for presentation to the film-producer, Victor Sjöström; it is decorated with scenes from his films.

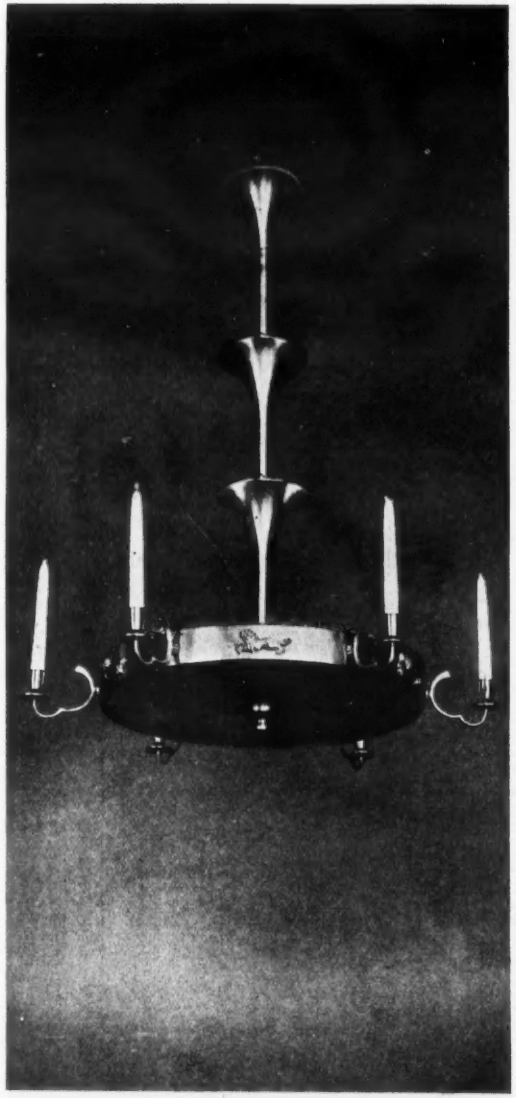
Though glass and porcelain —and in a certain degree silver—have largely supplanted pewter, in the fields formerly open to it, the newer and more artistic uses of the older metal are winning wide acceptance for it outside the confines of Sweden.



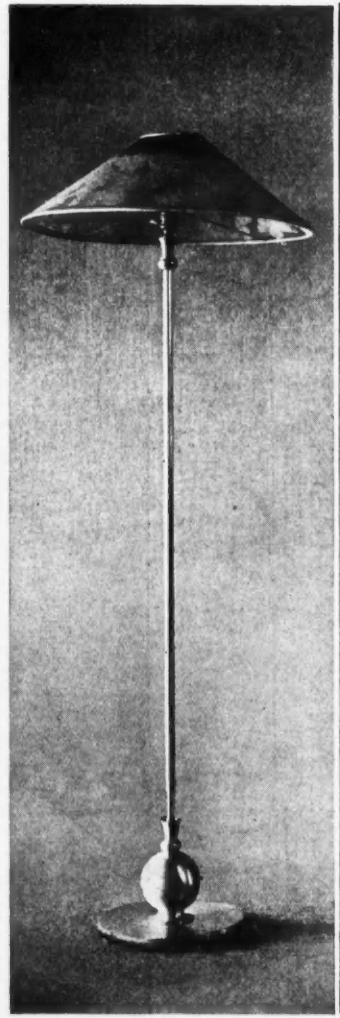
Mirror-table, with compartments for toilet accessories, ornamented in relief, designed by Nils Fougstedt.



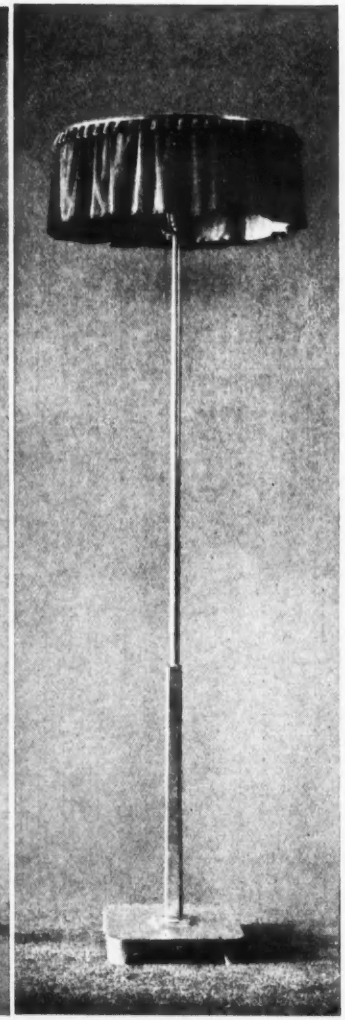
Another toilet-table, by Nils Fougstedt, having a ceramic-ware tray by Tyra Lundgren inserted as top.



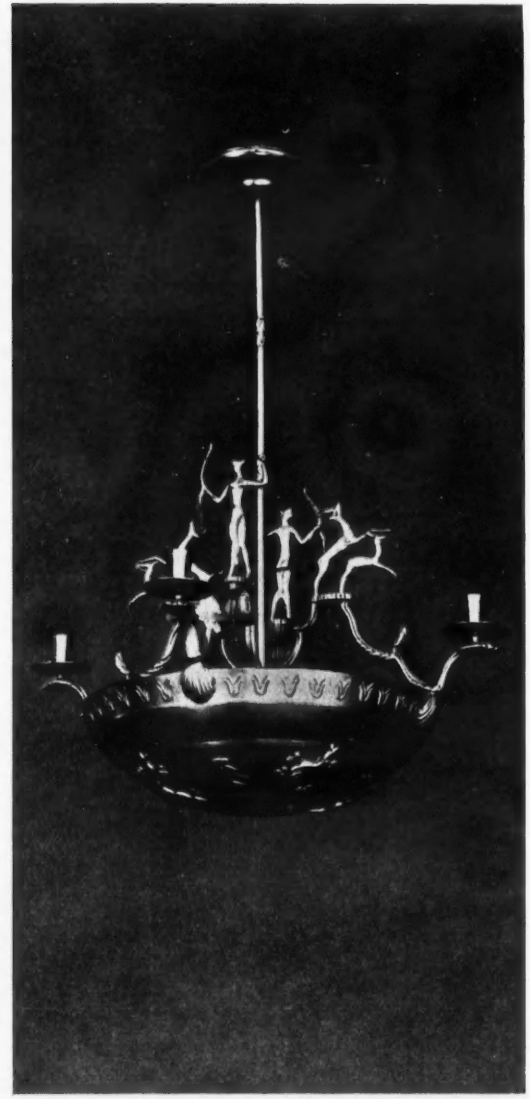
A pewter and parchment hanging electrolier, with concealed lights, designed by Nils Fougstedt.



One of Nils Fougstedt's models for a slender standard floor-lamp, with shaft and foot of pewter, carrying a parchment shade, designed for electric light.



In the design of this silk-shaded standard lamp, as of its fellow, the natural limitation of pewter as a material seems to have been overstepped.



Dianas and deer are the motives utilized by Robert Hult for this ornate hanging light.



A view of the Pavilion from the north, showing the entrances to the vestibule, leading to the concert hall. Owing to the preparations for the opening ceremony it was impossible, up to the time of going to press, to obtain further photographs of sufficient architectural interest to justify their inclusion this week.

THE NEW PAVILION AT BOURNEMOUTH

Designed by Home and Knight

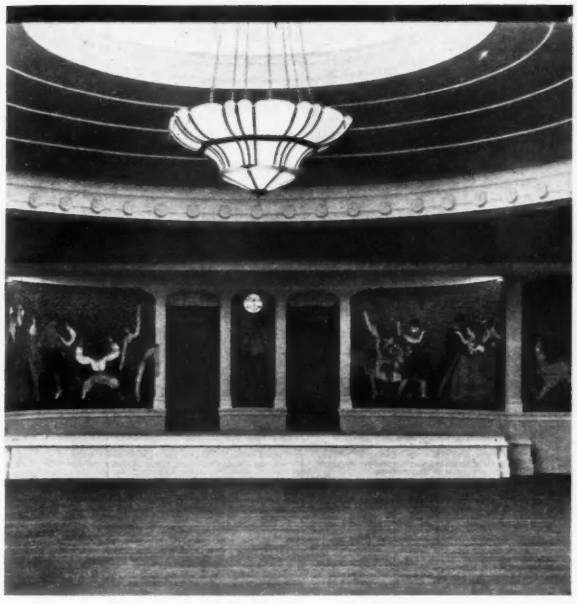
BOURNEMOUTH Pavilion was officially opened yesterday. This project, commenced in 1923, took shape as the result of an open competition, with Sir Edwin Cooper, F.R.I.B.A., as the assessor. Ninety-eight designs were submitted, and the successful architects were Messrs. Home and Knight, AA.R.I.B.A. The building was erected in two contracts.

The first contract consisted of the foundations, together with the reinforced concrete slab forming the ground floor, and the cellars under it. At the same time a terrace in Portland stone was built on the west side of the building. This terrace is approached by a broad flight of steps, and under it was housed the new pumping station. This pumping station was to replace one already existing on the site, which was out of date. A water-tower had also to be erected in connection with the pumps, and the steelwork supporting it was eventually incorporated in the superstructure which followed. The second contract for the superstructure followed on in the ordinary way.

The building can be divided into two sections, northern,



The tearoom or dance hall, looking west. It will accommodate 300 couples, and has a specially constructed sprung floor. The electric lighting is fitted with a three-colour scheme with dimmers.





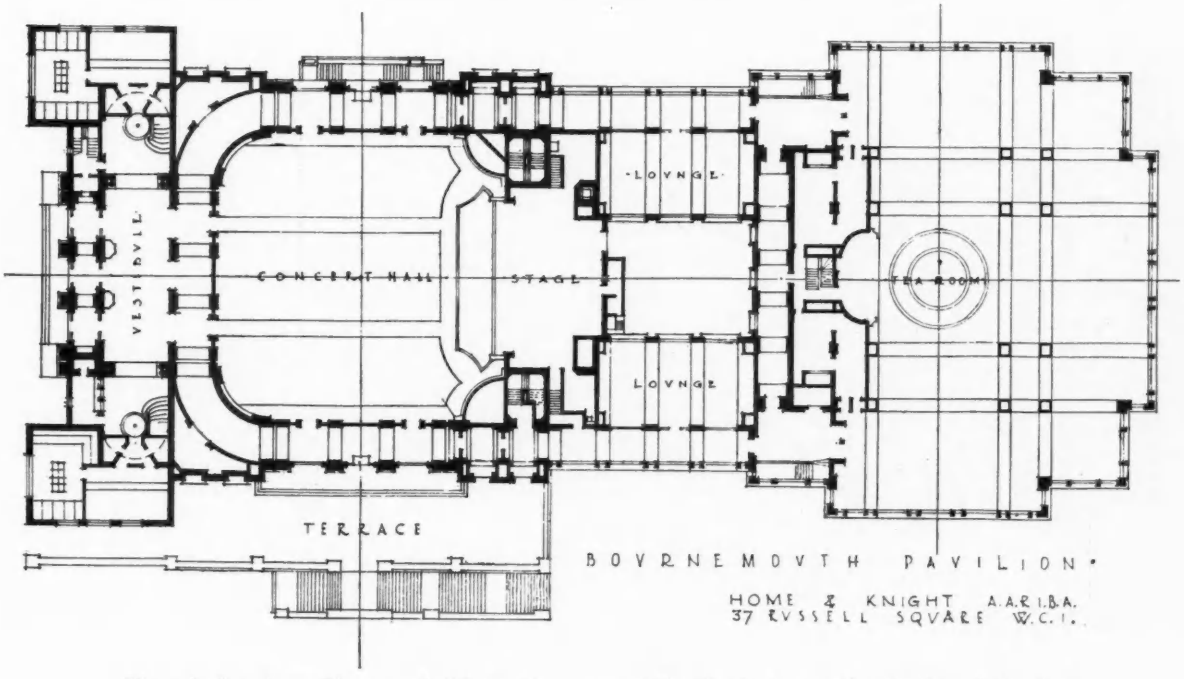
The dance band platform, and the Lucullus room. The mural decorations at the back of the band platform are by Miss S. L. Sydenham, of Bournemouth.

devoted to the concert hall, and southern which is taken up by the restaurant, tearoom, etc.

The concert hall opens off Westover Road. It is approached by a spacious entrance vestibule, with lavatories and cloakrooms on either hand.

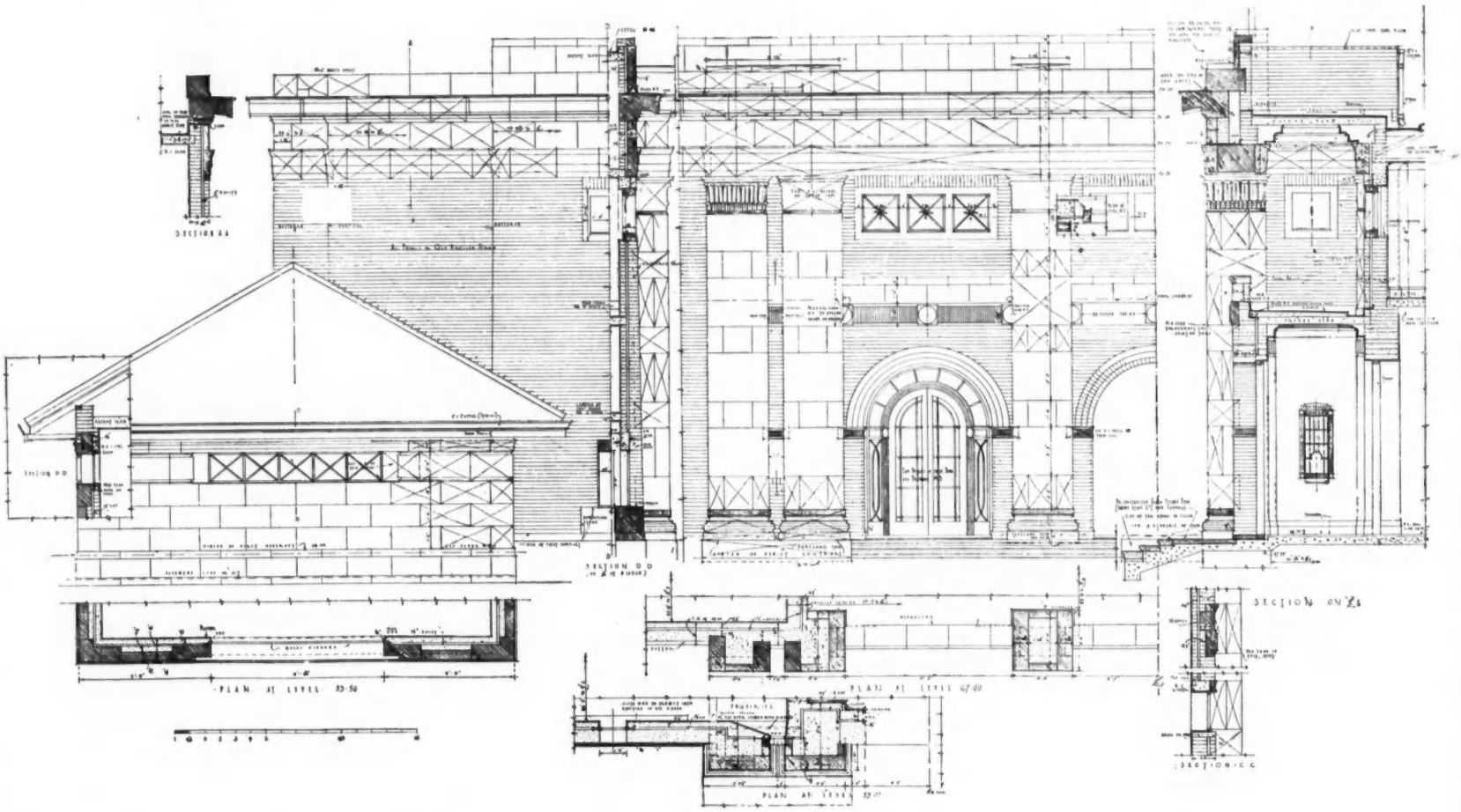
On the same floor as the concert hall is a large tea room or dance hall, which will take 300 couples. This room has been fitted with a specially constructed sprung floor, and the electric lighting has been fitted with a three-colour scheme with dimmers. Opening off the corridors leading to the dance hall are two spacious lounges, fitted with dispense counters, for use by the patrons of the concert hall. On the floor below—the mezzanine floor—is a small dining hall, which will seat about 100 persons, and has its own proper kitchen accommodation. The restaurant and buffet, on the ground floor, are described on page 458.

The consulting engineer was Sir E. Owen Williams, K.B.E., and the acoustics expert Mr. Hope Bagenal.



The main-floor plan. The concert hall has seating accommodation for just over 1,600 people and standing room for an additional 100 in the promenoir.

Bournemouth Pavilion: The North Elevation.

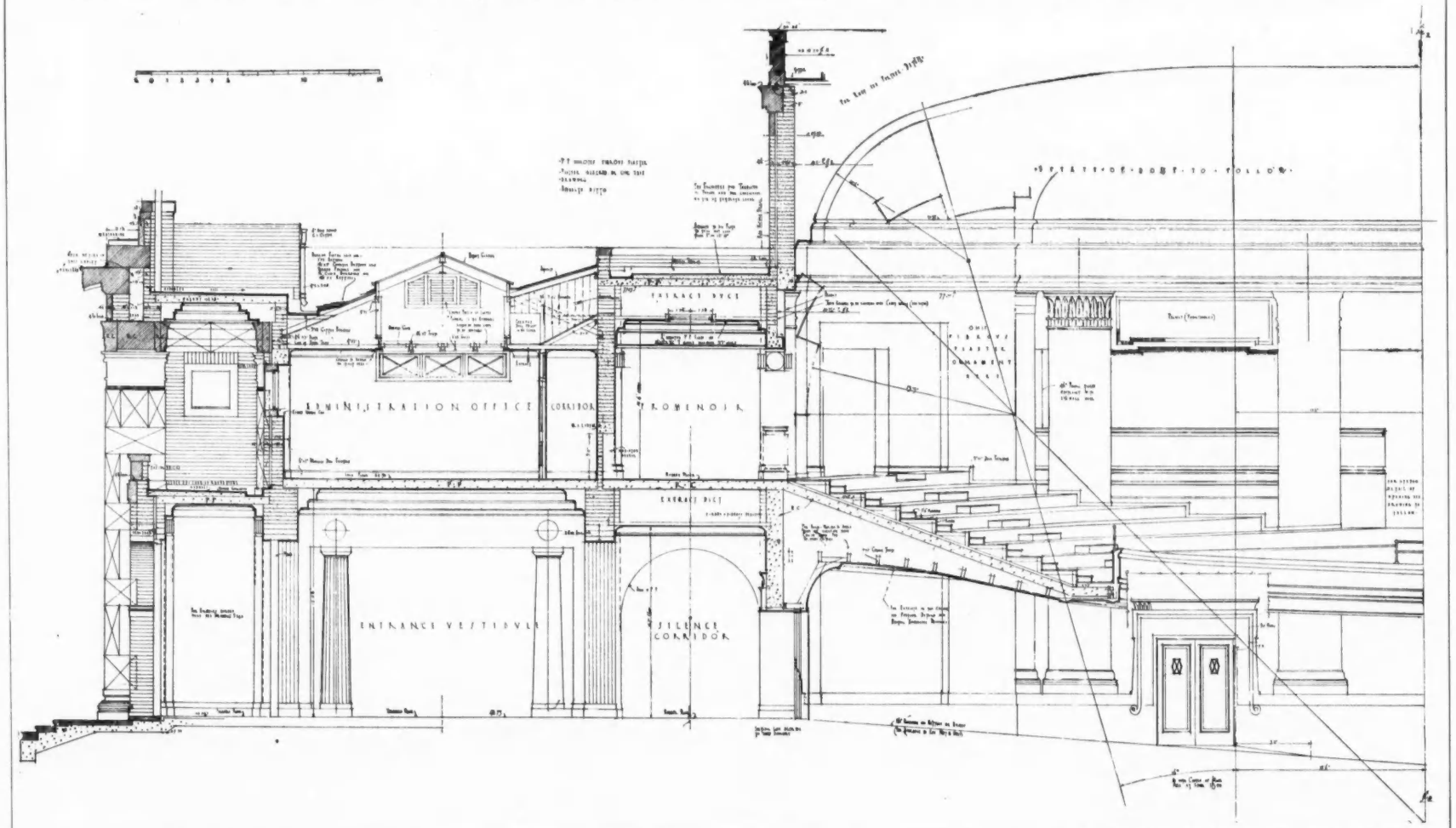


[*Home & Knight, Architects.*

Externally the Pavilion has been carried out partly in artificial stone and partly in multi-coloured red facing bricks. The roofs are covered with pantiles. A large stone terrace with a broad flight of steps forms a conspicuous feature of the west elevation, whilst providing convenient access to the building from the gardens themselves. A quiet and dignified style has been adopted in designing the building; sufficient gaiety being provided in the details and by the use of yellow paint for the external windows and doors. A photograph of the elevation shown above appears on page 454.

themselves. A quiet and dignified style has been adopted in designing the building; sufficient gaiety being provided in the details and by the use of yellow paint for the external windows and doors. A photograph of the elevation shown above appears on page 454.

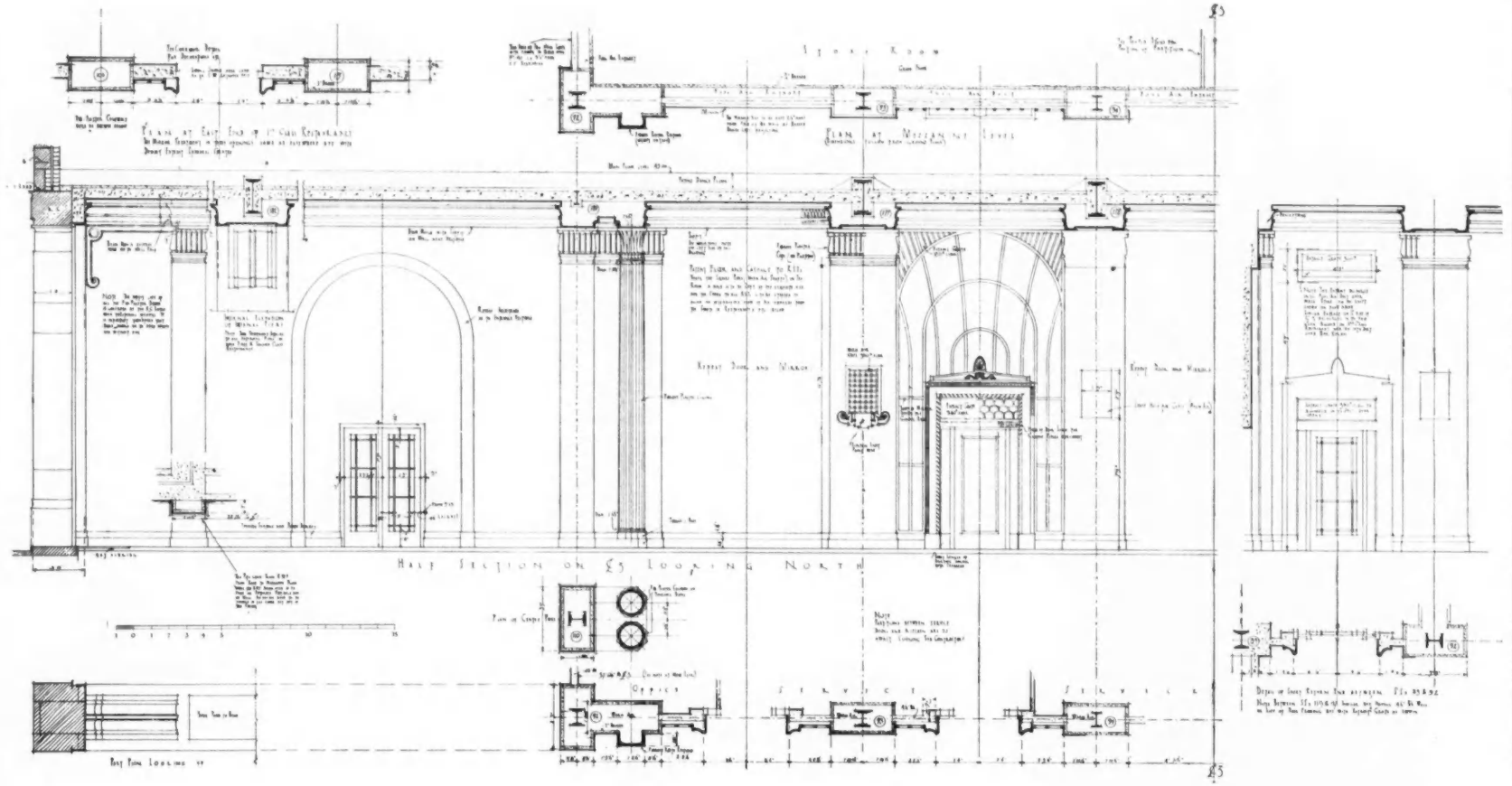
Bournemouth Pavilion: Longitudinal Section Looking East on Centre Line of North End.



[*Home & Knight, Architects.*

As will be seen, the concert hall, to supply which was the main object of the entire scheme, is two floors in height. The stage has been fitted up not only for concert hall purposes, but also for theatrical and cinematograph work, and there has been installed a complete equipment of stage lighting and scenery-hoisting devices, etc., on the most modern lines. In designing the interior of the building, the architects have very largely relied upon a carefully thought out scheme of colour decoration, and the fibrous plasterwork has throughout been kept subservient to this treatment.

Bournemouth Pavilion : Details of First Class Restaurant.



[Home & Knight, Architects.

The restaurant is one of the most important features of the ground-floor plan. It has seating capacity for about 300 persons, and adequate kitchen and staff accommodation. The restaurant faces west and has a fine view over the gardens. Another feature on the ground floor is the large buffet, which opens direct on to the pier approach, facing the sea. On the mezzanine floor is a small dining hall, and on the main floor the large tea room or dance hall.



A MODEL CENTRAL SCHOOL AT BROCKLEY

This central school was built from the designs of the architectural department of the London County Council, the superintending architect of which is Mr. G. Topham Forrest. It is the most modern type of school to be erected by the Council, and accommodates four hundred boys and four hundred girls.

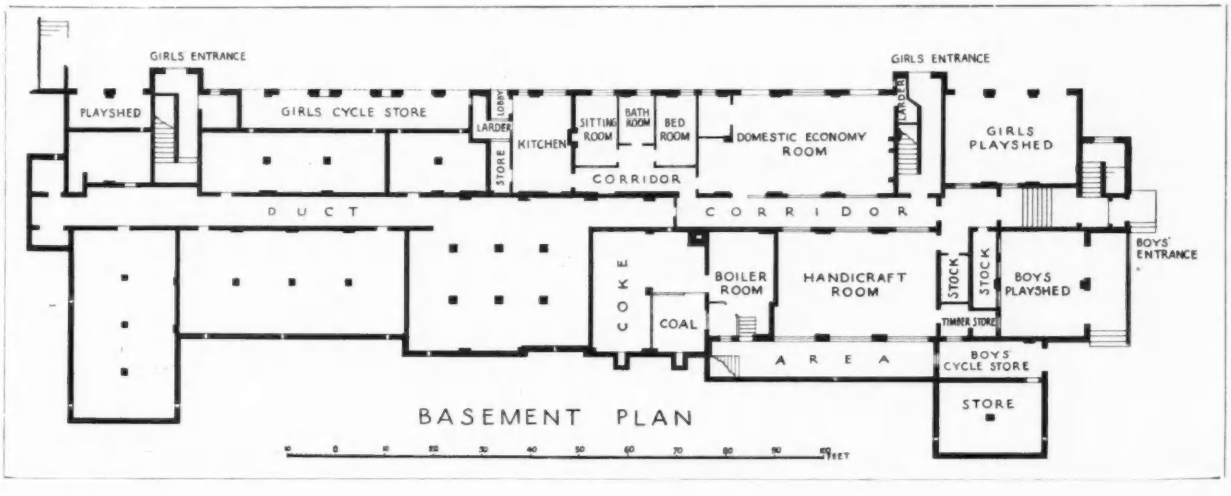
THE site of the new central school at Sprules Road, Brockley, has a considerable fall from the north-west to the south-east. In the planning of a school such a fall might have created many difficult problems. In the present case, however, as will be seen from the accompanying plans, the difference in the levels of the site has been turned to considerable advantage and utilized for the provision of a basement to accommodate the handcraft, domestic economy and housewifery rooms, kitchen, boiler-room, cycle storage, and play-sheds. The kitchen, with larder, has been arranged to give facilities for the preparation of midday meals, and is provided with a service lift communicating with the upper floors.

The building has been well planned, and every care seems to have been taken to provide a maximum of light and air, and to secure the best aspect for the various rooms. There are eight classrooms on each floor. In addition the boys' and girls' departments have their own assembly room, science room, practical workroom, art room, head master's or head mistress's room, staff rooms, stock rooms, and separate w.c. accommodation for the staff. A room for medical inspection is also provided on the ground floor.

The children's cloakroom and lavatory accommodation is conveniently placed adjoining the entrances on each floor. The entrances for both boys and girls are in Wallbutton Road. Access is also provided to the adjoining playing-field.

The main front elevation of the building is faced externally with red bricks, and the back elevation with ordinary stock bricks. The roof is tiled with hand-made sand-faced red tiles.

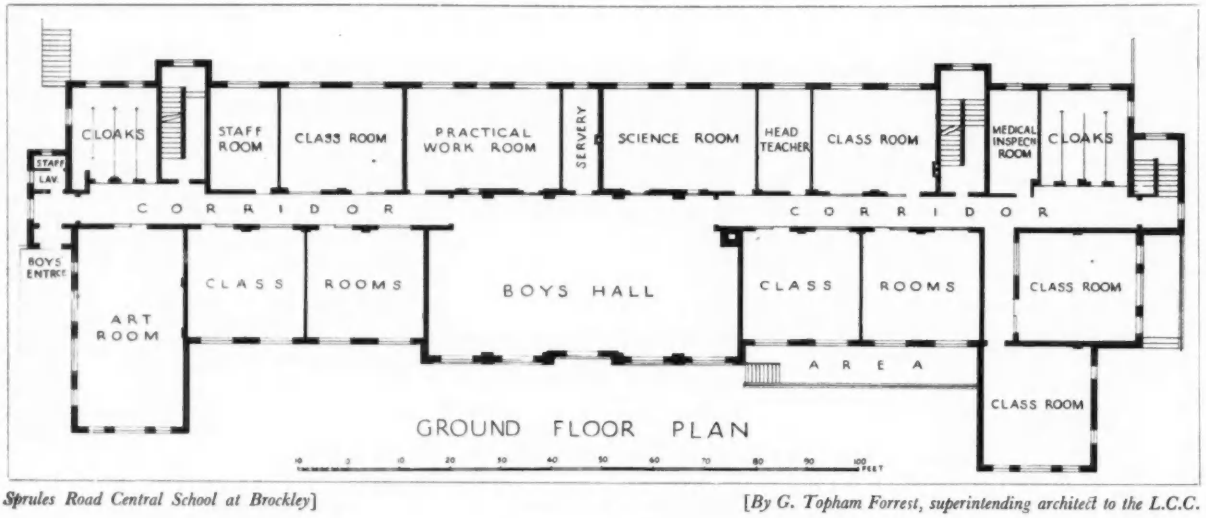
The materials used are suitable to the peculiar conditions of the building, and have obviously been selected from the





The central position in the main front on the ground floor is occupied by the boys' hall; above it is the girls' hall.

point of view of fire resistance, cleanliness, and ability to withstand hard wear. The internal walls of all the classrooms and corridors have glazed tile dadoes, and the staircases glazed brick dadoes, the wall above in every case being distempered. The floors are of fire-resisting construction. The halls and corridors have wood-block floors, and the floors of the classrooms are boarded. There are two separate staircases for the girls; and one for the boys, to give access to the ground floor from the boys' playground. These staircases are of concrete. Central heating, by low-pressure hot water, is installed throughout, and lighting is by electricity. The areas of the playgrounds



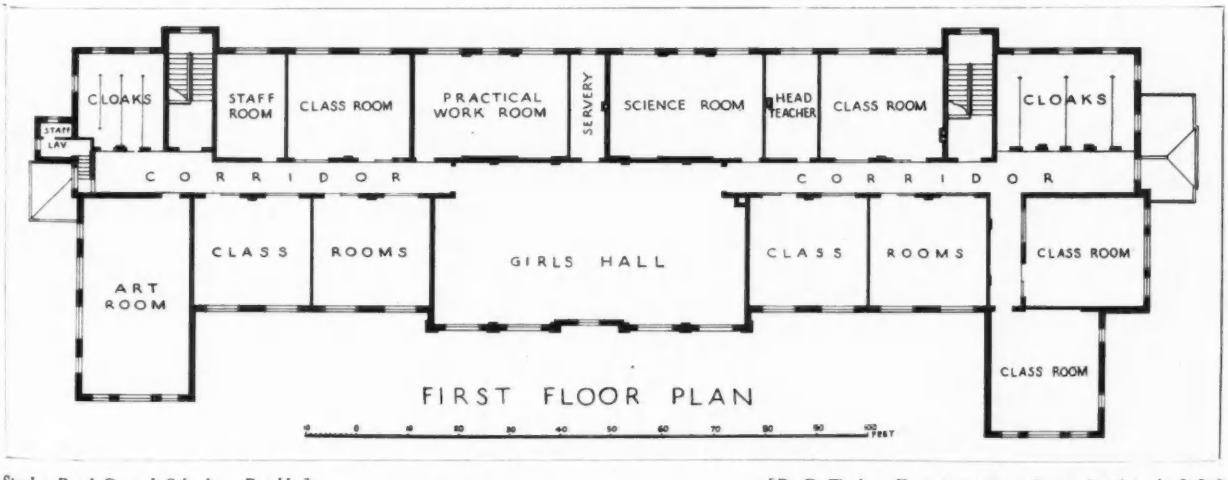
Sprules Road Central School at Brockley] [*By G. Topham Forrest, superintending architect to the L.C.C.*



The girls' hall. The walls have glazed tile dadoes and are distempered above.

provided are in accordance with the standard of the London County Council and with the requirements of the Board of Education. In the south-west corner of the site is provided a house for the schoolkeeper.

Mr. G. Topham Forrest, who became superintending architect of the London County Council in 1919, has had a wide experience in the design of elementary and other schools, and in the development of the L.C.C. estates. The central school illustrated adds yet another building to his many other works, which may be expected to stand as models of their type for some considerable time to come.



Sprules Road Central School at Brockley] *[By G. Topham Forrest, superintending architect to the L.C.C*

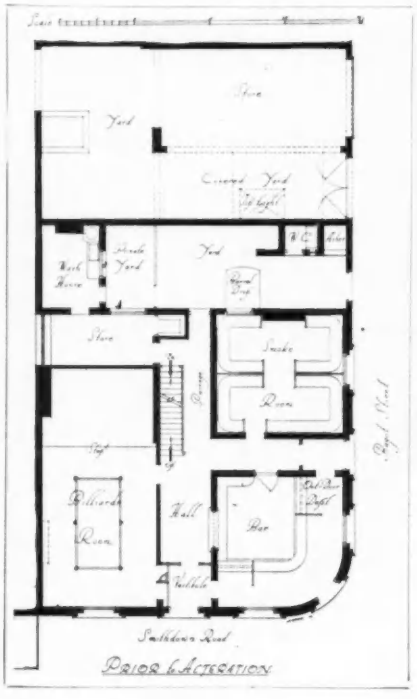
THREE INNS DESIGNED FOR LIVERPOOL OWNERS

By Harold E. Davies & Son



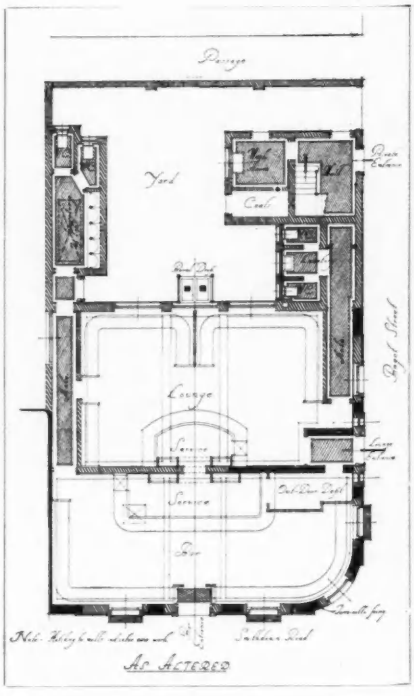
A general view after alteration, showing the entrances to the public bar, and, round the corner, to the lounge.

The Woodcroft Hotel, Smithdown Road, Liverpool





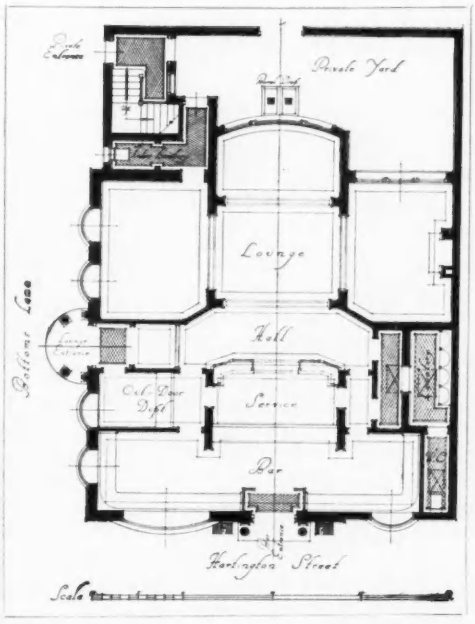
A near view of the bar entrance doorway. The front of the hotel is finished up to first-floor level in tiles, and terra cotta is utilized for ornamentation. There is a metal fanlight over the door, and special metal lanterns at either side add their decorative value to the whole. The lounge entrance doorway is similarly treated.



Carlton Tavern, Handbridge



The side façade and gable, in which the entrance to the bar, the two unequal bow windows on the ground floor, the tavern sign, and the shuttered first-floor windows are conspicuous features.



This ground-floor plan is worthy of study for its simplicity combined with accessibility to all departments of the inn.



The main façade, in brick, has four bow windows and a pillared portico, semicircular on plan, leading to the hall and lounge.



A corner of the lounge, showing the window treatment and the effect of the lattice decoration in combination with a square-patterned floor covering and special electric lighting fittings.



A near view of the left-hand bas-relief panel in cast stone on the first floor.



A general view of the street façade, finished in stucco, and with shuttered first-floor windows.



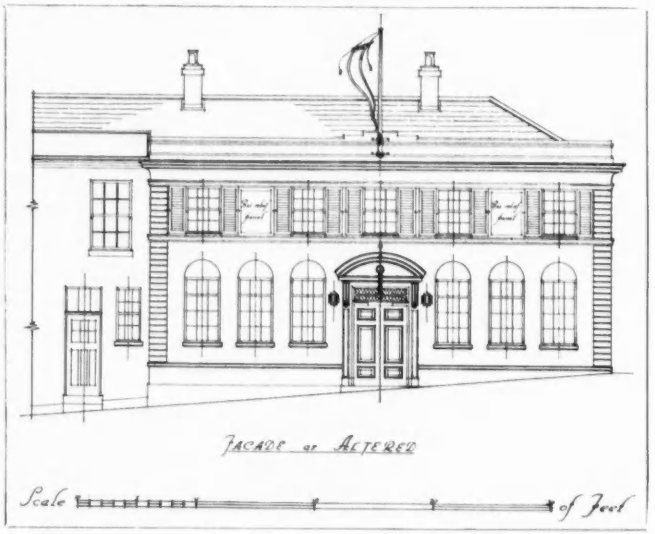
The right-hand bas-relief panel. Both were sculptured by H. Tyson Smith.

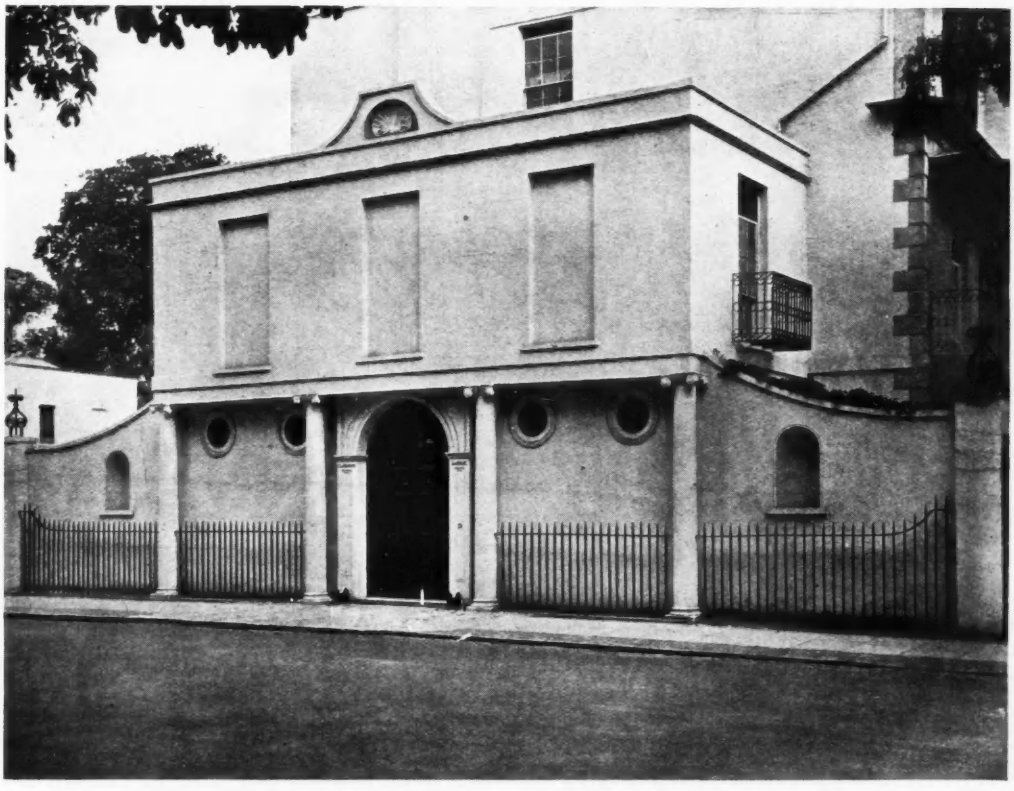
The Travellers' Rest, New Brighton.





A near view of the main entrance, showing the sign and the ornamental lamp fittings.





ENGLISH PRECEDENT No. 56

LODGE ENTRANCE, CHELTENHAM.

A Regency entrance of unusually daring design. The dominant feature is the penetration of the main rectangular mass by the curves of the screen walls, culminating in the centre, but the part played by ironwork in a composition mainly of stucco is also unusual not only on account of the finials, but also because the railings have a definitely decorative value.—[PHILIP HURD.]

THE HONEYWOOD FILE

BY KARSHISH

III: Things Straighten Out

(Spinlove, the architect, has written to his client, Sir Leslie Brash, a tactless letter explaining why he cannot adopt the latter's sketch plan.)

BRASH TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 9/2/24

It is surely not necessary for me to explain that the very rough sketch I supplied to you to inform you of the sort of house I desired was not intended as a properly considered plan. I comprehend very little of "prospect" and "aspect," and of what is "possible" and "impossible" for an architect, but I know the kind of house I want, and I consider that I have in various ways indicated my wishes with sufficient clearness.

The proper relative colours of the walls and roof of a house are, I consider, a matter of opinion and not of fact. I have not weighed the matter and am amenable to guidance by your judgment, but I fail to comprehend why you should be so decisive in condemning building materials of which you admit you know nothing.

I await your sketches with interest,

Yours faithfully,

It will be noticed how much more dignified and effective Brash is when his native pepper rules. This letter shows him to be, as Dalbet described him, a real good sort. Spinlove ought to congratulate himself on getting off so lightly, and feel heartened to know the ingenuous nature of the man he has to deal with. I say ought to feel; but unawareness of his own stupidity and his lack of knowledge of men and affairs, have apparently caused this letter to throw him into consternation.

SPINLOVE TO BRASH

Dear Sir, 12/2/24

You have, I entirely agree, given me the fullest particulars of your requirements, and my last letter was intended only to explain why the plans I am shortly sending you cannot follow the lines of the sketch you were so obliging as to give me, although they will, I trust and believe, fulfil its intentions. I very much regret that unfortunately I do not appear to have made this clear to you.

I ought also to have explained in commenting on "Brikko" and "Slabbo" that it is important, as I am sure you will agree, that the materials of which your house is built should be strong and that they should last. For this reason it is advisable to use in your house only materials which are known by experience to endure. Cheaply-built bungalows are in quite a different category, as I need, I think, scarcely point out.

The traditional association of bricks and tiles with the architecture of houses also makes it necessary to use bricks and tiles to give architectural character to your house. The substitution of unusual materials for such a purpose would create great difficulties in design, and the result would be certain to disappoint you greatly.

Yours faithfully,

It was not necessary for Spinlove to prostrate himself so completely, but the fault, if any, is on the right side. There is a respect due to years, and if Brash had any suspicion that Spinlove's offending letter was facetious he is now disabused. Brash does not appear to have replied, for we next find:

SPINLOVE TO BRASH

Dear Sir, 19/2/24

I send you today under separate cover sketch plans and perspective view of the proposed house. The sizes of the rooms are figured, and I hope the arrangements will be clear to you. The small scale block-plan shows the position on the site. These drawings are intended only as preliminary sketches, but they will at least serve to reduce the problem to practical issues. To the best of my judgment the buildings shown will cost £18,500. I do not think that the cost need be higher, but I do not think it will be much less.

Yours faithfully,

These preliminary sketches, it is to be noticed, show a smaller house than Brash wants, do not follow his pet ideas of plan arrangement, and the estimate is 60 per cent. more than he wants to spend. Brash also has in mind to give up the idea of building altogether and adapt an existing house. Spinlove, therefore, for whom this commission is a big opportunity, must feel considerable anxiety. Such positions frequently occur; anything may happen and no one could foretell what. A rise in stocks or a badly-cooked breakfast may settle the question one way or another. Apparently there was a rise in stocks.

BRASH TO SPINLOVE

Dear Mr. Spinlove, 21/2/24

Lady Brash and myself are delighted with the plans of the house and with the charming picture showing a view of the exterior. We are filled with admiration for the skill with which you have fitted everything in and with the completeness of the arrangements. Lady Brash is particularly delighted with the cupboard in the recess in the kitchen passage and with the door shutting off the domestics' domain. There are certain insignificant matters which we shall require altered: for instance, the entrance hall and staircase to be moved farther along so as to leave a stretch of blank wall for the wistaria Lady Brash desires to plant in that position, but these alterations I can explain when we meet.

The estimate is, of course, a disappointment; I anticipated you would be able to reduce it after the plans were drawn out. I apprehend it will be necessary to minimize the expenditure, but we are so greatly enamoured with the design that I trust it may not be necessary to alter it materially. Would it be possible to leave out the morning-room and the two projecting bays for the present so that they could be added at a later date?

Can you call at Zimmon Gardens at six on Wednesday to discuss matters? Lady Brash will be disengaged at that hour. Perhaps you would be so good as to telephone to the house.

Yours faithfully,

Spinlove is clearly competent, but he is no less clearly lucky. It was quite on the cards that his design might outrage some prejudice of his client of which he could know nothing, or, in exercising his discretion, Spinlove might seriously have missed the mark, or the plans might have been misread. If any of these things had chanced, Brash's pepper might have made him impatient and, with the added discouragement of the estimate, led him to abandon the whole project, or to consult another architect. As it happens, Spinlove has made a complete conquest. His preliminary sketches have been swallowed whole, the design is practically settled, discrepancy of cost is in a fair way to being adjusted, and Brash has made an entire surrender. From being captious and critical he has become enthusiastic and appreciative. The interview evidently took place, for the next letter is dated a fortnight later.

SPINLOVE TO BRASH

Dear Sir Leslie Brash, 9/3/24

I enclose revised sketch plans which you will see embody the whole of the alternatives except the shifting of the entrance hall and staircase, which, as I expected, cannot be moved without entirely remodelling the plan and designing the house on altogether different lines. It is unfortunate that the position of the front door and window do not give an opportunity of training a wistaria in that particular position, but all planning is a balance of advantages, and I am afraid this one will have to go.

By comparing the dimensions on the revised plan with those shown on the original sketches, which I also enclose, you will see the reductions I have been able to make, and that I have also

saved what space could be spared in bathrooms, passages, and so on; but nothing has been unduly pinched. I have also reduced the heights of floors as arranged, and taking everything into consideration I think the cost will be reduced from £18,500 to £16,300. To this has to be added the cost of the terrace, £1,200, which it was agreed should be included with the house, making the new estimate £17,500.

Will you please tell Lady Brash that things are so arranged that the chimney will be visible from no windows except those of the kitchen offices, gun-room, and servants' bedrooms. If you will let me know that you approve I will prepare contract drawings and documents for the purpose of securing tenders.

Yours faithfully,

BRASH TO SPINLOVE

Dear Mr. Spinlove, 14/3/24

We like the plans extremely, although we are disappointed you cannot shift the entrance hall and staircase. I am somewhat nervous at the reduction in the dimensions, and feel we may be spoiling the ship to save a penn'orth of tar. I have therefore increased some of them. Also please do not take any chances of bathrooms and passages being restricted, or the rooms too low. In order to meet the cost I have decided not to build a garage, kennels, etc., at present. I shall perhaps make do with a temporary wooden structure to begin with, particularly as it may be necessary first to build cottages for the men. The terrace should be included. Will you please therefore proceed with the contract, and will you inform me at once when the building will start and how long it will take to finish.

Yours sincerely,

SPINLOVE TO BRASH

Dear Sir Leslie Brash, 17/3/24

Thank you for your letter. I will get on with the contract drawings at once.

In reply to your question, all well, the building will start in about four months' time, and take about two years to complete.

I enclose list of seven builders I propose to invite to tender. Five, as you will see, are of London; the other two are Maidstone firms operating in the district. All are of good standing and known to me. If there is anyone else you would like included will you please let me know.

In order to save the cost of the builder finding his own water, I propose to have the well sunk at once. As we know we shall get plenty of water at about 130 ft. it will not be actually necessary to employ a consulting engineer, but I propose nevertheless to do so both on the ground of economy and efficiency. I suggest the name of Mr. P. F. Toodlewipe, A.M.I.C.E., who is known to me.

Yours sincerely,

BRASH TO SPINLOVE

Dear Mr. Spinlove, 22/3/24

I was dumbfounded at your letter intimating a delay of four months. I am at a loss to comprehend why this should occur. Surely now that everything is settled arrangements can be made with a suitable builder? Also the length of time the work will take. Two years! We were completing arrangements to take up residence next summer. Surely the work can be finished in fifteen months from now! Can nothing be done to hasten matters?

Certainly do as you propose as regards the well. I am in your hands entirely.

There is a builder at Marlford—Nibnose and Rasper—whom you might add to your list, and also a most respectable man, John Reaker, at Thaddington, who did work for years on Lord Imagwire's estate, whom I should like to tender. I fancy his son carries on the business now in partnership with a person named Smith.

Yours sincerely,

SPINLOVE TO BRASH

Dear Sir Leslie Brash, 24/3/24

I am afraid that four months from now is as soon as you can expect to see the builder at work. It will take me seven or eight weeks to work out the design in detail and prepare the necessary drawings and contract documents. The preparation of bills of quantities to enable builders to tender will probably take four weeks, the builder ought to have at least ten days in which to arrive at the figure of his tender, and a fortnight would be a short time in which to settle and sign the contract and for the builder to get his plant on to the site. It is true that the house might be built even in one year only, if a special point were made of it; but it would invite disaster to scramble through work of this kind, and it is doubtful if a really good builder would enter on such an undertaking. I will do all I can to expedite matters.

Thank you for names of builders. I will inquire about these firms.

Yours sincerely,

(NEXT WEEK. IV: THE TRIAL HOLES)

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. Herbert J. Axten, F.R.I.B.A., A.I.STRUC.E., has been appointed the architect to the Westminster Bank, Limited, 51 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2. Telephone: London Wall 6122. Mr. F. J. Garlick, F.R.I.B.A., who had held this position for a number of years, retired at the end of last December.

The telephone number of Mr. E. E. Richardson, F.S.I., chartered quantity surveyor, 35 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.1, has been changed to Holborn 9549.

IN PARLIAMENT

[BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE]

Sir John Gilmour, the Secretary of State for Scotland, informed Mr. Barr that steady progress was being made in Scotland with the improvement of dwelling accommodation under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act. As at December 31 last, the latest date for which information was available, applications for grants had been received in respect of 1,576 dwellings, of which 1,396 had been approved; work had been completed on 658 dwellings, and was in progress on 655; and the amounts of grants promised and paid were £120,787 9s. 10d. and £48,002 5s. 6d. respectively.

Mr. Betterton, in reply to Mr. Harris, stated that on February 25, 1929, 179,903 building trade workers were registered as unemployed in England and Wales, compared with 107,965 a year ago. The number of such workers unemployed in Great Britain on February 25, 1929, was 199,330, made up of 163,747 wholly unemployed, and 35,583 temporarily unemployed.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Mr. T. Williams that by the end of 1928, nine of the slum clearance schemes which had been approved since January 1925 had been completed. Rehousing accommodation for 2,345 persons was provided in connection with these schemes. In addition, in the case of fifteen schemes, the houses necessary for the accommodation of the 4,649 persons to be displaced had already been erected, although the whole of the demolition of the unhealthy area had not been completed.

Sir R. Thomas asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in view of the ever-increasing disfigurement of the countryside by industry and transport and of the æsthetic and economic value of beauty spots, whether he would, in default of comprehensive legislation to deal with this problem, consider making an annual grant to the National Trust for the purchase of areas which were most immediately menaced.

Mr. A. M. Samuel, who replied, said he sympathized warmly with the aims of the National Trust. He hoped it would obtain increasing support from the public, who had so much to gain from its activities. But the Trust was only one of many societies that were working in various ways for the welfare of the community. He feared, therefore, that he could not single out one particular society for exceptional treatment by giving it a grant from public funds.

AN ARCHITECT OF THE INVISIBLE

Professor C. H. Reilly

BY STANLEY C. RAMSEY



Professor C. H. Reilly's competition design for the London County Hall, on the southern bank of the Thames facing Westminster.

This year is the twenty-fifth anniversary of Professor Reilly's appointment to the Chair of Architecture at Liverpool, and I am sure his silver "wedding" would be somewhat marred if he knew that I was busy unloading the garnered memories of the last twenty-five years. For my association with Reilly dates, alas! to pre-Liverpool days, when I was a young student at the Architectural School of King's College, in the Strand, and he was a scarcely older demonstrator.

At that time he was an assistant (when not teaching at King's) in John Belcher's office, and he brought with him a love of that free classic that he was afterwards to leave for the severer classic of the historic periods. This was the second year of the twentieth century and we were at the beginning of the classic reaction.

Sir Reginald Blomfield and Sir Edwin Lutyens—or Mr. Blomfield and Mr. Lutyens as they were then—were the leaders of the younger architects, and Reilly quickly enrolled himself (and us!) under their banner. Indeed, it is to my early association with Reilly that I owe my love of the classic and classic forms; of the measured and temperate life of the Mediterranean, which the Romans first brought to this island, and which has for ever afterwards been a part of our cultural heritage.

Architecturally, I am a creature of the classic reaction, a reaction which is at present under a cloud, since modernism is apt to dub it, the culture of "The Period of Re-production"; but the modernists will find that they also have to choose between the Goths and the Romans, the adventurous and energetic modernism of the north or the gentler-mannered and more exquisite modernism of the French.

In this connection I am looking forward anxiously to see what Professor Reilly and his school at Liverpool are going to do for the modernists. It would appear to be in their tradition, I almost feel it as their mission, to give to our modernists that cultural direction towards Mediterranean sources that will enable us to march sympathetically with the modernists of France rather than those of the more primitive races—but this is to anticipate my argument, for Reilly is still a young assistant professor at King's and the call to Liverpool had not yet arrived.

There was to be a preliminary period, which he spent as a junior partner with Mr. Stanley Peach, and it was during that time that he forged his first link with Liverpool.

In the assessor's judgment of the competition for Liverpool Cathedral, out of all the designs submitted, there was only one in anything but Gothic to receive commendation—a classical one, by a young architect of twenty-eight, who was next year to become Roscoe Professor of Architecture at Liverpool University. Such a design was no mean achievement—the subject was prodigious, and in the fiercely Gothic atmosphere in which the competition was held, it is little short of a miracle that any classic scheme should have won a place.

Without detracting in any way from those distinguished professors and teachers who have been associated with the architectural schools of this country before and since Reilly's advent at Liverpool, I do feel that he is the first of the "Moderns." His occupancy of the Chair synchronized with the change in our architectural education, which has substituted the architectural school for the old pupilage system. Reilly was the first to recognize this fundamental change and to seize its opportunities.



A perspective drawing of the design by Professor Reilly for a block of buildings to house the Liverpool School of Architecture.



Liverpool Cathedral as it might have been: an interior perspective drawing of Professor Reilly's competition design—the only classical one to receive commendation.

He saw at once that something more than the small isolated school was wanted, that our education must approximate more closely to that of the French with their Ecole des Beaux-Arts; and with the same capacity for inspiring enthusiasm he displayed in the past at King's College, he at once set about founding a school on the French model. This was the era of thick line drawing; any competition drawing which was executed in lines less than one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness was counted out at the first glance. So when on this world of "thick lined" enthusiasts there burst the *First Liverpool Sketch Book*, with its carefully rendered drawings, published, if I remember rightly, by The Architectural Press, there was an amazed shout of applause.

He not only put into practice his theories at his school, but he supported those theories with a very brilliant pen, both in the lay and professional papers.

Nearly all architects and a great number of laymen have enjoyed his critical analysis of buildings, old and new. His critical essays on the architecture of Liverpool and London are amongst the most remarkable and fascinating contributions to the literature of architectural criticism.

The fashionable styles in those days were the neo-Grec for public buildings—largely the result of the Liverpool School influence—and a rather fruity Adam for domestic. Mr. Lutyens was fighting for a simplified Queen Anne, and Mr. Reginald Blomfield for the Early Georgian.

At a great seaport, trading with America, it is not surprising that American influences and American culture should make themselves apparent. Twenty years ago America was producing the finest classic architecture in the world, and here was a school, avid of all that was classic in spirit, open to the shock of that tremendous impact. There are many who regret the American invasion, who see nothing in McKim, Mead, and White's work but rather dull copyism; to them I have nothing to say, but to those who admire the America of Henry James, who only did for literature what McKim did for architecture—that is, held up the European model—I suggest that it was not altogether a bad thing that Liverpool should have felt the inspiring influence when she did.

There were not a few of us who knew and admired Reilly in those now far-off days, who rather regretted his acceptance of the Liverpool job. We had great hopes of his future as a practising architect. In point of fact, his architectural output, though distinguished, has not been so extensive as it undoubtedly would have been had he been able to give his whole time to it.

This was the great sacrifice that the Fates demanded of him, though the future may still have its compensation in this respect, for though in achievement he is a very aged and long-lived man, in actual numbers of years he is still comparatively youthful.

I have, however, whilst writing this short and totally inadequate appreciation, been asking myself whether the building, the great invisible building, which he has erected will not endure when the most magnificent stone and bronze edifices of his contemporaries are in ruins; whether it is not a far finer thing to have built in the hearts of men than to have been responsible for buildings of even Attic excellence.

BYZANTINE BRICK AND TILE WORK iii:

As was pointed out in the note at the beginning of this series, the exterior of the apse end of a Byzantine church was one of the chief points for the concentration of tile decoration. The elevational design of the tri-apsidal end was principally governed by the arched windows. The remaining wall-space did not lend itself to a unified scheme of decoration, being further complicated by the differences in the heights of the eaves. The Byzantine builder was therefore limited to a localized banded treatment, of which the three accompanying photographs show very fair examples.

A. L. M'MULLEN

BYZANTINE BRICK AND TILEWORK

iii: Apses



(A) Church at Merbaka, Greece.

Study of these triapsidal elevations reveals traditions held in common. The band of tiles, set anglewise between two tile-courses just above the marble podium, and returning round the window arches, is the only decoration to link the three apses together.

The same motive effectively separates the larger fret pattern on the centre apse from the stone capping above and the smaller fret below. Small stones were necessary to turn the corner in the fret patterns.

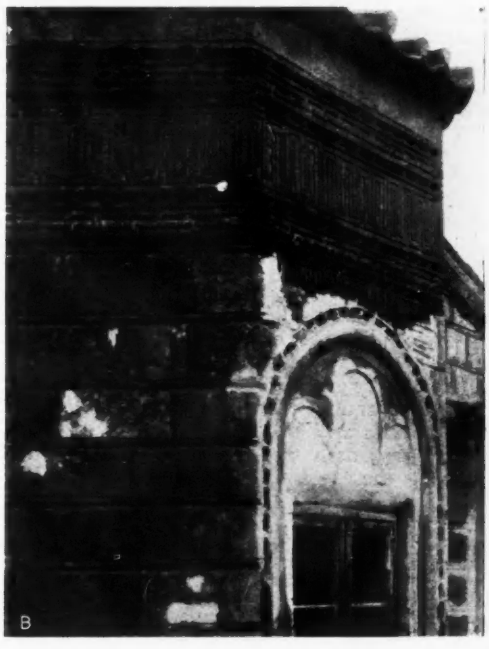
Just below the larger fret a band of tiles cut specially to shape forms a running pattern. The rope-like bands above the window arches are of the same construction, though the tiles are smaller.

Faience bowls give the elevation a pock-marked effect.

(B) Centre apse of the Church of Hagia Moni, near Nauplia, within ten miles of Merbaka, and probably built contemporaneously, in the eleventh century.

Here are the same frets and specially-made tiles, though differently and more effectively banded.

No stone was necessary to turn the corner in the fret, due to the easier splay of the side wall of the apse. Both here and at Merbaka the tiles and mortar joints are the same width, averaging three-quarters of an inch each.





(C) Monastery of Daphni, near Athens.

Further variants of the same ideas appear in this example, conspicuously the toothed effect around the windows and the fretted pattern.

The larger size of this church allowed a second story of windows to be introduced in the centre apse. The upper part of the apse, round and above these windows, being built of brick, makes a pleasant variation, though it rests rather uncomfortably on the crown of the relieving arch to the lower window.

The spandrels of the window arches are filled in with tiles set at right angles to each other.

In all the three churches illustrated on this page the masonry is of brown limestone, which blends well with the red-brown of the bricks and tiles.

A. L. McMULLEN

LITERATURE

OLD CORNISH BRIDGES AND STREAMS

Intense pride in every feature of their ruggedly beautiful and wildly romantic county being inveterate with the Cornish folk, it is not at all surprising to find them projecting a series of Cornish studies, of which No. 1 bears the title given above. It is no doubt realized that many of the most cherished features of the county are on the eve of transformation "into something new and strange." Those quaint bridges, for instance, many of them constructed of only sufficient width and strength to meet the modest needs of the Cornishman's packhorse, must ere-long give place to structures more competent to carry the heavier loads and provide the greater widths required by modern traffic conditions. Soon the old roads will be "deader than Adam," and, as a clever versifier in *Punch* puts the case: "But the old old roads, let's be glad that once we had 'em."

In apprehension of the near approach of crowds of motor-cars, lorries, charabancs, and the like foreign invaders, Mr. Charles F. Henderson has written a timely little book of records of the ancient methods of transport over the narrow bridges that sufficed in olden times; and, greatly enhancing the value of these records, Mr. Henry Coates has provided fifty-eight photographic illustrations, many of them showing quaint and primitive structures which must shortly disappear, leaving not a wrack behind. Mr. Henderson's text is almost too scholarly for present-day superficial readers. He tells us well-nigh all that it is interesting to know of the history of these ancient bridges and of the streams they cross, and is careful to add such particulars as can be ascertained of the chronology of the structures and of the derivation of the names of the streams. Queer names they are to the unaccustomed ear; for example, Yeolm, Plusha, Buryas. It is well that a list of the streams is accompanied by the English meanings; while copious footnotes are rich in etymological lore. Here, as in other parts of the country, these stream-names often indicate more or less nomadic races who have left no other clue to their wanderings or their places of settlement. To place on record such names before they suffer the verbal corruption that commonly accompanies "improved means of locomotion" is not only a pious act of local patriotism: it preserves from oblivion some rare and curious items of otherwise neglected scholarship.

While the packhorse was anciently the chief, if not the only, means of conveying burdens along roads and across bridges, yet it is recorded that the huge monolithic pillars found in fifteenth-century churches were probably brought from the far-off granite districts "in cumbrous farm trains, drawn by oxen," so that the fine medieval bridges over the Tamar are wide enough and strong enough for the exacting traffic of today. But it was not until the days of Queen Anne that any great improvement was made in the road system of Cornwall, while the reign of George III was the great turnpike era for the county as well as for the kingdom.

Nevertheless, the modern motorist touring in Cornwall may quickly find himself back amidst the unfamiliar sights and scenes of the Middle Ages. It was at that period that the Church, being the largest community, became the chief public authority, and hence your only corporate bridge builder. It was regarded as a sacred duty to build bridges and to keep them in repair, and indulgences were granted to those who subscribed towards these objects.

It will be rightly inferred that this little book is much more than a merely conventional and perfunctory local guide. It is not without value as a contribution to social history, and in it the architect, as well as the archæologist, will find many items of information and delight. The book is dedicated to Miss Collins of Bodmin, "whose interest led to this work being undertaken."

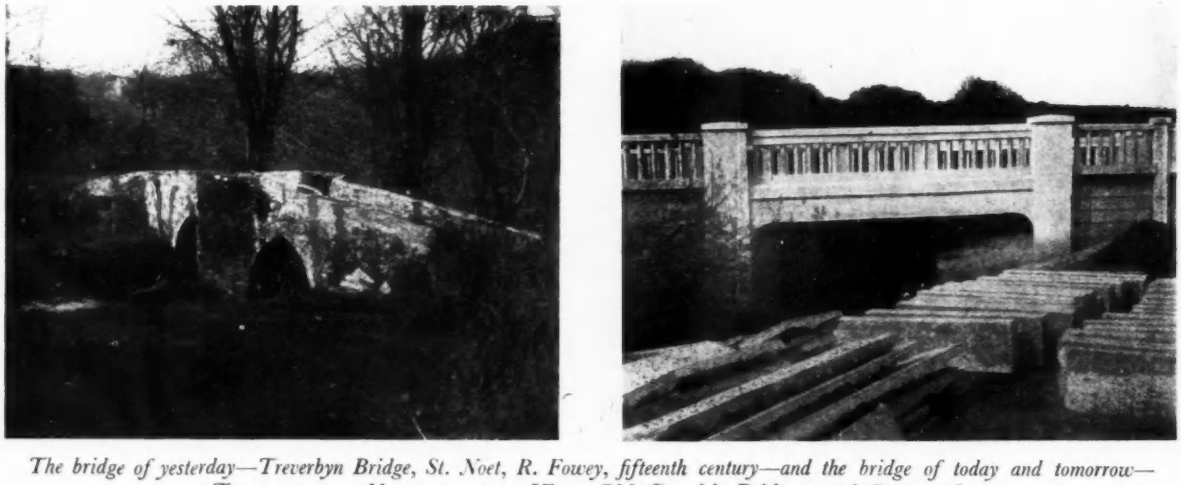
J. F. McR.

Old Cornish Bridges and Streams. By Charles Henderson, B.A.OXON., and Henry Coates, F.S.A.SCOT. Illustrated with maps and 58 photographs. Pages x + 133, 7¾ in. by 5 in. Price 3s. 6d. net. Published for the University College of the South-West, Exeter, by Simpkin Marshall, Ltd. London. 1928.

THE CONCRETE YEAR BOOK

The Concrete Year Book for 1929 has been thoroughly revised and much new matter added. It now comprises 640 pages, divided into handbook, directory, and catalogue sections.

The handbook section contains chapters on practically every aspect of reinforced concrete design and construction. This section includes, among much useful information, notes on methods of securing concrete of uniform strength, water content, coloured cement, storage of cement, etc.; data relating to floor and roof loads, loads of walls and partitions, wind pressures, earth pressures, foundation pressures, etc.; tables showing loads carried by concrete-joist floors for various sections of joists over various spans; properties of common sizes of beams; specifications and designs for concrete and reinforced concrete floors; specifications for granolithic floors; specifications for concrete products and cast stone, with drawings of moulds; specifications for



The bridge of yesterday—Treverbyn Bridge, St. Noet, R. Fowey, fifteenth century—and the bridge of today and tomorrow—Trevemper, near Newquay, 1925. [*From* Old Cornish Bridges and Streams.]

concrete roads; complete memoranda of everyday use to the concrete user; and a bibliography of concrete and allied subjects.

The directory section includes complete lists of reinforced concrete designers, contractors, etc., and suppliers of aggregate, cement, concrete products, cast stone, machinery and plant, and all materials used in the concrete and allied trades; and a complete list of trade names and brands.

The catalogue section contains full particulars of the business or products of over 300 firms connected with or catering for the concrete industry.

The Concrete Year Book, 1929. By Oscar Faber, O.B.E., D.SC., M.INST.C.E., and H. L. Childe. London: Concrete Publications, Ltd. Price 3s. 6d. net.

LAW REPORTS

USE OF THE INITIALS "F.R.I.B.A."

The Royal Institute of British Architects v. *Horace Wakley. Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Clauson*

Mr. Vanneck, on behalf of the Royal Institute of British Architects, moved for an injunction to restrain Horace Wakley from using the letters F.R.I.B.A. or any other initials calculated to lead to the belief that he was a member of the Institution.

The defendant did not appear.

His lordship said he was quite satisfied in this case, and he granted an injunction in the terms of the notice of motion with costs.

IS AN ADVERTISEMENT HOARDING A BUILDING?

Stevens and another v. *Willing & Co., Ltd. Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Maugham*

This was an interesting action to decide the point whether, in view of a covenant under which certain land was sold, a large advertisement hoarding with concrete foundations was a building. The plaintiffs, Mr. Wm. Stevens and Mr. C. M. Bentham, who sued as executors of the late Mr. W. Stevens, sought an injunction against Messrs. Willing & Co., Ltd., the well-known advertisement contractors, to restrain them from erecting on land at the corner of Hawkland and Kingsleys Road, Preston, Brighton, an advertisement hoarding, in breach of covenants under which the land was acquired (without the previous consent in writing of plaintiffs), and an order for the demolition of the hoarding erected. Defendants denied any breach and contended that the word "buildings" did not in its ordinary meaning include "hoardings," but that it meant something very substantial.

Plaintiffs' case was that the covenant which had been broken read that no buildings whatsoever were to be erected within 8 ft. of Kingsley Road, other than dwarf walls or fences and the dwelling-houses specified in the covenant. In breach of this defendants had erected a hoarding on the corner plot which they had bought for £125 from a Mr. Geering, to whom the land had originally been conveyed subject to restrictions mentioned in the covenant. When defendants began erecting the hoarding, plaintiffs required them to discontinue further operations and submit plans and details. Defendants submitted plans, but plaintiffs refused to consent to the erection. Defendants, however, went on erecting it.

Evidence was given as to the land being sold subject to the covenant in question.

His lordship, in granting the injunction, with costs, said the hoarding was an elaborate affair on concrete foundations rising in places to a height of 16 ft. above the ground. The covenant used the word "buildings" in a wide sense and was intended to prevent the erection of such a structure as this hoarding, which in the meaning of this covenant was a "building" prohibited. He did not doubt the hoarding hindered the disposal of the remaining plots on the estate.

RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF TOP FLOOR OF BUILDING

Ex parte Swan and Edgar (1927), Ltd. King's Bench Division. Before Justices Shearman and MacKinnon

This matter came before the Court on an *ex parte* motion by Mr. Cyril Atkinson, K.C., on behalf of Messrs. Swan and Edgar (1927), Ltd., of Piccadilly Circus and Regent Street, for a rule *nisi* directed to the London County Council for a writ of certiorari to bring up an order of the Council to have it quashed in so far as it imposed restrictions on the use of Messrs. Swan and Edgar's premises, which restrictions, it was alleged, the Council had no power to impose. He also moved for a rule *nisi* for a writ of mandamus directing the Council to hear and determine an application for sanction for the erection of the premises unfettered by a condition which they had no power to impose.

Two serious questions were involved. The property was Crown property. In 1924 the lease which Messrs. Swan and Edgar then held expired, and an agreement was made between the Crown and Messrs. Swan and Edgar under which Messrs. Swan and Edgar, to get a new lease, bound themselves to erect a building in accordance with certain plans of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The building was to be 100 ft. in height and was to fill the whole of the island site, its cubical extent being thus determined. Counsel submitted that, the property being Crown property, it was exempt from the operation of the London Building Acts.

Assuming, however, that that contention was wrong, Messrs. Swan and Edgar had complied with section 47 of the London Building Act, 1894, which provided that the building was not to be erected to a greater height than 100 ft., that the walls must not exceed 80 ft., and that there could be two floors in the roof. Difficulty arose under section 17 (1) of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, which restricted the extent of buildings used for trade to 250,000 cub. ft. Messrs. Swan and Edgar's premises exceeded that extent, but under subsection 2 of section 17 the Council could consent to a building containing additional cubical extent where they were satisfied that it was necessary and that proper arrangements would be made to lessen danger from fire. The top floor of Messrs. Swan and Edgar's premises had cost £43,000 to build, and its use was "necessary" to their business. The height of the building was also "necessary" to conform with the general line of Regent Street and, possibly, to comply with other requirements. The Council had consented to the erection of the building on condition that Messrs. Swan and Edgar should not use the top floor. Assuming that the London Building Acts applied to the property, the Council had power to consent to a building or to refuse consent, but, once they had consented, they had no power to impose a personal restriction on the user of the building by Messrs. Swan and Edgar.

The Court granted the rule.

CORRESPONDENCE

"CUBE AND KERB"

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—The French villa by André Lurçat, illustrated in your issue for February 27, is said to be two storys high. Judging by the illustrations and the position of what is called the service door, there would appear to be no light in that portion of the ground story to which this door leads, and the first floor would be on a level with the window-sill.

If, however, this portion of the building is only one story high, a stepladder would appear to be necessary to open the windows.

The reviewer finds a touch of interest in the two quarter-pane louvre ventilators and "the full effect of the delightful passageway," with its pergola roof. The passageway will no doubt only be fully appreciated when the autumn winds swirl in its confined space and the pavement is greasy with dead leaves, and the rain drips from the rafters overhead.

FRANK W. SIMON

THE PARTHENON

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—I am at present extracting data from Penrose's survey of the Parthenon and find that the *pi*-ratio, and 666, is all over the structure.

For instance, the length of the base at the top step is 228·1 ft.; the height of columns is 34·25 ft.; 228·1/34·25 is 6·66. Again, the breadth of the temple at the top step is 101·34 ft., while the distance between the centres of the end columns is 94·68 ft., and subtracting the smaller we get 6·66 again. The length of the column to the well-known joint nick at the top is exactly 31·416 ft., and the diameter of the column at the bottom is 6·2832 ft., or twice the *pi*-ratio. The distance from the edge of the top step of the stylobate to the far side of the bottom of the third corner columns is 31·416 ft. When we come to the entablature we find that from the top centre of the columns to the stone face beneath the triglyphs is 3·1416 ft., and so on all over the structure, keeping to Penrose's figures.

One is therefore tempted to inquire if there be a mathematical law applying to architectural proportions where the *pi*-ratio is balanced by the 666 figure.

WILLIAM HUTCHESON

ARCHITECTS AND SALESMEN

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—Of all the professions that of the architect has been considered the most inaccessible from the salesman's point of view. I have come into contact with many architects as an architects' representative for one of the leading manufacturing companies. In a number of cases, however, architects are not willing to see representatives of firms when they call. These architects are not doing their duty by their clients, or taking the opportunity of widening their own knowledge. If the architect would realize that there are men about who are specialists in their jobs, he could save himself much worry by allowing these men to deal with that particular part of the work necessary for the completion of the building.

Around London one is met everywhere by the following notice on architects' offices: "No representatives seen except by appointment." If architects are not free to see a representative when he calls, would it not be to their advantage to let the representative be interviewed by a capable assistant who is able to differentiate between a man who is likely to be of some use to his employer, and a man who is not? Very often one is admitted by office boys, to whose discretion it is left as to whether the representative is to be seen.

The difficulty could also be overcome by the architects arranging a "set" time for interviewing representatives. There are good salesmen about, but they do not have an opportunity of showing their capabilities.

SALESMAN

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

THE R.I.B.A. ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The R.I.B.A. has issued the following communication: All members and students of the R.I.B.A. and all members of the Architectural Association and of the allied societies are cordially invited to attend the conference to be held in York from June 12 to 15, 1929, inclusive.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE FUTURE

Students of the Leeds School of Architecture held a debate at the Leeds headquarters of the West Yorkshire Society of Architects, the subject of discussion being "That future progress in architecture can only be attained by revolutionary methods."

Mr. H. R. M. Walker, taking the affirmative view, said that architects of today ought to seek for self-expression rather than continue to copy old styles. He knew of only two men in England who could be said to have departed from the beaten track—Sir Gilbert Scott and Mr. Howard Robertson. What was needed today was architecture of the pioneer type, and it was only by the work of such men that any progress could be made. Germany and Sweden, he said, were the only countries encouraging architecture that could be called expressive.

Speaking for the negative side, Mr. F. Senior considered there was no necessity to launch fearsome new designs on the sea of English architecture. While he did not admire mere reproductions of the past, it was undesirable that architects should run amuck and produce nightmare-like designs, such as some of those by Continental architects. He saw no need for any revolutionary change.

Mr. Alban Jones doubted if some of the "modern" Continental houses would be as comfortable to live in as a Yorkshire manor house. Pending the arrival of a man who could design something which should at the same time be revolutionary and good, as were the works of Voysey, revolutionary methods were to be deprecated.

Mr. J. W. Lee said that the new Regent Street was a setback, and an instance of the failure of revolutionary methods. No doubt it was thought necessary to "go off the deep end" occasionally.

Mr. F. Chippindale was of opinion that some of the "modern" Continental houses could never be homes. New methods had reached their limit in the production of iron furniture.

Mr. Victor Bain thought that in place of revolutionary methods, a sane use of modern materials would be more to the point. A building could be to some extent modern in its features without being eccentric.

Mr. Leonard Whitaker, chairman, considered that the present-day shopfitter seemed to practise the most revolutionary methods; some of his conceptions were quite good.

Mr. W. Whitehead said that individualism appealed more to architects than either dull academicism or startling revolutionary methods.

Mr. J. Sidebottom thought that, if anything, modern architects suffered from being a little too sane in their conceptions, and that sanity was being carried too far.

Mr. G. L. Broadbent said that he was with the traditionalists; evolution being preferable to revolution, which only sought to scrap the work of past ages.

TOWN PLANNING IN NORTHERN IRELAND

At the annual dinner of the Ulster Society of Architects in Belfast, Mr. John Seeds, vice-president, said that there was much work ahead of the Northern Government. The Society must help to carry the gospel of town planning to every town and village. They desired to see the standard and importance of the architects' education in Northern Ireland brought into line with the kindred professions of law, engineering, and medicine.

Viscount Craigavon, Prime Minister, said that he thought that the new Courts of Justice would be one of the finest buildings in Europe.

Mr. Walter Tapper, President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, said that in Belfast there was nothing to prevent a public-spirited community from having one of the most beautiful of cities.

The Recorder of Belfast, Judge Thompson, said that motor transport was going to make Belfast the marketing place for the country within a radius of one hundred miles. The motor trade should be welcomed and

accommodated. What provision, he asked, were they making for the buses coming into Belfast? He thought that the Corporation should look ahead and make accommodation for the buses.

COMPETITION CALENDAR

March 22. The Royal Institute of British Architects invites architects, students of architecture, and other artists of British nationality to submit designs for a sign to indicate a petrol filling station or garage. Assessors: Mr. Oswald P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A. (chairman); Mr. Oliver Hill, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. Edward Maufe, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. H. P. G. Maule, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. Basil Oliver, F.R.I.B.A. The author of the selected design will receive the sum of £50, and if the design is subsequently adopted for use its author will be required to prepare detailed drawings of the design and to superintend the making of a full-size model, for which a further fee of £50 will be paid. The design will be required to differentiate the class of business carried on, i.e. the sign itself will indicate a filling station for the retail of petroleum spirit and oils, but it is suggested that any additional services provided might be indicated in some way, possibly by means of symbols. There is reason to believe that the petrol and oil companies would like some arrangement made whereby the names of their brands may be displayed. It is suggested that provision should be made for a number of names, but in any case the space devoted to names should not exceed 10 sq. ft. The design of each competitor is to be contained in one package and is to be sent in, carriage paid, addressed to the Secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects, 9 Conduit Street, W.1, and endorsed "Design for a Sign for a Petrol Filling Station and Garage," not later than March 22, 1929.

March 31. Erection of a monument to the Liberator Bolivar in the City of Quito. The Ecuadorean Minister in Paris and two members of the Sociedad Bolivariana of Quito, residing in Paris, will form a committee to organize and carry out the competition. A jury of four members, composed of experts, artists, and art critics, will judge the works presented. The designs, "Esbozos" (drawings or sketches), "maquettes," etc., which it is desired to present must be forwarded to the Legation of Ecuador, 91 Avenue Wagram, Paris, not later than March 31. The sum of 2,000,000 French francs is available for the erection of the monument. This sum includes the fees of the artist who will carry out the work, either by himself or with others acting under his direction. Honourable mention will be awarded to the authors of the designs adjudged second and third. The decision of the jury will be submitted to the Sociedad Bolivariana of Quito for ratification, prior to the contract with the author of the selected design being signed.

April 24. The Promoters, the Committee of the Mount School, York, invite architects who are members of the Society of Friends, or those who have at one time attended either the Bootham School or the Mount School at York, to submit designs for their proposed new school at the Mount School. Assessor: Mr. G. Mansell Jenkinson, A.R.I.B.A. Premiums: £50, £30, and £20. Latest date for submitting designs, April 24, 1929. Particulars from Dr. C. E. Hodgson, Mount School, York.

April 30. The Board of the Middlesex Hospital invite competitive designs for the general tiling and picture panel decoration for the children's ward in the new hospital. The donor of the children's ward, Mr. Bernhard Baron, offers a prize of £150, which will be paid to the successful competitor, whose designs will become the property of the Board, but the Board does not bind itself to make use of the designs. The designs, packed flat, must be sent in by midday on Tuesday, April 30, 1929. Particulars from Mr. Walter Kewley, House Governor, the Middlesex Hospital, W.1.

OBITUARY

CHARLES HEBBLETHWAITE: 1860-1929

The death has occurred of Mr. Charles Henry Hebblethwaite, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., of Halifax.

Mr. Hebblethwaite, who was sixty-nine years of age, entered the architectural profession in 1893, and at the time the High Level railway was being constructed, he was with Messrs. Uttley and Gray, and did much of the surveying work for the scheme.

BOURNEMOUTH PAVILION

Following are the names of the quantity surveyors, general contractors, and some of the sub-contractors for the new pavilion at Bournemouth, illustrated on pages 454 to 458: Quantity surveyors, Messrs. Broad, Babbs and Dockerill, F.F.S.I., of Bournemouth; general contractors, Messrs. Jones and Seward, of Bournemouth. Sub-contractors: Sir William Arrol, Ltd., structural steelwork; Val de Travers, Ltd., asphalt; Bath and Portland Stone Firms, Portland stone; Empire Stone Co., reconstructed Portland stone; Thomas Lawrence and Sons, facing-bricks; Roberts, Adlard & Co., roofing tiles; Walter Macfarlane, Ltd., special cast-iron gutters; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., metal windows; Pilkington Brothers, glass; Jones and Seward, joinery; Bell's Poilite and Everite Co., Ltd., rubber floors and jointless floors; Mumford, Bailey and Preston, Ltd., heating and ventilating, etc.; Aish & Co., electrical installation; General Electric Co., electric light fittings; Smith, Major and Stevens, Ltd., lifts; Sturtevant, Ltd., vacuum cleaning plant; Mather and Platt, fire hydrants and sprinklers; J. W. Gray and Son, lightning conductors; Edwin Showell, external lamps; Benham and Sons, Ltd., kitchen equipment; Adamsez, Ltd., sanitary fittings; Haywards, Ltd., pavement lights; Carron Co., iron manholes; F. De Jong, Ltd., fibrous plaster and decorative colour work; The Walpamur Co., Ltd., paint and distemper; N. F. Ramsay, Ltd., door furniture, etc.; Chatwood Safe Co., safe; John Compton Organ Co., Ltd., organ; John Line, Ltd., wall-papers; Diespeker & Co., Ltd., hollow block floor and roof construction on "Bigspan" system, a large number of reinforced concrete staircases, terrazzo steps and paving, precast terrazzo tile paving, etc.

LIVERPOOL INNS

Following are the names of the general contractors and some of the sub-contractors for the Liverpool Inns illustrated on pages 462-464:

The Travellers' Rest, New Brighton. General contractors, J. A. Milestone and Sons, Ltd., of Wallasey, who were also responsible for demolition, excavation, and foundations; Leeds Fireclay Co., terra-cotta; Magnesite Terrazzo and Mosaic Co., Liverpool, patent flooring; Carron Co., grates and mantels; Leyland and Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., rubber mats.

The Woodcroft Hotel, Smithdown Road, Liverpool. General contractors, Murray and Dowler, who were also responsible for demolition, excavation, and foundations; Magnesite Terrazzo and Mosaic Co., patent flooring; Carron Co., grates and mantels; Leyland and Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., rubber mats; Pollards & Co., Ltd., linoleum.

The Carlton Tavern, Chester. General contractor, Charles Higginson, who was also responsible for excavation, demolition, plaster; J. A. King & Co., patent glazing; Williams, Gamon & Co., electric wiring, ventilation, casements, bells, metalwork.

NEW INVENTIONS

[The following particulars of new inventions are specially compiled for THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office. All inquiries concerning inventions, patents, and specifications should be addressed to the Editor, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. For copies of the full specifications here enumerated readers should apply to the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.2. The price is 1s. each.]

LATEST PATENT APPLICATIONS

6713. Case, G. O. Production of cementitious material. March 1.

6259. Clare, G. E. Fireproof floors. February 26.

6111. Clinton Motors Corporation. Process for treating concrete. February 25.

6578. Dixon, J. Concrete, &c., floors. February 28.

6619. Evans, J. W. Window, &c., frames. February 28.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED

306467. Hunt, H. J. Domestic stoves.

306496. Herring, R. Sliding sash windows.

306617. Corby, S. F., and Wasp, J. Partition walls.

306655. Wait, W. Interlocking-joints for metallic columns and girders.

306671. McKenzie, J. T. Wall-ties for binding hollow walls.

ABSTRACT PUBLISHED

303714. Coward, E. S., Stoke Road, Portishead, Somerset. Draughtsmen's scales.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

The WAKEFIELD Corporation has decided to erect public baths containing two swimming ponds, twelve slipper baths, and the requisite engineering and administrative accommodation at Almshouse Lane, at a total estimated cost of £70,000.

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Plans passed by the OLDHAM Corporation: Workshop, Wellyhole Street, for Mr. G. R. Jackson; laundry, Hadfield Street, for Mr. A. Daws; eleven houses, Harper Street, for Mr. H. Partington; new premises, Henshaw Street, for Messrs. Freeman, Hardy and Willis; out-patients' department, Oldham Royal Infirmary, Crossbank Street, for Governors; five houses, Martha Street, for Mr. T. D. Smart; ten houses, Wilson Street, for Mr. J. F. Whitehouse.

*

The SLEAFORD U.D.C. is selecting a site for another housing scheme. Fifty additional houses, it has been reported, are required.

*

The BARNSLEY Education Committee has obtained sanction to borrow £30,043 for the erection of an elementary school in Littleworth Lane, Monk Bretton.

*

The L.C.C. recommends leasing 15 acres of land on the St. Helier estate, MORDEN, for the erection of about 150 dwellings for disabled ex-Service men.

*

The ROTHERHAM Corporation Gas Committee has approved sketch plans of the borough engineer for the erection of offices, workshops, etc., for the gas department at a cost of £20,000.

*

The BURTON-ON-TRENT Corporation has approved a scheme prepared by the borough engineer for extensions at the public baths at a cost of £11,000.

*

The STOKE-ON-TRENT Corporation is acquiring 24 acres of land at Swan Lane, Trent Vale, for a housing scheme.

*

The Lancashire Education Committee is seeking sanction to a loan of £24,500 for the erection of an elementary school at HORWICH.

*

The Board of Education has approved plans submitted by the BRADFORD Education Committee, in connection with the proposed extension of the technical college, and sanctioned the estimated expenditure of £41,000 in respect of the cost of erection and £4,000 for furniture and fittings.

*

The LEWISHAM B.C. Housing Committee has instructed the borough surveyor to prepare plans for the erection of sixty flats at Winchfield Road.

The Board of Education has approved the sketch plans of the West Riding Education Committee for the erection of an elementary school at HONLEY.

*

The West Riding Education Committee has obtained a site in Methley Road, WHITWOOD, for the erection of an elementary school.

*

The GUILDFORD Education Committee is considering a site in Nightingale Road for the erection of a technical institute.

*

At a meeting of the PLYMOUTH Hospital Committee, plans for the extension of the mental hospital buildings were discussed. The committee approved the plan for the provision of a nurses' home as part of the scheme for extension, and decided to seek sanction to borrow £19,580 for the scheme.

*

Plans passed by the STOKE-ON-TRENT Corporation: Six houses, Milton Road, for Mr. B. S. Phillips; alterations, North Staffs Royal Infirmary, Princes Road, for Governors; alterations, "Duke of Wellington," Market Street, Fenton, for Messrs. Bass & Co.; four houses, Douglas Avenue, for Messrs. W. Ball and Sons; four houses, Gravelly Bank, for Mr. J. Bartholomew; alterations and additions, vicarage, Stone Road, for vicar; extensions, High Street, for Normier Tyre Co.; shops, café, and dance hall, Church Street, for Stoke Securities, Ltd.; two houses, Riseley Road, for Mr. G. Evans; seven houses, Waterloo Road, for Messrs. Holloway & Co.

*

Plans passed by the PAIGNTON U.D.C.: Twenty-four bedrooms, ballroom, and bathrooms, Palace Hotel, Steartfield Road, for the Palace Hotel Co., Ltd.; shop and flat, Torquay Road, for Messrs. C. Norrish and Sons; four houses, Marine Park, for Mr. J. F. Lancaster; house, Osney Crescent, for Messrs. Melhuish and Berry; seven houses, Marine Parade, for Mr. S. G. Boultwood; four garages, Colin Road, for Mr. G. Coutts; two shops and garages, Old Torquay Road, for Mr. R. W. Barnes; forty-two houses and three new roads, off Lower Polsham Road, for Mr. C. Geen; new road and fourteen houses, Logan Road, for Mr. C. Geen; showroom and store, rear of 22 Palace Avenue, for Messrs. Drew Bros.; two shops, additions, and garages, Old Torquay Road, for Mr. R. W. Barnes; four bungalows, Totnes Road, for Mr. J. Maunder; nine houses, Dartmouth Road, Goodrington, for Messrs. Huggins and Couldrey; twenty houses, Marldon Road, for Messrs. Wallis and Underhay; bungalow, Maidenway Road, for Mr. L. Veale.

*

The SPENBOROUGH U.D.C. is to erect a public library at Cleckheaton.

Plans passed by the MANCHESTER Corporation: Alterations, "Foresters' Arms," Philips Park Road and Devon Street, Beswick; alterations, Jolly Angler Inn, Ducie Street and Pigeon Street, Ancoats; additions to College Cinema, Coupland Street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock; additions, Bridgewater Hall Cinema, Higher Cambridge Street, Hulme; workshop and offices, Canning Street and Upper Duke Street, Hulme; alterations, Star Inn, Every Street, Ancoats; alterations, "Red Lion," Caton Street and Phœnix Street, Hulme; parochial hall, Howden Road, Blackley; ten houses, Smedley Lane, Cheetham; additions and alterations, Crescent Cinema, Chapman Street, Hulme; six shops and houses, Barlow Moor Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy; eight houses, Coldstream Avenue, Blackley; eight houses, Bluebell Avenue, Moston; maternity hospital, Beech Mount, Harpurhey; additions to works, Crumpsall Mill, Crumpsall; forty-four houses, Homestead Crescent, Burnage; parochial hall, School Lane, Didsbury; nine shops and houses, Barlow Moor Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy; three shops and houses, Nell Lane, Chorlton-cum-Hardy; seventy-six houses, Green Street, Edward Street, Senior Avenue and Margaret Avenue, Burnage; rectory, North Road, Clayton; ten houses, Smedley Lane, Cheetham; six shops and houses, Barlow Moor Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy; additions, Clayton Lane, Clayton; stand for spectators, Belle Vue Gardens, Hyde Road, Manchester; extension to testing laboratory, Ashton New Road, Clayton.

*

Plans passed by the STRETFORD Corporation: Eight houses, Auburn Road, for Messrs. Smith and Alcock; four houses, off Lime Road, for Mr. W. H. Short; twenty-four houses, Marston Road, for Mr. J. G. Whitelegge; factory, Chester Road, for Messrs. W. S. Toms, Ltd.; extensions, power plant buildings, Westinghouse Road, for Southern Oil Co., Ltd.; extension, Infants' School, Stretford Road, for Education Committee.

*

The STRETFORD U.D.C. has approved plans for the erection of 264 houses on the Barton Road estate at an estimated cost of £126,000.

*

The BRADFORD Corporation has obtained sanction for a loan of £9,000 for the provision of a reinforced concrete reservoir cover at Whetley Hill.

*

The L.C.C. has prepared plans for the erection of sixty flats on the China Walk area, LAMBETH.

*

Colonel R. F. Ratcliff has offered to defray the cost of extending the BURTON-ON-TRENT public baths, estimated at £11,000.

The WALSALL Corporation has selected a site at Reedswood for the erection of an abattoir.

*

The LEEDS Corporation has purchased the Southfield estate at Burley for a rehousing scheme.

*

Plans passed by the HAMPTON U.D.C.: House, Percy Road, for Mr. J. P. A. Rowe; eight houses, Percy Road and Priory Road, for Mr. R. B. Rowell; nine houses, Tudor Avenue, for Messrs. Bullen & Co.; laundry building, Hanworth Road, for Messrs. George Green (Beckenham), Ltd.; alterations, Railway Bell beerhouse, The Dip, Station Road, for Messrs. Ashby's Staines Brewery, Ltd.

*

A building and improvement programme, estimated to cost £49,980, was provisionally approved by the Thames Conservancy Board. The matter has been referred to the Finance and General Purposes Committee. It is proposed to spread the work over a period of five years. Work costing £27,730 is to be carried out in 1929 and 1930, and the rest during the following three years. In a report to the Board the engineer stated that the work to be done in 1929-30 included the building of new lock-houses at CAVERSHAM and Clifton, new bridges at Eton and Egham, and the widening of the lock at Osney.

*

A scheme is in progress for the construction of a swimming bath and institute at ASHINGTON at a cost of nearly £20,000. It is expected that an early start will be made on the work.

*

Plans have been filed for a fifty-five-story addition to the forty-one-story Ritz Tower apartment hotel at Park Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, NEW YORK. The new building is to cost £7,000,000.

*

The WITHERNSEA Council has a scheme for sea defence works which will cost about £25,000. Erosion of the coast near Withernsea is taking place at a very rapid rate, and the scheme includes new groynes and promenades to the north and south of the present sea walls.

*

The Secretary-General of the GENEVA League, Sir Eric Drummond, has signed the architects' contract for the erection in the Ariana Park of a new assembly hall for the League, new offices for the secretariat, and an international library. The plans of the new headquarters will be submitted this month to the special committee of five set up by the League Assembly. The projected buildings are to cost in all about £940,000.

*

The West Riding C.C. is to reconstruct Hepton Bridge, HEBDEN, at a cost of £13,850.

Messrs. Mills and Milnes are to erect thirty-two subsidy houses in Temple Road and Woodchurch Crescent, BIRKENHEAD.

*

Plans passed by the COLCHESTER Corporation: House, Straight Road, Lexden, for Mr. A. T. Clarke; bungalow, Mile End Road, for Messrs. W. A. Hills and Son; house and garage, Mile End Road, for the Universal Housing Co., Ltd.; eight houses, Turner Road, for Mr. E. Mower; two houses, Audley Road, for Mr. J. G. Crone; house, Wimpole Road, for Colchester and East Essex Co-operative and Industrial Society, Ltd.; pavilion, Harpers Sports Ground, Shrub End Road, for Mr. A. S. Crumpler; shop, Scheretate House, St. John's Street, for Mr. A. J. Diss.

*

The BRADFORD Education Committee has obtained land adjoining the Thornton Council School for the purpose of the erection of a new infants' school.

*

The LEEDS Education Committee is to proceed with the erection of elementary schools at Cookridge and at Oakwood Lane.

*

Plans passed by the LEWISHAM B.C.: Houses, Woodcombe Crescent, Forest Hill, for Mr. Andrew G. Cole; house, Sydenham Hill Road, for Mr. T. F. Ford; eight houses, Leyland Road, and eleven, Upwood Road, for Mr. W. T. A. Froude; club and hall, Old Bromley Road, for Messrs. Henry Parker & Co.; build, "Downham Tavern," Downham Way, for Mr. Ernest H. Smith.

*

The STRETFORD U.D.C. is considering a site near Longford Bridge for the erection of a fire station.

*

The NORTHAMPTON Corporation is arranging to acquire the old prison at Upper Mounts and to develop the site for public purposes.

*

The BARNSLEY borough engineer has prepared plans for the erection of a new infant welfare centre on the New Street area.

*

The WEST RIDING Education Committee has considered alternative schemes for the erection of new buildings for the Keighley Drake and Tonson's School, together with the observations of the Governors on the schemes. After consultation with the Governors the Committee has approved a scheme which provides classroom accommodation for 500 pupils and includes the erection of a caretaker's house. The estimated cost is £49,950.

*

The BRADFORD Corporation has decided that a public washhouse, comprising forty-two washing compartments and other plant, be constructed at the Leeds Road district baths by utilizing the swimming hall at the baths, and the land adjoining the building, at an estimated cost of £9,000.

The DONCASTER Education Committee is to erect three new schools at the Intake, Beckett Road, and at Tockhill Road.

*

The BIRKENHEAD Corporation is considering a site for the erection of a library to replace that which will be demolished in connection with the tunnel scheme.

*

Plans passed by the ROTHERHAM Corporation: Extensions, engineer's workshop, Thames Street, for Mr. H. Duncan White; four houses, Cranworth Road, for Mr. G. W. Lancaster; ten houses, Ledsham Lane, for Mr. G. Bilton; extensions, Ivanhoe Works, Wortley Road, for Messrs. Robt. Jenkins & Co., Ltd.; reconstruction, College Inn, College Square, for Messrs. S. H. Ward & Co., Ltd.

*

The Board of Education has approved plans for the erection of new premises for the HARROGATE Secondary School.

*

Plans passed by the WANDSWORTH B.C.: Additions, factory, Merton Road, for Messrs. Starkey and Gardner, Ltd.; alterations, 111-13 Tooting High Street, for Messrs. Swain and Selley; alterations and additions, Messrs. Sutherlands, Ltd., factory Riverside Road, for Mr. W. G. Shearer; boiler-house, British Petroleum factory, Point Pleasant, for Messrs. Rigg and Remington, Ltd.; alterations and additions, "King William the Fourth," Wandsworth Road, for Mr. A. G. Baker; alterations and additions, Convent of the Presentation, West Hill, for Mr. J. N. P. Coulon; extensions, Aslett Street, for Wholesale Wine Distributors, Ltd.

*

Plans passed by the FINCHLEY U.D.C.: Sisters' refectory, Nazareth House, East End Road, for Rev. Mother-General; three houses, Claremont Park Road, for Messrs. Aird and Baldwin; two houses, Grey Close, for Mr. W. S. Gibson; two houses, Hill Top, for Mr. A. Reast; two houses, Leopold Road, for Mr. W. A. Taylor; house, Eversleigh Road, for Mr. J. T. Pratt; three houses, Bye Pass Road, for Messrs. Slatford Bros.; house, Middleway, for Mr. R. R. Formoy; two houses, Hervey Close, for Mr. A. P. Rey; two houses, Hill Rise, for Mr. G. Ramsbotham; two houses, Middleway, for Mr. L. C. Gibson; five houses, Hutton Grove, for Messrs. Sharp Bros.; extensions, warehouse, Lichfield Grove, for Messrs. Frank Snell & Co., Ltd.; additions, St. Mary's Club, Hendon Lane, for Rev. S. F. L. Bernays; schoolroom, Newcomen Road, for Mr. R. N. Ingleby; five houses, Hutton Grove, for Mr. W. J. Smith; two houses, Alexandra Grove, for Mr. W. F. Waters.

*

The MANCHESTER Education Committee has forwarded plans for the new technical school and the new clinic at Openshaw to the Board of Education for approval.

RATES OF WAGES

The initial letter opposite each entry indicates the grade under the Ministry of Labour schedule. The district is that to which the borough is assigned in the same schedule. Column I gives the rates for craftsmen; Column II for labourers; the rate for craftsmen working at trades in which a separate rate maintains is given in a footnote. The table is a selection only. Particulars for lesser localities not included may be obtained upon application in writing.

			I	II
			s. d.	s. d.
A_1	ABERDARE	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_1	Abergavenny	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Abingdon ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Accrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Addlestone	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Adlington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Airdrie ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
C	Aldeburgh	E. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Altrincham	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Appleby ..	N.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Atherstone	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Aylesbury ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B_2	BANBURY ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bangor ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Barnard Castle	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barnsley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Barnstaple	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Barrow ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barry ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Basingstoke	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bath ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Batley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Bedford ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Berwick-on-Tweed	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Bewdley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	Bicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Birkenhead	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A	Birmingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bishop Auckland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackburn	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackpool	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blyth ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Bognor ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Bolton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Boston ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Bournemouth	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Bovey Tracey	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Bradford ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Brentwood	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Bridgend ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Bridgwater	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_1	Bridlington	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Brighouse ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Brighton ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Bristol ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Brixham ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Bromsgrove	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
C	Bromyard ..	Mid. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Burnley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burslem ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burton-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bury ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Buxton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	CAMBRIDGE	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Canterbury	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Cardiff ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Carlisle ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Carmarthen	S. Wales & M.	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Carnarvon	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Carnforth ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Castleford	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Chatham ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Chelmsford	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Cheltenham	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Chester ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Chesterfield	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Chichester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Chorley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Cirencester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Clitheroe ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Clydebank	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Coalville ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Colchester ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Colne ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Colwyn Bay	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Consett ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Conway ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Coventry ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Crewe ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Cumberland	.....	1 6	1 1½
A	DARLINGTON	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Darwen ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Deal ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Denbigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Derby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Dewsbury	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Didcot ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Doncaster	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Dorchester	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Driffield ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Droitwich	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Dudley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Dundee ..	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Durham ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	EASTBOURNE	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Ebbw Vale	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Edinburgh	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	E. Glamorganshire & Monmouthshire	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Exeter ..	S.W. Counties	*1 6½	1 2
B_2	Exmouth ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	FELIXSTOWE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Filey ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A	Fleetwood ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Folkestone	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Frodsham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Frome ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	GATESHEAD	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Gillingham	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Gloucester	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Goole ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Gosport ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Grantham	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Gravesend	S. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Greenock ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Grimsby ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Guildford ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	HALIFAX	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hanley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Harrogate	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hartlepools	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Harwich ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Hastings ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Hatfield ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Hereford ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Hertford ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Heysham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Howden ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Huddersfield	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hull ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	ILKLEY ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Immingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Ipswich ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Isle of Wight	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	JARROW ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	KEIGHLEY	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Kendal ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Keswick ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Kettering ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	King's Lynn	E. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	LANCASTER	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Leamington	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Leeds ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leek ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Lewes ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Lichfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lincoln ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Liverpool ..	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A_2	Llandudno	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Llanelly ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	London (12 miles radius)		1 9	1 4
	Do. (12-15 miles radius)		1 8½	1 3½
A	Long Eaton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Loughborough	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Luton ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Lytham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	MACCLESFIELD	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Maidstone	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Malvern ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Manchester	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Mansfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Margate ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Matlock ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Merthyr ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Middlesbrough	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Middlewich	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Minehead ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Monmouth	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	S. and E. Glamorganshire			
	Morecambe	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	NANTWICH	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Neath ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nelson ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newcastle ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newport ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Normanton	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Northampton	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	North Staffs.	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	North Shields	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Norwich ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Nottingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nuneaton ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	OAKHAM ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Oldham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Oswestry ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Oxford ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	PAISLEY ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Pembroke	S. Wales & M.	1 4	1 0
A	Perth ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Peterborough	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Plymouth	S.W. Counties	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Pontefract	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Pontypridd	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Portsmouth	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Preston ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	QUEENSFERRY	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	READING	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Reigate ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Retford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Rhondda Valley	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Ripon ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A	Rochdale ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Rochester ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Ruabon ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Rugby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Rugeley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Runcorn ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	ST. ALBANS	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	St. Helens ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Salisbury ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_1	Scarborough	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Scunthorpe	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Sheffield ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Shipley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Shrewsbury	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Skipton ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Slough ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Solihull ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	South'pton	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Southend-on-Sea	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Southport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	S. Shields ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Stafford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Stockport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stockton-on-Tees	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stoke-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Stroud ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Sunderland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swadlincote	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swansea ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B	Swindon ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	TAMWORTH	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Taunton ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Teeside Dist.	N.E. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Teignmouth	S.W. Coast	1 5½	1 1½
A	Todmorden	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Torquay ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
C	Truro ..	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
B_1	Tunbridge Wells	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Tunstall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Tyne District	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	WAKEFIELD	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Walsall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Warrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Warwick ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Wellingborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Weston-s-Mare	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Whitby ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Widnes ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Wigan ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Winchester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Windsor ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Wolverhampton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Worcester	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Worksop ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Wrexham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Wycombe	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	YARMOUTH	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Yeovil ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	York ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½

* In these areas the rates of wages for certain trades (usually painters and plasterers) vary slightly from those given. The rates for each trade in any given area will be sent on request.

PRICES CURRENT

The wages are the Union rates current in London at the time of publication. The prices are for good quality material, and are intended to cover delivery at works, wharf, station, or yard as customary, but will vary according to quality and quantity. The measured prices are based upon the foregoing, and include usual builders' profits. Though every care has been taken in its compilation it is impossible to guarantee the accuracy of the list, and readers are advised to have the figures confirmed by trade inquiry.

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

EXCAVATOR, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* NAVVY, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* TIMBERMAN, 1s. 5½d. *per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour;* WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. *per shift.*

Broken brick or stone, 2 in., per yd.	£0 11 6
Thames ballast, per yd.	0 10 0
Pit gravel, per yd.	0 15 0
Pit sand, per yd.	0 12 6
Washed sand, per yd.	0 15 0
Screened ballast or gravel, add 10 per cent. per yd.	
Clinker, breeze, etc., prices according to locality.	
Portland cement, per ton	£2 8 0
Lias lime, per ton	2 0 0
Sacks charged extra at 1s. 9d. each and credited when returned at 1s. 6d.	

Transport hire per day:

Cart and horse	£1 3 0	*Trailer*	£0	15	0
3-ton motor lorry	3 15 0	*Steam roller*	4	5	0
Steam lorry, 5-ton	4 0 0	*Water cart*	1	5	0

EXCAVATING and throwing out in ordinary earth not exceeding 6 ft. deep, basis price, per yd. cube . 0 3 0

Exceeding 6 ft., but under 12 ft., add 30 per cent.
In stiff clay, add 30 per cent.
In underpinning, add 100 per cent.
In rock, including blasting, add 225 per cent.
If basketed out, add 80 per cent. to 150 per cent.
Headings, including timbering, add 400 per cent.

RETURN, fill, and ram, ordinary earth, per yd.	£0 1 6
SPREAD and level, including wheeling, per yd.	0 1 6
FILLING into carts and carting away to a shoot or deposit, per yd. cube	0 10 6
TRIMMING earth to slopes, per yd. sup.	0 0 6
HACKING up old grano. or similar paving, per yd. sup.	0 1 3
PLANKING to excavations, per ft. sup.	0 0 5
DO. over 10 ft. deep, add for each 5 ft. in depth, 30 per cent.	
IF left in, add to above prices, per ft. cube	0 2 0
HARDCORE, 2 in. ring, filled and rammed, 4 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0 2 1
DO. 6 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0 2 10
PUDDLING, per yd. cube	1 10 0
CEMENT CONCRETE, 4-2-1, per yd. cube	2 3 0
DO. 6-2-1, per yd. cube	1 18 0
DO. in upper floors, add 15 per cent.	
DO. in reinforced-concrete work, add 20 per cent.	
DO. in underpinning, add 60 per cent.	
LIAS-LIME CONCRETE, per yd. cube	£1 16 0
BREEZE CONCRETE, per yd. cube	1 7 0
DO. in lintels, etc., per ft. cube	0 1 6
CEMENT concrete 4-2-1 in lintels packed around reinforcement, per ft. cube	0 3 9
FINE concrete benching to bottom of manholes, per ft. cube	0 3 0
FINISHING surface of concrete spade face, per yd. sup.	0 0 9

DRAINER

LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* TIMBERMAN, 1s. 5½d. *per hour;* BRICKLAYER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* PLUMBER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. *per shift.*

Stoneware pipes, tested quality, 4 in. per ft.	£0 0 10
DO. *6 in., per ft.*	0 1 3
DO. *9 in., per ft.*	0 2 3
Cast-iron pipes, coated, 9 ft. lengths, 4 in., per yd.	0 5 6
DO. *6 in., per yd.*	0 8 0
Portland cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.	
Leadwool, per cwt.	£2 0 0
Gaskin, per lb.	0 0 4½

STONEWARE DRAINS, jointed in cement, tested pipes, 4 in., per ft. 0 4 3
DO. 6 in., per ft. 0 5 0
DO. 9 in., per ft. 0 7 9

CAST-IRON DRAINS, jointed in lead, 4 in., per ft. 0 8 3
DO. 6 in., per ft. 0 10 3

Note.—These prices include digging concrete bed and filling for normal depths, and are average prices.
Fittings in Stoneware and Iron according to type. *See* Trade Lists.

BRICKLAYER

BRICKLAYER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour.*

London stocks, per M.	£4 5 0
Flettons, per M.	2 15 0
White facing bricks, per M.	5 0 0
Multi-coloured facings, per M.	7 7 9
Best red facings, per M.	7 7 9
Rubbers, 9½ in., per M.	12 0 6
Staffordshire blue, per M.	9 5 0
Firebricks, 2½ in., per M.	9 0 0
Glazed sail, white, and ivory stretchers, per M.	21 10 0
DO. *headers, per M.*	20 10 0
Colours, extra, per M.	5 10 0
Seconds, less, per M.	1 0 0
Cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.	

Lime, grey stone, per ton	£2 11 6
Mixed lime mortar, per yd.	1 6 0
Dampcourse, in rolls of 4½ in., per roll	0 2 6
DO. *9 in. per roll*	0 4 9
DO. *14 in. per roll*	0 7 6
DO. *18 in. per roll*	0 9 6
BRICKWORK in stone lime mortar, Flettons or equal, per rod	32 0 0
DO. in cement do., per rod	34 10 0
DO. in stocks, add 25 per cent. per rod.	
DO. in blues, add 100 per cent. per rod.	
DO. circular on plan, add 12½ per cent. per rod.	
DO. in backing to masonry, add 12½ per cent. per rod.	
DO. in raising on old walls, etc., add 12½ per cent. per rod.	
DO. in underpinning, add 20 per cent. per rod.	
HALF-BRICK walls in stocks in cement mortar (1-3), per ft. sup	£0 1 0
BEDDING plates in cement mortar, per ft. run	0 0 3
BEDDING window or door frames, per ft. run	0 0 3
LEAVING chases 2½ in. deep for edges of concrete floors not exceeding 6 in. thick, per ft. run	0 0 2
CUTTING do. in old walls in cement, per ft. run	0 0 4
CUTTING, toothing and bonding new work to old (labour and materials), per ft. sup.	0 0 7
TERRA-COTTA flue pipes 9 in. diameter, jointed in fireclay, including all cuttings, per ft. run	0 3 6
DO. 14 ft. by 9 in. do., per ft. run	0 6 0
FLAUNCHING chimney pots, each	0 2 0
CUTTING and pinning ends of timbers, etc., in cement	0 1 0
FACINGS fair, per ft. sup. extra	0 0 3
DO. picked stocks, per ft. sup. extra	0 0 7
DO. red rubbers gauged and set in putty, per ft. sup. extra	0 4 9
DO. in salt white or ivory glazed, per ft. sup. extra	0 5 6
TUCK pointing, per ft. sup. extra	0 0 10
WEATHER pointing, do. do.	0 0 3
TILE creasing with cement fillet each side per ft. run	0 0 6
GRANOLITHIC PAVING, 1 in., per yd. sup.	0 5 0
DO. 1½ in., per yd. sup.	0 6 0
DO. 2 in. per yd. sup.	0 7 0
If coloured with red oxide, per yd. sup.	0 1 0
If finished with carborundum, per yd. sup.	0 0 6
If in small quantities in finishing to steps, etc., per ft. sup.	0 1 4
Jointing new grano. paving to old, per ft. run	0 0 4
Extra for dishing grano. or cement paving around gullies, each	0 1 6
BITUMINOUS DAMP COURSE, ex rolls, per ft. sup.	0 0 7
ASPHALT (MASTIC) DAMP COURSE, ½ in., per yd. sup	0 8 0
DO. vertical, per yd. sup.	0 11 0
SLATE DAMP COURSE, per ft. sup.	0 0 10
ASPHALT ROOFING (MASTIC) in two thicknesses, ¾ in., per yd.	0 8 6
DO. SKIRTING, 6 in.	0 0 11
BREEZE PARTITION BLOCKS, set in cement, 1½ in. per yd. sup	0 5 3
DO. DO. 3 in.	0 6 6
BREEZE fixing bricks, extra for each	0 0 3

MASON

MASON, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* DO. *fixer,* 1s. 10d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. per hour; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour.*

Portland Stone:	
Whitbed, per ft. cube	£0 4 6
Basebed, per ft. cube	0 4 9
Bath stone, per ft. cube	0 3 0
Usual trade extras for large blocks.	
York paving, av. 2½ in., per yd. super.	0 11 0
York templates sawn, per ft. cube	0 7 6
Slate shelves, rubbed, 1 in., per ft. sup.	0 2 6
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.	

HOISTING and setting stone, per ft. cube £0 2 2
DO. for every 10 ft. above 30 ft. add 15 per cent.

PLAIN face Portland basis, per ft. sup.	£0 2 8
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0 4 0
SUNK FACE, per ft. sup.	0 3 9
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0 4 10
JOINTS, arch, per ft. sup.	0 2 6
DO. sunk, per ft. sup.	0 2 7
DO. DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0 4 6
CIRCULAR-CIRCULAR work, per ft. sup.	1 2 0
PLAIN MOULDING, straight, per inch of girth, per ft. run	0 1 1
DO. circular, do., per ft. run	0 1 4
HALF SAWING, per ft. sup.	0 1 0

Add to the foregoing prices, if in York stone, 35 per cent.
DO. Mansfield, 12½ per cent.
Deduct for Bath, 33⅓ per cent.
DO. for Chilmark, 5 per cent.

SETTING 1 in. slate shelving in cement, per ft. sup. £0 0 6

RUBBED round nosing to do., per ft. lin.	£0 0 6
YORK STEPS, rubbed T. & R., ft. cub. fixed	1 7 6
YORK SILLS, W. & T., ft. cub. fixed	1 10 0
ARTIFICIAL stone paving, 2 in. thick, per ft. sup.	0 1 6
DO. 2½ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0 1 3

SLATER AND TILER

SLATER, 1s. 9d *per hour;* TILER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour.*
N.B.—Tiling is often executed as piecework.

Slates, 1st quality, per 1,200:

Portmadoc Ladies	£13 0 0
Countess	25 0 0
Duchess	32 0 0

Old Delabole	*Med. Grey.*	*Med. Green*
24 in. × 12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0
20 in. × 10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6
16 in. × 10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9
14 in. × 8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3

Green Randoms, per ton	8 3 9
Grey-green do., per ton	7 3 9
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long, per ton	5 13 9
In 4-ton truck loads, delivered Nine Elms station.	
Clips, lead per lb.	£0 0 6
Clips, copper, per lb.	0 2 0
Nails, compo, per cwt.	1 6 0
Nails, copper, per lb.	0 2 2
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above	
Hand-made tiles, per M	£5 18 0
Machine-made tiles, per M.	5 8 0
Westmorland slates, large, per ton	9 0 0
DO. *Peggies, per ton*	7 5 0

SLATING, 3 in. lap, compo nails, Portmadoc or equal:

Ladies, per square	£4 0 0
Countess, per square	4 5 0
Duchess, per square	4 10 0

WESTMORLAND, in diminishing courses, per square 6 5 0
CORNISH DO., per square 6 3 0
Add, if vertical, per square approx. 0 13 0
Add, if with copper nails, per square approx. 0 2 6
Double course at eaves, per ft. approx. 0 1 0

SLATING with Old Delabole slates to a 3 in. lap with copper nails, at per square.

	Med. Grey.	Med. Green
24 in. × 12 in.	£5 0 0	£5 2 0
20 in. × 10 in.	5 5 0	5 10 0
16 in. × 10 in.	4 15 0	5 1 0
14 in. × 8 in.	4 10 0	4 15 0

Green randoms	6 7 0
Grey-green do.	5 9 0
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long	4 13 6

TILING, 4 in. gauge, every 4th course nailed, in hand-made tiles, average per square 4 0 0
DO., machine-made do., per square 3 10 0
Vertical Tiling, including pointing, add 18s. 0d. per square.
FIXING lead soakers, per dozen £0 0 10
STRIPPING old slates and stacking for re-use, and clearing away surplus and rubbish, per square 0 10
LABOUR only in laying slates, but including nails, per square 1 0 0
See "Sundries for Asbestos Tiling."

CARPENTER AND JOINER

CARPENTER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* JOINER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour.*

Timber, average prices at Docks, London Standard, Scandinavian, etc. (equal to 2nds):

7 × 3, per std.	£23 0 0
11 × 4, per std.	30 0 0
Memel or Equal. Slightly less than foregoing.	
Flooring, P.E., 1 in., per sq.	£1 5 0
DO. *T. and G., 1 in., per sq.*	1 5 0
Planed boards, 1 in. × 11 in., per std.	30 0 0
Wainscot oak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0 1 4
Mahogany, Honduras, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0 1 4
DO. *Cuba, per ft. sup. of 1 in.*	0 2 6
DO., *African, per ft. sup.*	0 1 3
Teak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0 1 3
DO., *ft. cube*	0 14 0

FIR fixed in wall plates, lintels, sleepers, etc., per ft. cube 0 5 0
DO. framed in floors, roofs, etc., per ft. cube 0 6 0
DO. framed in trusses, etc., including ironwork, per ft. cube 0 8 6
PITCH PINE, add 33⅓ per cent.
FIXING only boarding in floors, roofs, etc., per sq. 0 13 6
SARKING FELT laid, 1-ply, per yd. 0 1 6
DO. 3-ply per yd. 0 1 9
CENTERING for concrete, etc., including horsing and striking, per sq. 2 10 0
TURNING pieces to flat or segmental soffits, 4½ in. wide, per ft. run 0 0 4½
DO. 9 in. wide and over per ft. sup. 0 1 2

continued overleaf

CARPENTER AND JOINER: *continued.*

SHUTTERING to face of concrete, per square	£1	10	0
DO. in narrow widths to beams, etc., per ft. sup.	0	0	6
USE and waste of timbers, allow 25 per cent. of above prices.			
SLATE BATTENING, per sq.	£0	12	6
DEAL boarding to flats, 1 in. thick and firrings to falls, per square	2	10	0
STOUT feather-edged tilting fillet to eaves, per ft. run	0	0	6
FEATHER-edged springer to trimmer arches, per ft. run	0	0	4
STOUT herringbone strutting (joists measured in), per ft. run	0	0	6
SOUND boarding, ¾ in. thick and fillets nailed to sides of joists (joists measured over), per square	2	0	0
RUBEROID or similar quality roofing, one ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., two-ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	6
DO., three-ply, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
TONGUED and grooved flooring, 1¼ in. thick, laid complete with splayed headings, per square	2	5	0
DEAL skirting torus, moulded 1¼ in. thick, including grounds and backings, per ft. sup.	0	1	0
TONGUED and mitred angles to do.	0	0	6
WOOD block flooring standard blocks laid herringbone in mastic:			
Deal 1 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	10	0
DO. 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	12	0
Maple 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	15	0
DEAL moulded sashes, 1¾ in. with moulded bars in small squares, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. 2 in. do., per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DEAL cased frames, oak sills and 2 in. moulded sashes, brass-faced pulleys and iron weights, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
MOULDED horns, extra each	0	0	3
DOORS, 4-panel square both sides, 1¼ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. moulded both sides per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. 2 in. thick, square both sides, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0	3	0
DO. in 3 panels, moulded both sides, upper panel with diminished stiles with moulded bars for glass, per ft. sup.	0	3	6
If in oak, mahogany or teak, multiply 3 times.			
DEAL frames, 4 in. × 3 in., rebated and beaded, per ft. cube	£0	15	0
Add for extra labours, per ft. run	0	0	1
STAIRCASE work:			
DEAL treads 1¼ in. and risers 1 in., tongued and grooved including fir carriages, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DEAL wall strings, 1¼ in. thick, moulded, per ft. run	0	2	6
If ramped, per ft. run	0	5	0
SHORT ramps, extra each	0	7	6
ENDS of treads and risers housed to strings, each	0	1	0
2 in. deal mopstick handrail fixed to brackets, per ft. run	0	1	6
4½ in. × 3 in. oak fully moulded handrail, per ft. run	0	5	6
1¼ in. square deal bar balusters, framed in, per ft. run	0	0	6
FITTINGS:			
SHELVES and bearers, 1 in., cross-tongued, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
1¼ in. beaded cupboard fronts, moulded and square, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
TEAK grooved draining boards, 1¼ in. thick and bedding per ft. sup.	0	4	6
IRONMONGERY:			
Fixing only (including providing screws):			
To DEAL—			
Hinges to sashes, per pair	0	1	2
Do. to doors, per pair	0	1	7
Barrel bolts, 9 in., iron, each	0	1	0
Sash fasteners, each	0	1	0
Rim locks, each	0	1	9
Mortice locks, each	0	4	0

SMITH

SMITH, *weekly rate equals* 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* MATE, *do.* 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* ERECTOR, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* FITTER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Mild Steel in British standard sections, per ton	£12	10	0
Sheet Steel:			
Flat sheets, black, per ton	17	0	0
DO., *galvd., per ton*	18	0	0
Corrugated sheets, galvd., per ton	18	0	0
Driving screws, galvd., per grs.	0	1	10
Washers, galvd., per grs.	0	1	1
Bolts and nuts per cwt. and up	1	18	0
MILD STEEL in trusses, etc., erected, per ton	25	0	0
DO., in small sections as reinforcement, per ton	16	0	0
DO., in compounds, per ton	17	0	0
DO., in bar or rod reinforcement, per ton	22	10	0
WROT-IRON in chimney bars, etc., including building in, per cwt.	2	0	0
DO., in light railings and balusters, per cwt.	2	5	0
FIXING only corrugated sheeting, including washers and driving screws, per yd.	0	2	0

PLUMBER

PLUMBER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* MATE OR LABOURER, 1*s.* 4½*d. per hour.*

Lead, milled sheet, per cwt.	£1	10	0
DO. *drawn pipes, per cwt.*	1	10	6
DO. *soil pipe, per cwt.*	1	13	6
DO. *scrap, per cwt.*	1	0	0
Copper, sheet, per lb.	0	1	0
Solder, plumber's, per lb.	0	1	0
DO. *fine, per lb.*	0	1	6
Cast-iron pipes, etc.:			
L.C.C. soil, 3 in., per yd.	0	3	0
DO. *4 in. per yd.*	0	3	8
R.W.P., 2½ in. per yd.	0	1	6
DO. *3 in., per yd.*	0	1	9
DO. *4 in., per yd.*	0	2	6
Gutter, 4 in. H.R., per yd.	0	1	0
DO. *4 in. O.G., per yd.*	0	1	4
MILLED LEAD and labour in gutters, flashings, etc. per cwt.	3	0	0
LEAD PIPE, fixed, including running joints, bends, and tacks, ½ in., per ft.	0	2	0
DO. ¾ in., per ft.	0	2	3
DO. 1 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 1¼ in., per ft.	0	4	0
LEAD WASTE or soil, fixed as above, complete, 2½ in., per ft.	0	6	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	7	0
DO. 4 in., per ft.	0	9	9
WIPED soldered joint, ½ in., each	0	2	6
DO. ¾ in., each	0	3	2
DO. 1 in., each	0	3	8
BRASS screw-down stop cock and two soldered joints, ½ in., each	0	11	0
DO. ¾ in., each	0	13	6
CAST-IRON rainwater pipe, jointed in red lead, 2½ in., per ft. run	0	1	4
DO. 3 in., per ft. run	0	1	8
DO. 4 in., per ft. run	0	2	0
CAST-IRON H.R. GUTTER, fixed, with all clips, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	6
DO. O.G., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	9
CAST-IRON SOIL PIPE, fixed with caulked joints and all ears, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	2	0
Fixing only:			
W.C. PANS and all joints, P. or S., and including joints to water waste preventers, each	2	5	0
BATHS, with all joints	1	3	6
LAVATORY BASINS only, with all joints, on brackets, each	1	10	0

PLASTERER

PLASTERER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour (plus allowances in London only);* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Chalk lime, per ton	£2	17	0
Hair, per cwt.	2	5	0
Sand and cement see "Excavator," etc., above.			
Lime putty, per cwt.	£0	2	9
Hair mortar, per yd.	1	7	0
Fine stuff, per yd.	1	14	0
Sawn laths, per bdl.	0	2	5
Keene's cement, per ton	5	15	0
Sirapite, per ton	3	10	0
DO. *fine, per ton*	3	18	0
Plaster, per ton	3	0	0
DO. *white, per ton*	3	12	6
DO. *fine, per ton*	5	12	0
Lath nails, per lb.	0	0	4
Ferrocrete, per ton	2	15	6
LATHING with sawn laths, per yd.	0	1	7
METAL LATHING, per yd.	0	2	6
FLOATING in Cement and Sand, 1 to 3, for tiling or woodblock, ¾ in. per yd.	0	2	4
DO. vertical, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER, on brickwork, 1 to 3, per yd.	0	2	0
RENDER in Portland and set in fine stuff, per yd.	0	3	3
RENDER, float, and set, trowelled, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER and set in Sirapite, per yd.	0	2	5
DO. in Thistle plaster, per yd.	0	2	5
EXTRA, if on but not including lathing, any of foregoing, per yd.	0	0	5
EXTRA, if on ceilings, per yd.	0	0	5
ANGLES, rounded Keene's on Portland, per ft. lin.	0	0	6
PLAIN CORNICES, in plaster, per inch girth, including dubbing out, etc., per ft. lin.	0	0	2
WHITE glazed tiling set in Portland and jointed in Parian, per yd., from	1	11	6
FIBROUS PLASTER SLABS, per yd.	0	1	10

GLAZIER

GLAZIER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

Glass: 4ths in crates:			
Clear, 21 oz.	£0	0	4½
DO. 26 oz.	0	0	5
Cathedral white, per ft.	0	0	7¼
Polished plate, British ¼ in., up to 2 ft. sup. per ft.	0	1	2
DO. *4 ft. sup.* „	0	2	3
DO. *6 ft. sup.* „	0	2	6
DO. *20 ft. sup.* „	0	3	1
DO. *45 ft. sup.* „	0	3	3
DO. *65 ft. sup.* „	0	3	5
DO. *100 ft. sup.* „	0	3	10
Rough plate, 5/16 in., per ft.	0	0	6½
DO. *¼ in., per ft.*	0	0	6¾
Linseed oil putty, per cwt.	0	15	0
GLAZING in putty, clear sheet, 21 oz.	0	0	11
DO. 26 oz.	0	1	0
GLAZING in beads, 21 oz., per ft.	£0	1	1
DO. 26 ozs., per ft.	0	1	4

Small sizes slightly less (under 3 ft. sup.).
Patent glazing in rough plate, normal span 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per ft.

LEAD LIGHTS, plain, med. sqs. 21 oz., usual domestic sizes, fixed, per ft. sup. and up	£0	3	0

Glazing only, polished plate, 6½*d.* to 8*d.* per ft. according to size.

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER

PAINTER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* FRENCH POLISHER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* PAPERHANGER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

Genuine white lead, per cwt.	£2	12	0
Linseed oil, raw, per gall.	0	3	3
DO., *boiled, per gall.*	0	3	6
Turpentine, per gall	0	4	6
Liquid driers, per gall.	0	15	0
Knotting, per gall.	1	4	0
Distemper, washable, in ordinary colours, per cwt., and up	2	5	0
Double size, per firkin	0	3	6
Pumice stone, per lb.	0	0	4½
Single gold leaf (transferable), per book	0	2	0
Varnish, copal, per gall, and up	0	17	6
DO., *flat, per gall.*	1	5	0
DO., *paper, per gall.*	1	5	0
French polish, per gall.	0	16	0
Ready mixed paints, per cwt. and up	3	10	6
LIME WHITING, per yd. sup.	0	0	3
WASH, stop, and whiten, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
DO., and 2 coats distemper with proprietary distemper, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
KNOT, stop, and prime, per yd. sup.	0	0	7
PLAIN PAINTING, including mouldings, and on plaster or joinery, 1st coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
DO., subsequent coats, per yd. sup.	0	0	8
DO., enamel coat, per yd. sup.	0	1	0
BRUSH-GRAIN, and 2 coats varnish, per yd. sup.	0	3	8
FIGURED DO., DO., per yd. sup.	0	5	6
FRENCH POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	1	2
WAX POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	0	6
STRIPPING old paper and preparing per piece	0	1	7
HANGING PAPER, ordinary, per piece	0	1	10
DO., fine, per piece, and upwards	0	2	4
VARNISHING PAPER, 1 coat, per piece	0	9	0
CANVAS, strained and fixed, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
VARNISHING, hard oak, 1st coat, yd. sup.	0	1	2
DO., each subsequent coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	11

SUNDRIES

Fibre or wood pulp boardings, according to quality and quantity.			
The measured work price is on the same basis per ft. sup.	£0	0	2½
FIBRE BOARDINGS, including cutting and waste, fixed on, but not including studs or grounds, per ft. sup. from 3d. to	0	0	6
Plaster-board, per yd. sup. from	0	1	7
PLASTER-BOARD, fixed as last, per yd. sup. from	0	2	8
Asbestos sheeting, 5/32 in., grey flat, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., *corrugated, per yd. sup.*	0	3	3
ASBESTOS SHEETING, fixed as last, flat, per yd. sup	0	4	0
DO., corrugated, per yd. sup.	0	5	0
ASBESTOS slating or tiling on, but not including battens, or boards, plain "diamond" per square, grey	2	15	0
DO., red	3	0	0
Asbestos cement slates or tiles, 5/32 in. punched per M. grey	16	0	0
DO., *red*	18	0	0
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION FLOORING: Laid in two coats, average ¾ in. thick, in plain colour, per yd. sup.	0	7	0
DO., ½ in. thick, suitable for domestic work, unpolished, per yd.	0	6	6
Metal casements for wood frames, domestic sizes, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO., *in metal frames, per ft. sup.*	0	1	9
HANGING only metal casement in, but not including wood frames, each	0	2	10
BUILDING in metal casement frames, per ft. sup.	0	0	7

Waterproofing compounds for cement. Add about 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. to the cost of cement used.

PLYWOOD, per ft. sup.

Thickness	5/16 in.			½ in.			⅝ in.			¾ in.		
Qualities ..	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	9½	7	6
Alder	5½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7	6
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	—	1 0½	10	—
Figured Oak 1 side	5½	7	—	10	8	—	11½	—	—	1 6	—	—
Plain Oak 1 side	6½	6	—	7½	7	—	9½	—	—	1 0	—	—
Oregon Pine	5	4	—	5½	15,	—	6	—	—	—	—	—

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1, and the Provinces. Preliminary Competitions for the Tite Prize and the Soane Medallion.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. "Roads." By Donald Hamish Little, B.SC., STUD. INST.C.E. **6.30 p.m.**

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.

THE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS, 26 Buckingham Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. Easter architectural tour in Belgium until April 2.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30

Sunrise, 5.41. Sunset, 6.29.

MONDAY, APRIL 1 (Bank Holiday)

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "English Furniture." **3 p.m.**

TUESDAY, APRIL 2

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. Visit to North Metropolitan Electric Power Company's Supply Station, Brimsdown. **2.30 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3

ESSEX SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS. At School of Arts and Crafts, Southend. Annual General Meeting. **3 p.m.**

THURSDAY, APRIL 4

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Early English Furniture." 12 noon. "English Seventeenth-century Furniture." 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

FRIDAY, APRIL 5

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "English Eighteenth-century Furniture." 12 noon. "Modern Sculpture." 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

SATURDAY, APRIL 6

Sunrise, 5.26. Sunset, 6.40.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "French Eighteenth-century Furniture." **7 p.m.**

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Visit to Hopetoun and Midhope.

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL RURAL INDUSTRIES SUB-COMMITTEE. At the Forge of Messrs. G. D. Lovell and Son, Newtown, Hatfield. Demonstration of Leaf-Making in Wrought Iron. **4.30 p.m.**

MONDAY, APRIL 8

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. "The Work of the Imperial War Graves Commission." By Major-General Sir Fabian Ware, K.C.V.O. **8 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. North-Eastern Centre. At the Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Annual General Meeting. **7 p.m.**

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 21 Albemarle Street, W.1. General Meeting. **5 p.m.**

TUESDAY, APRIL 9

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. North-Western Centre. At the Engineers' Club, 17 Albert Square, Manchester. Annual General Meeting, 7 p.m. North Midland Centre. At Hotel Metropole, King Street, Leeds. Annual General Meeting, 7 p.m. Scottish Centre. At Royal Technical College, Glasgow. Annual General Meeting, 7.30 p.m. **7 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Ordinary Meeting. **6 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Closing date for applications for admission to the Examinations, with fee of £3 3s.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. At Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1. "The Excavations at Newark Priory, Surrey." By Captain Christopher M. H. Pearce. **5 p.m.**

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY, Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane, Liverpool. Annual General Meeting. **6 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Ironwork." Indian Section: "Tibetan Art." **3 p.m.**

THURSDAY, APRIL 11

SHEFFIELD, SOUTH YORKSHIRE AND DISTRICT SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS. In the General Lecture Room, Sheffield University. Annual General Meeting. **6.15 p.m.**

FRIDAY, APRIL 12

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "Recent Electrical Developments in India." By A. T. Cooper, M.INST.C.E., M.CONST.E. **4.30 p.m.**

BIRMINGHAM ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. At Royal Society of Artists' Galleries, New Street, Birmingham. "Birmingham Architectural Association's Visit to Chartres." By W. T. Benslyn, A.R.I.B.A., A.R.C.A. **6.30 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "English Pottery." 12 noon. "Early English Furniture." 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

SATURDAY, APRIL 13

Sunrise, 5.10. Sunset, 6.52.

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL RURAL INDUSTRIES SUB-COMMITTEE. At the Forge of Messrs. G. D. Lovell and Son, Newtown, Hatfield. Demonstration of Leaf-Making in Wrought Iron. **4.30 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Chippendale Furniture." **7 p.m.**

MONDAY, APRIL 15

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Evolution of the Panel." **3 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. Mersey and North Wales Centre. At the University, Liverpool. Annual General Meeting. **7 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Informal Meeting. **6 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "Vita Glass." By F. E. Lamplough. **8 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Indian Section: "Architecture." **3 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. Tees-Side Sub-Centre. At the Cleveland Technical Institute, Middlesbrough. Annual General Meeting. **7 p.m.**

FRIDAY, APRIL 19

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. At the Castle, Winchester. General Meeting. 5.30 p.m. "Town Planning Here and in America." By Dr. Raymond Unwin, F.R.I.B.A. 6.30 p.m. **5.30 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Tudor and Jacobean Furniture." **3 p.m.**

FRIDAY, APRIL 19—*(continued.)*

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. Address by Dr. A. H. Railing, Vice-President. **6.15 p.m.**

SATURDAY, APRIL 20

Sunrise, 4.55. Sunset, 7.4.

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL RURAL INDUSTRIES SUB-COMMITTEE. At the Forge of Messrs. G. D. Lovell and Son, Newtown, Hatfield. Demonstration of Practical Ironwork in general. **4.30 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Evolution of the Chair." **7 p.m.**

MONDAY, APRIL 22

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. "The Work of George Wittet." By John Begg, F.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

TUESDAY, APRIL 23

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. "Organization." By Matthew Hill (Messrs. Higgs and Hill) and Maurice E. Webb, D.S.O., M.C., F.R.I.B.A. **5.30 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Ordinary Meeting. **6 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Students' Meeting. **6.30 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "The Educational Value of Broadcasting." By H. L. Fletcher. **8 p.m.**

GARDEN CITIES AND TOWN PLANNING ASSOCIATION, 3 Gray's Inn Place, W.C.1. Closing date for applications for tickets for the Whitsun Tour to Germany and Holland (May 15 to 24).

THURSDAY, APRIL 25

WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, 62 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds. Presentation of Gold Medal. **7 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Italian Renaissance Furniture." "Stained Glass." **7 p.m.**

FRIDAY, APRIL 26

TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE. At the Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, S.W.1. "Preparation of a Statutory Joint Town-Planning Scheme." By Reginald Bruce, A.R.I.B.A. **6 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Early Renaissance Sculpture." "French Furniture." **7 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. Annual General Meeting. **6.15 p.m.**

SATURDAY, APRIL 27

Sunrise, 5.41. Sunset, 8.15.

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Visit to Pitreavie, Dunfermline Abbey and Palace.

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL RURAL INDUSTRIES SUB-COMMITTEE. At the Forge of Messrs. G. D. Lovell and Son, Newtown, Hatfield. Demonstration on Ironwork. Selected Subject. **4.30 p.m.**

MONDAY, APRIL 29

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1. "Modern Factory Buildings." By Thomas Wallis, F.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Statutory Examinations for District and Building Surveyors.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "Architectural Models." By P. Morley Horder, F.S.A. **8 p.m.**

THURSDAY, MAY 2

SALE OF THE PORTLAND (OR BARBERINI) VASE. At Christie, Marson, and Woods, 8 King Street, St. James's Square, S.W.1. This vase, the property of the Duke of Portland, has for over one hundred years been exhibited on loan at the British Museum.

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Statutory Examinations for District and Building Surveyors.

FRIDAY, MAY 3

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Statutory Examinations for District and Building Surveyors.

SATURDAY, MAY 4

Sunrise, 5.28. Sunset, 8.27.

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. Visit to an "All Electric" Farm, East Grinstead, Sussex.

TUESDAY, MAY 7

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. James Forrest Lecture. **6 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. At the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1. "The Stanton Family of Sculptors." By Mrs. Arundell Esdaile. **5 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. Ordinary Meeting. **8 p.m.**

THURSDAY, MAY 9.

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. Annual General Meeting. **7 p.m.**

SATURDAY, MAY 11.

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. At the Castle, Winchester. Annual General Meeting. **10 a.m.**

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Visit to Dalkeith, Southra Aisle and Cakemuir Castle.

MONDAY, MAY 13.

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Ninety-Fifth Annual General Meeting. **8 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. Irish Centre, Dublin. At the Laboratories, Trinity College, Dublin. Annual General Meeting. **7.45 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15.

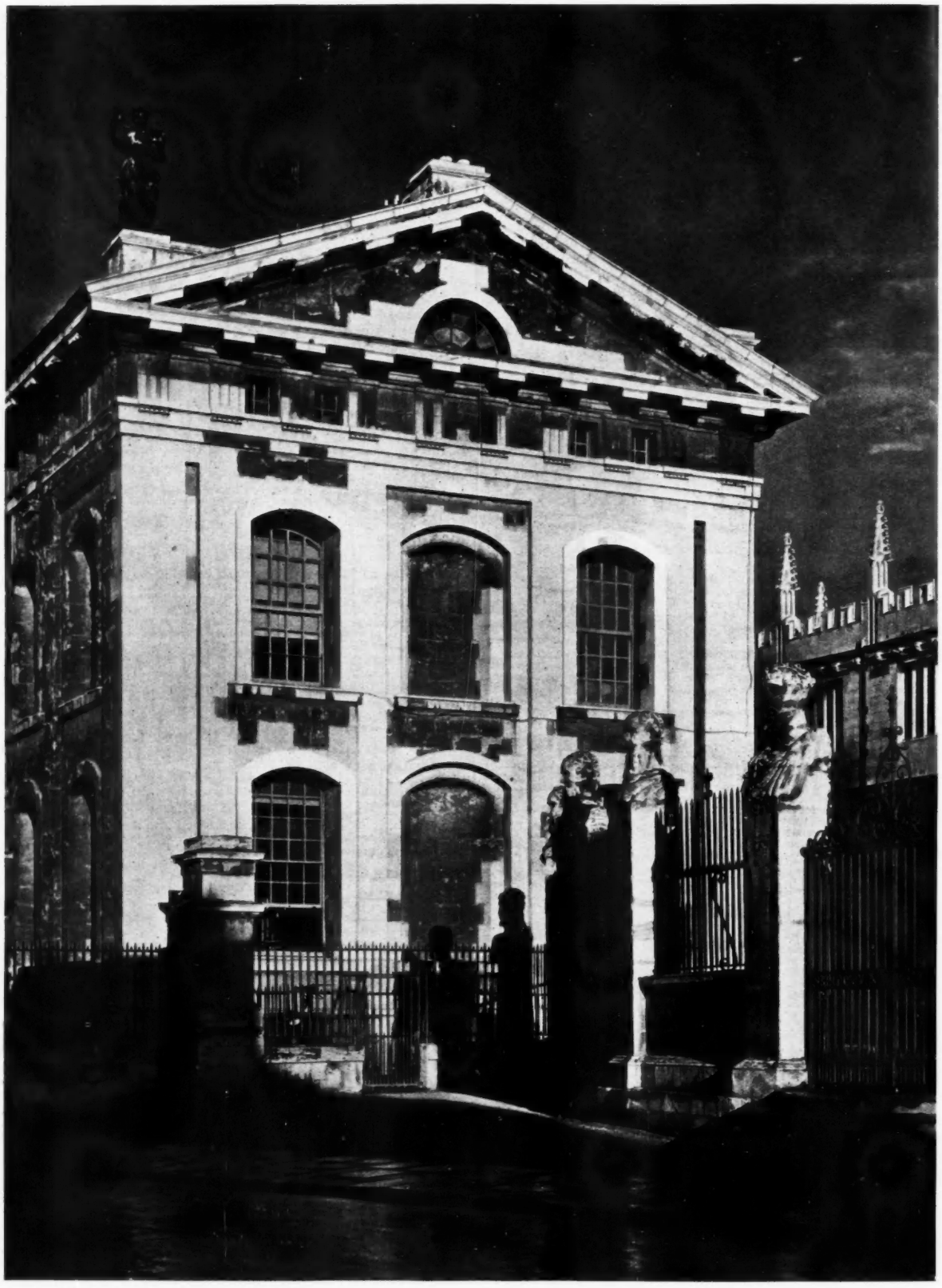
ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. Ordinary Meeting. "The Reform of the British Patent System." By Robert Burrell. **8 p.m.**

THE GARDEN CITIES AND TOWN PLANNING ASSOCIATION, 3 Grays Inn Place, W.C.1. Visit to Holland and Germany until May 24.

SATURDAY, MAY 18.

Sunrise, 5.4. Sunset, 8.49.

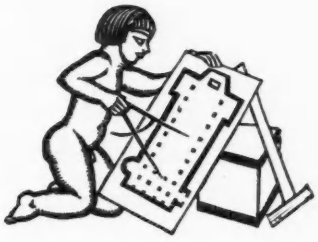
WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, 62 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds. Annual Excursion.



BETWEEN SHOWERS IN OXFORD:

The west front of Vanbrugh's Clarendon building, illuminated by the rays of the setting sun.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1929

ON PROFESSING AN ENGLISH ARCHITECTURE

" He drank a pint of English ale out of an English flagon."

G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE lecture given last Wednesday by Professor Richardson to the Society of Arts has helped to crystallize the ideas of some, and to resolve the doubts of others who want an English architecture *pur sang*. It was useful also in reducing the claims of extreme Modernists (or " Moderniques," to quote a delicious word which the lecturer lifted from a Peacehaven shop), to their proper size.

Taking the latter point first, the modernist exaggerations of longitudinal windows, angle bays, and cantilevers are hinted at in our own Tudor and Elizabethan, and have twice been stale to us. The new factories and blocks of flats in Germany are Robotesque, inhuman, and have not the appearance of sanity.

Professor Richardson referred to the work of H.M. Office of Works, the London County Council, and the Welwyn Garden City scheme as the basis of his contention that there was a distinctly English school of architecture, and that it was very good. All this work he distinguished as " controlled," since it is done under the superintendence of, respectively, Sir Richard Allison, Mr. Topham Forrest, and Mr. Louis de Soissons; and the epithet seemed to be just. The firm modelling, clean directing lines, and studied detail shown on the lantern slides, made the words " controlled design " arrive naturally in the thought.

Probably no better illustrations of this type of design could have been found; abstract yet suave, architectonic without being dry.

If only they were in Sweden, we should be flocking to sketch and photograph them.

Their peculiar virtue and value lies in that they do not disturb the balance of our mind when we look at them; our spirit is satisfied with the touch of imagination in them, our body by their human scale, and our intellect by their look of function and candid statement of use.

It is an architecture of sanity; and we rejoice that it is certainly English. But is it the one and only typically native style? Hardly can we agree; down the streams of each art in England flow two currents, which can be called Romantic and Realist, or Humanist and Puritan. The type of building chosen by Professor Richardson for praise belongs to the Realist or Puritan stream.

The native floridity and that Vanbrughian exuberance and, above all, those colours which make the old streets of South England like a mob of great flowers, all these he left as side shows to his picture. We doubt if he was aware even that many of the buildings he most praised have far more charm than could be visualized by the screen pictures, for they have the appeal of quiet but carefully designed and related colours.

Our eyes today are tired by the impertinent advertisements on hoardings, lifts, and vehicles; our minds are worn by the criss-cross pattern of complexes; and there is little time to sit down before an intricate pattern of architecture. Those realist buildings which do not obtrude on the gaze, and are modest and straightforward in their assertions of beauty and use, have become homes for our memories and thoughts. They are part of our time and our life.

But we must not deceive ourselves that they are all. There is also the other current of English architecture, bearing so many great things—the intricate richness of Robert Adam's ceilings, the gross cornucopia of Norman Shaw, Lutyens's voluptuous columns, and Cooper's decorative plans.

Elizabethan buildings had their windows bellied like Falstaff, and our fifteenth century was sumptuous with towers; nor is there a more English scene than Hampton Court, burning white and red among its courts and lawns.

NEWS & TOPICS

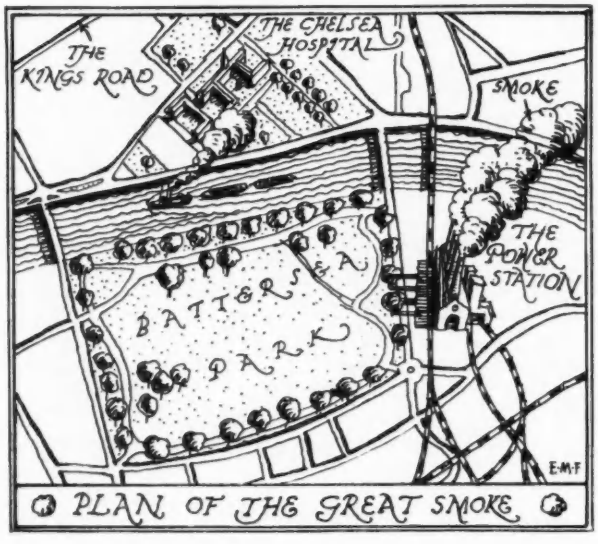
SCOTS LOGIC

EXTRAORDINARY interest is centred on the possible results of Mr. Walter Tapper's letter from the Council of the R.I.B.A. to the Prime Minister, urging the absolute necessity of a public competition for the building to be erected on the Calton Jail site, Edinburgh. It argues an extreme state of mental apathy in the few Scotsmen remaining in that place, that the protest should come from London with greater force than from Edinburgh. It has, however, been pointed out to me, that although the work might be done through a Government department, the heads of all departments have for so long been Scotsmen that the result would be the same. That the R.I.B.A. have expressed themselves so strongly on the necessity for competitive qualification as being the only sound method of ensuring that the best talent comes to the surface on these occasions, doubtless has its repercussion to follow later in their own domestic affairs. The design of the new R.I.B.A. building will now, of course, be a subject for open competition—and all true Scotsmen will enter into their own.

*

THIRTY TONS OF SULPHUR

Once upon a time every little chimney in London puffed its little puff of smoke into the dirty air. That was in the days when our forbears boasted of their "peasoupers." Times are changing. Gas fires, electric power, smokeless fuel—all these have taken the puff out of the little chimney. Yet there is never a good wind that blows no one some ill, and when the wind blows thirty tons of sulphur into the air, and all from one place, it is time to look about us, and raise the voice of protest. Dr. Raymond Unwin has disclosed to the London Society a plot on the part of the Electricity Commissioners to build a super power-station on a site just adjoining Battersea Park. The little plan lays bare these base intentions and shows in addition the mounting sulphurous fumes being borne upon the south-west wind to fall upon the Tate Gallery, Westminster Abbey, and the Houses of Parliament. On this last building it is proposed to spend nearly a million pounds in repairing the ravages caused by the presence of sulphur in the air, so that it would be only politeness on the part of the Electricity Commissioners to talk it all over with the Office of Works. A Mussolini morning is clearly indicated. It has been suggested that there are other ways of burning coal than throwing it into furnaces. Smokeless fuel, oil or gas are, I understand, to become quite possible substitutes in the near future. It is nearly too much to think of a London without smoke, but we ought to think of it. Thirty tons of sulphur! Phew!



PLAN OF THE GREAT SMOKE

*

A LINK WITH WREN'S LONDON

The demolition of the interesting house, No. 10 Nevill's Court, Fetter Lane, will destroy another link with Wren's London. The property originally formed part of Chichester Rents, so named after Ralph Nevill, Bishop of Chichester, and Lord Chancellor, in the reign of Henry III. Hutton refers to this ancient byway as Nevill's Alley. There is scarcely a book on the subject of old London that does not make some reference to this unique example of late seventeenth-century building. In *London Houses* it is described "as an unimpaired survival of a type which was occupied by the City merchants during the reign of Charles II." Judging from the exterior, as well as from the proportions of the windows and the heights of the floors, the house comes into the category of "the second sort of houses." It affords evidence of adherence to Wren's *Rules and Dimensions for Re-edifying the City*. The passer-by who opened the gate of No. 10 was astonished to find the remains of a fair front garden.

*

Here, doubtless, the tenants of Queen Anne's time read their news-sheets and held forth on the exploits of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. The three tiers of heavily-sashed windows, with the original glass, have looked upon some strange doings since the glaziers completed their job in 1670. It was always agreeable to speculate on the free character of the wooden portico, one of the earliest in London. About the middle of the eighteenth century alterations were made to the garret windows. Some sort of trade, in all probability printing, was then in operation on the top floor, and more light became essential. In other respects the house was left unchanged.

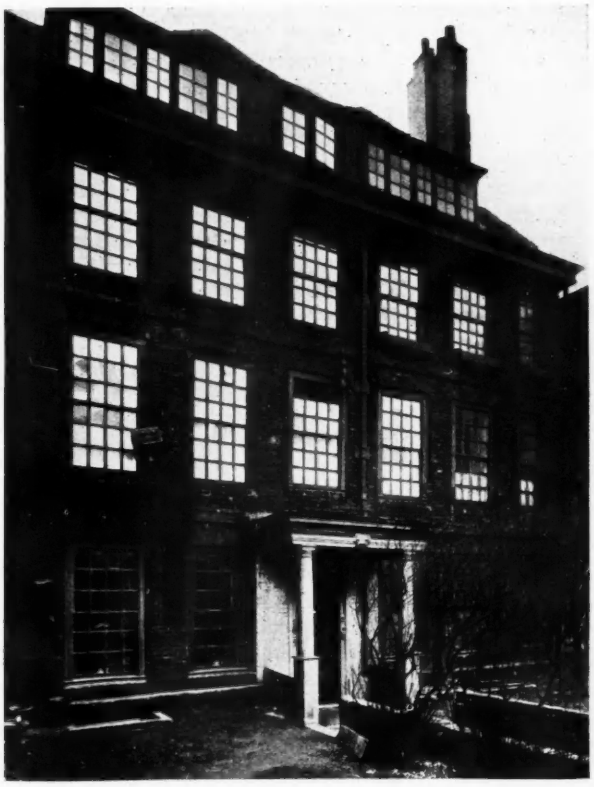
*

While it is recognized that all things, even buildings, have a definite term of existence, few there are who do not regret the sweeping away of venerable landmarks. We feel ashamed when the housebreakers get busy. The scene is akin to the spoliation of a page of history. Here is a house which in its hey-day was familiar to all good Londoners. Wren and Pepys saw it when they attended the meetings of the Royal Society; Dr. Johnson and his friends must have cast envious eyes upon the aloof seclusion of its frontage. When Keir Hardie lived in Nevill's Court he declared to John Burns, "there is the house *for me*." It is to be hoped that some of the architectural students studying in the London schools will be roused to measure the house and thereby preserve its proportions for future generations to admire.

*

LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL NURSES' MEMORIAL

The nurses' memorial which is to be placed in the Lady Chapel of Liverpool Cathedral is further evidence of the all-embracing nature of Sir Gilbert Scott's Gothic building.



A vanishing London landmark: No. 10 Nevill's Court, Fetter Lane, which will shortly be in the hands of housebreakers.

There is already, in the north transept, I think, a marble altar-piece with delicate flying figures in low relief. It is unmistakably Italian, amid a wealth of Gothic stone carving—and it is not out of place. In a work which has become not only a reflection of the lifetime of its designer, but a whole world of human associations, there must be room for many things. The story is in truth richer for the diversity. The present memorial, designed and carved by David Evans, with its low relief and quiet statement, could be out of place in few religious buildings, though I should imagine that the relatively small and highly-finished Lady Chapel will assimilate it less easily than the broader work of the cathedral itself.

*

"SLIP-HALFPENNY"

At the Savile Club they have introduced a new game which is "special to the building." The design of the baluster-rails in their new premises provides a groove on their upper surface obviously (as someone observed with glee) adapted as a runway for coins of the realm. The "slipped halfpennies" shoot off at the end of their travel on to the floor, and the one to land nearest to a fixed mark takes the pool. It's great fun. Mine took it. Consequently I should like to hail the design as an architectural triumph, but it sounds too good to be true that its use could have been visualized in the drawing office.

*

CLEANING OLD BUILDINGS

Someone defined dirt as matter in the wrong place, and I am all in favour of the energy that is spent in keeping it in the right place. As a Londoner I like clean streets, clean buses, trams, and tubes, and admire the zeal and elbow grease that keep them so. But dirt has its place and its value, and I hate to see it disturbed where it is really useful. Just think how modestly and unobtrusively it has for so many years done its duty in concealing from us the worst features of Victorian architecture. So successful, indeed, has it been in this task that the worst horrors had begun to fade from our memory. But some people will not let well alone. It occurred to some misguided enthusiast for cleanliness that buildings might be periodically washed as we wash our clothes, and as a consequence there has now for several years been a movement gathering force for cleaning down the façades of London street buildings. The result is deplorable. In place of a general drabness that made us oblivious of the ugliness that was underneath we have forced upon our attention the senseless form, meretricious detail, and crude colour of Victorian architecture. They confront us like a nightmare. Thus violent notes of discord are introduced into the drab harmonies of London streets. We might forgive the discord if it were the sign of new life. But we cannot when it is only a revival of Victorian ugliness.

*

But apart from the question of the ugliness of Victorian architecture, which this fashion for cleaning buildings will not allow us to forget, the question is raised as to whether or not it is desirable periodically to clean old buildings? It is, I think, impossible to answer this question except in the negative. Buildings ought not to look spick and span.



The Nurses' Memorial, to be placed in the Lady Chapel of Liverpool Cathedral. Designed and carved by David Evans, winner of the Prix de Rome, 1924.

They need the weather to tone and soften them. All old buildings owe something to their age ; and it would, for this reason, be a great misfortune if their periodical external cleaning became fashionable.

*

It will, of course, be said that grime is not weather; and this is true. Yet grime may be as useful æsthetically as weather. Consider such buildings as St. Paul's or Somerset House, and think what a great deal they owe to their grime. In the case of St. Paul's the grime subordinates for us the main structure, which is rather dull in design, and concentrates our attention upon the dome and western towers, which are the things that are really great about St. Paul's. We cannot say as much for the grime of a modern industrial town like those in the Black Country, South Lancashire, or the West Riding of Yorkshire. The grime there is a blight, but the remedy is not artificial cleaning, but the transformation of industrialism itself. Artificial cleaning is too obviously a part of the disease.

*

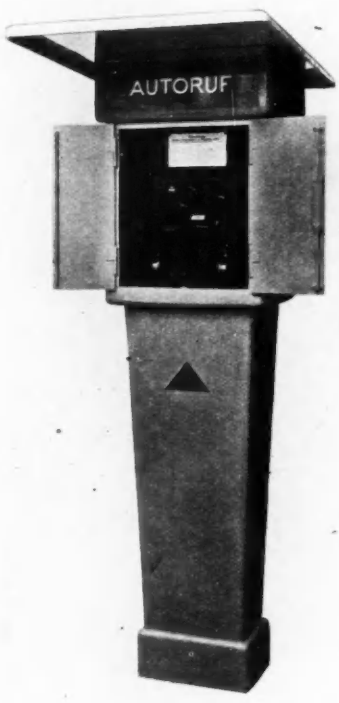
THE E.T.U. STRIKE

An order to cease work was issued last week by the Electrical Trades Union to men engaged upon lift installation in several large buildings in London. The dispute arose over a lift-manufacturing firm refusing to pay the electrical contractors' rates of wages to men employed by them on a building in New Oxford Street. The employers argued that the Electrical Trades Union had not taken advantage of the procedure provided for avoiding disputes, and stated their action to be but a renewal of a demand repeatedly made by the union before the General Strike, that men engaged on lift installation should be members of the Electrical Trades Union and no other. The employers also contended, and obviously with reason, that the manufacture and installation of lifts have always been an engineering job, and that the men who erect them have specialized in that work and carry the whole of the job through. If the employers are to allow this concession, men who are members of other unions and are employed by lift-manufacturing firms will either have to resign from their respective unions and join the E.T.U. or, alternatively, lose their employment, thus swelling the ranks of the unemployed. Such contingencies as this impose a vexatious drag upon building operations, as many architects have reason to know. What would happen, I wonder, if architects themselves refused to design any more houses because the speculative builder erects them from his own plans ?

*

A TUBE TELEPHONE TIP FROM BERLIN

My post from Germany brings me the accompanying illustration, showing a simple and eminently practical subsidiary use for the standard type of short steel stanchion generally employed to support floor-decking. Professor Poelzig has ingeniously adapted a girder in the middle of a Berlin tube station platform, supporting the roadway overhead, to serve as a service telephone pillar. This clean and rational design, though dispensing with privacy of conversation, has obviously great economical and hygienic advantages compared with the usual stuffy call-box cubicle. The capital is made of coloured glass, which is illuminated to indicate the function of the apparatus deftly stowed away behind small folding metal doors in the column's tapered shaft. A minimum of transformation has produced a form of pillar as neat and compact as the telephone instrument inside it. Moreover, flush surfaces and simplification of component parts reduce costs to a minimum.



A service telephone pillar in a Berlin tube station. Designed by Professor Poelzig.

*

BOOK-HUNGRY SHEEP AT WOLVERHAMPTON

There are 137,000 people in Wolverhampton and one public library ! It is hard to believe that in this year of enlightenment one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, when novelists are prophets in the land, critics stand in serried ranks, whole forests fall to feed the hungry Press, and newspaper editions succeed one another in unbroken sequence—it is hard to believe that a great town, full of schools to educate the young, is still dependent upon one library for the education and enlightenment of the mature mind. No wonder the poor citizens—" hungry sheep that are not fed "—queue up four hundred deep to exchange their well-thumbed books !

*

PARK LANE NOT A RUE DE RIVOLI

Auctioneers and estate agents are educated to see things through a rosy haze. They have been surveying the panorama of modern London and finding it very good. With many of their conclusions I agree. The reconstruction of the City has produced a number of very noble buildings. But when they pretend that the additions and alterations to Park Lane are to make it into a Rue de Rivoli, then I feel inclined to ask the auctioneers and estate agents to review their impressions of that famous thoroughfare. It is our misfortune to see Park Lane looking every day less like the Rue de Rivoli, as each soaring barrack-residence takes away its urbane character. Park Lane is no street to be trifled with. Its reconstruction is, indeed, an architectural problem of great complexity, coupled as it is with the proper relating of the building line to the sweep of the park. The irregular disposition of the street line makes uniformity well-nigh impossible. Rue de Rivoli is an extremely dangerous model to follow, but a very good name to conjure with.

ASTRAGAL

MEDITATIONS ON MEDIEVAL ARCHITECTURE

BY W. S. PURCHON

IT was towards the end of January 1927 that I threatened to write this article or something like it, and this long delay has been caused by the influence of environment and the taking of the wrong turning. Being of a sensitive nature, and spending much of my time amidst the chaste architectural beauties of Cathays Park, Cardiff, it will be readily understood that, on my way to the R.I.B.A. in Conduit Street, the wrong turning took me into Regent Street, and knocked on the head the prospect of writing articles for some little time. In the interests of its more sensitive members the Royal Institute should indicate by white arrows on the roads the safer alternative route to its headquarters.



" They . . . asked me to show them the Lincoln Imp . . . gave it a hasty glance and dashed out again. . . . Each of our cathedrals doubtless has its 'Lincoln Imp,' but are these the important things in Romanesque and Gothic architecture ? "

OUR " LINCOLN IMPS "

Years ago I worked for some time in Lincoln Cathedral. To this great building many motorists came daily. They drew up as close to the portals as they were allowed and dashed into the interior, sought me out and asked me to show them the Lincoln Imp. This object having been indicated to them, they gave it a hasty glance and dashed out again to cars obviously straining at the leash. Each of our cathedrals doubtless has its " Lincoln Imp," but are these the important things in Romanesque and Gothic architecture ?

THINGS THAT MATTER

There are among us some, I venture to think, who would suggest that the big things in medieval art are rather such matters as the sheer logical design of a Romanesque church like St. Sernin, Toulouse, with its clear-cut plan, section, and architectural treatment, or the clear indications of architectural brains in the church at Tournus.

Another " little thing that matters " was the struggle to develop the clerestory, to get over the difficulties with the vaulting, and to get another completely logical scheme, with the pointed arch, the ribbed vault over a clerestory, and the use of the oblong bay (in place of the scheme of two square bays of the aisle to one of the nave), all architecturally expressed.

Or I would instance, as worthy of attention, the great western front of Bourges, with its vast portals leading to an interior of astonishing efficiency; the three-tower scheme of Durham and Lincoln; or the great central spire of Salisbury pulling the whole cathedral together into a unified composition.

THE ADVENT OF THE POINTED ARCH

The pointed arch was probably not liked by the early Gothic builders, who doubtless looked upon it much as some of us look upon reinforced concrete. In many cases they only used it where they considered it was necessary, and clung to the round arch where they felt they could do so with safety. It is not clear that the pointed form was an æsthetic improvement, but it is of little use speculating on what might have been had the round arch methods of French, German, and English Romanesque been developed right through the medieval period, beyond suggesting that this would have provided a merciful anæsthetic at the Renaissance.

In passing it may be said, lest once more we get the pointed arch hailed as synonymous with Christianity, that the followers of this belief managed without the help of that architectural form for nearly twelve centuries.

Be these things as they may, it is fairly clear that, if some prefer the Early Christian, Byzantine or Romanesque to the pointed arch styles; of this last the earliest, with the simplest, clearest, and most logical scheme of design, is preferable to the later, in which a more or less superficial technical efficiency developed frequently, though not always, at the expense of sheer design.

IRREGULARITIES *not* ESSENTIAL

From this I would go farther and suggest with all humility that the great monuments of medieval architecture are distinguished by the regularity, formality, and clear-cut definition of their design.

Some of us, particularly in England, find this rather hard to swallow, and the reasons are not far to seek.

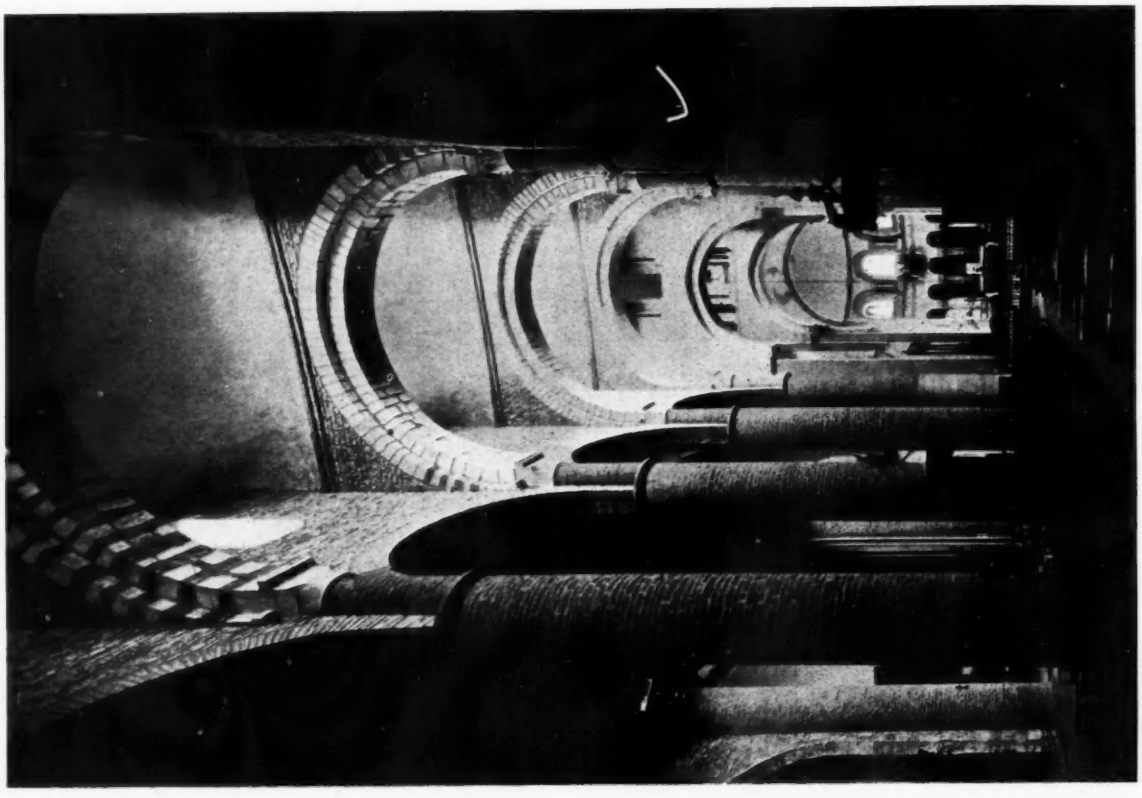
They are to be found in the irregularities of many of our cathedrals and smaller churches, caused for the most part by gradual changes and additions, and these irregularities, with the charm of the picturesque so often associated with them, we have come to look upon as essentials of medieval architecture.

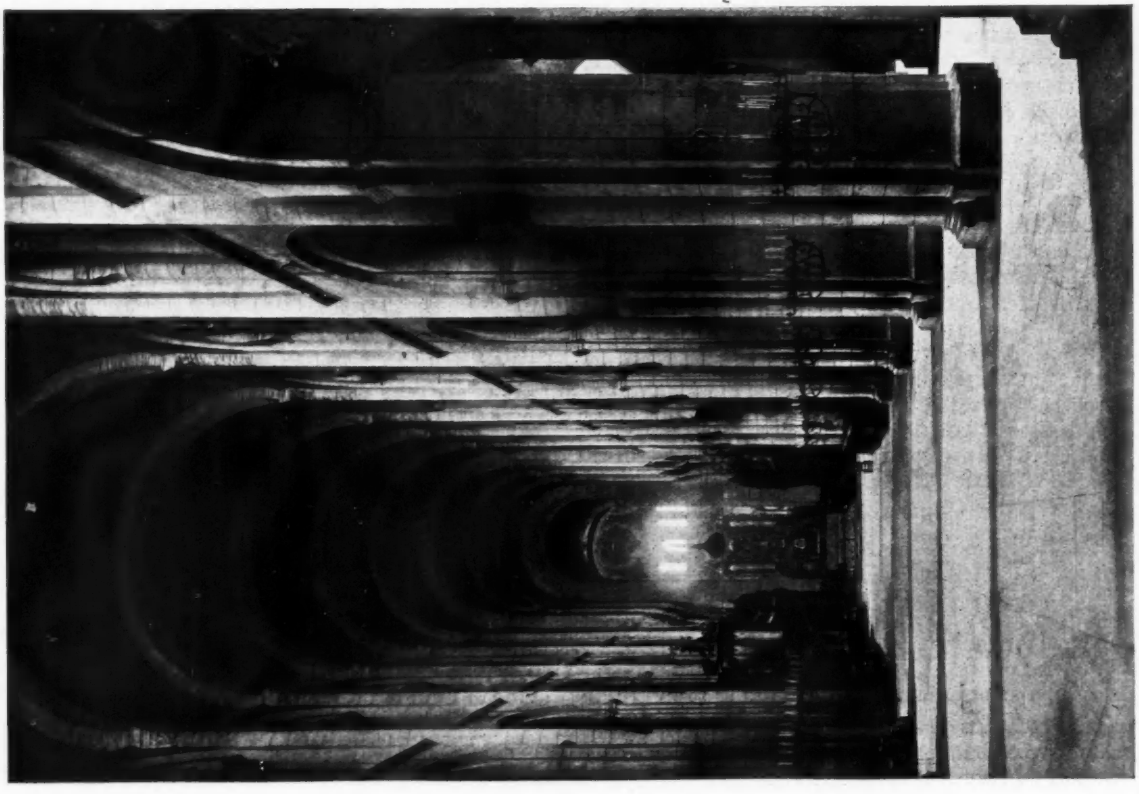
When we see a great, definite, logical Gothic building, cleared of its ivy and the other accumulations of the centuries, when we get the building as nearly as we can " brand new," we may possibly realize its affinity with the Parthenon, the Panthenon, the Banqueting Hall, and St. Paul's, but we are more inclined to feel, unconsciously perhaps, that it is a thing for the gods, and that we poor humans had better crawl to our little bits of irregularity, and comfort ourselves with our picturesque touches and our " Lincoln Imps."

THE WAY OF THE GOTHIC REVIVAL

In some such way the Gothic Revival was influenced, starting, goodness knows, with eighteenth-century formality and with much else all wrong.

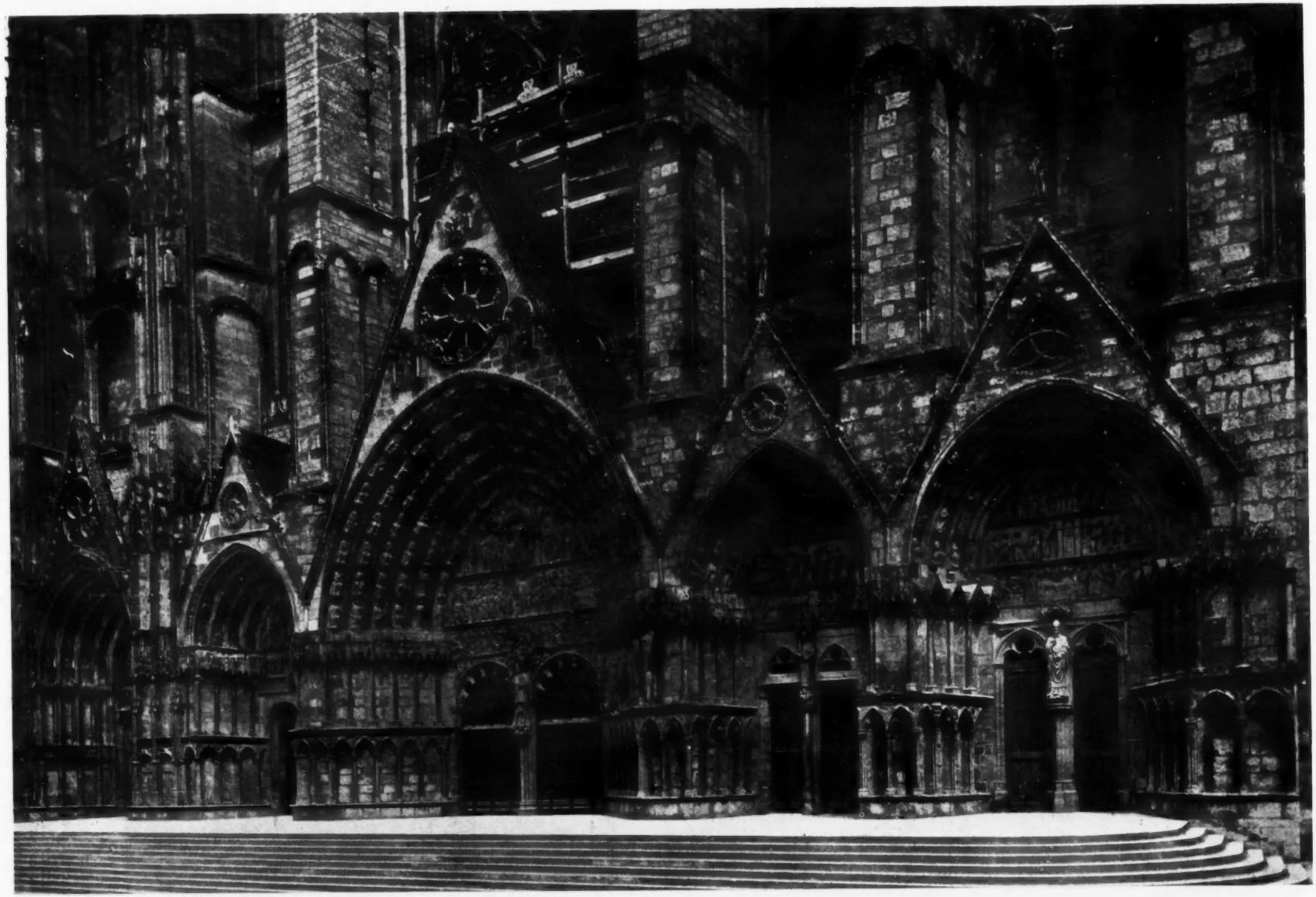
Gradually came a striving after irregularities, with the feeling that these were the essence of Gothic; and, still





"The big things in medieval art are rather such matters as the sheer logical design of a Romanesque church like St. Sernin, Toulouse (left), with its clear-cut plan, section, and architectural treatment, or the clear indications of architectural brains in the church at Tournus" (right).

clear-cut plan, section, and architectural treatment, or the clear indications of architectural brains in the church at Tournus" (right).



"I would instance, as worthy of attention, the great western front of Bourges, with its vast portals leading to an interior of astonishing efficiency . . . the skill shown in the plan and section . . . is akin to that shown in the designs of the Roman baths."

not satisfied that the true medieval touch had been reached, we fell to the copying of the roughnesses of early craftsmanship, "left from the pick-axe" and all the rest of it.

ELABORATE MACHINERY TO GIVE A "ROUGH-HEWN" EFFECT

Even now we design elaborate machinery to produce a rough edge to notepaper, so that it will have more or less the appearance of the old-fashioned hand-made variety. We forget that the earlier craftsman was really trying his best to get things straight, and would probably have given his boots—or whatever he wore on his feet—for an instrument which would have done his work more accurately than the one he possessed

This attitude of mind, sometimes known as "sinning against the light," has led many people to live in imitation medieval cottages and to sit on settles (left rough hewn at great expense), and the like.

Along with this sort of thing came the influence of the sketchbook—hence the Law Courts; and now we are finding the funny bits in the Stockholm Town Hall.

THE MORAL OF IT

The skill shown in the plan and section of Bourges is akin to that shown in the designs of the Roman baths. It is not acquired by knocking bricks and stone about in a builder's yard and getting one's hands all dirty.

We can do big things now with brains, pencil, and paper—but lots of brains. Design is not craft technique, or even draughtsman technique, but it needs a mind uncluttered with rubbish.

W.S.P.



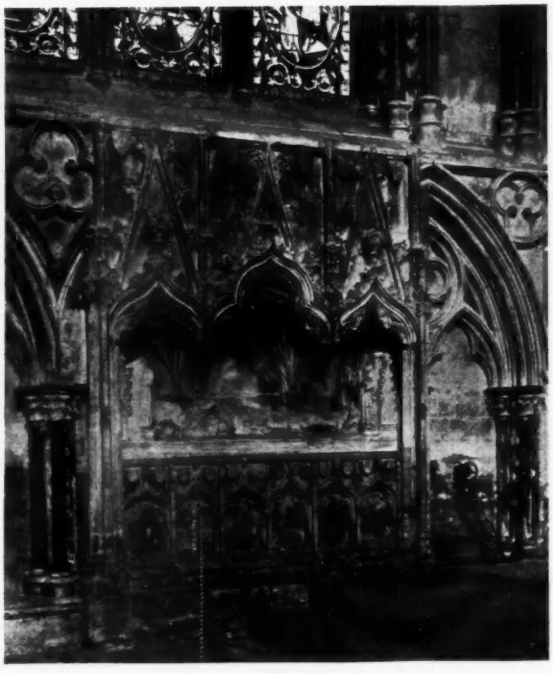
"The great central spire of Salisbury pulling the whole cathedral together into a unified composition."

The view of Salisbury Cathedral from the north-east, illustrated on this page, is regarded by many to be finer than that of any cathedral in England. From this position the fine proportions of the building, surmounted by the loftiest spire in England, are seen to the greatest advantage. The cathedral was founded in 1220. In the thirteenth century the cloisters were built: they form a quadrangle, and within the close are the chapter house, the library, the episcopal palace, and the deanery. The vaulted roof of the cathedral is higher than any other cathedral, except York and Westminster Abbey. The cathedral is the most perfect example of Early English architecture in existence.

Lincoln Cathedral was begun by Remigius and subsequently rebuilt and finished by his successors. It is doubly cruciform, and has a central tower 271 ft. high, and two western towers.



"It is fairly clear that . . . of the pointed arch styles, the earliest, with the simplest, clearest, and most logical scheme of design, is preferable to the later, in which a more or less superficial technical efficiency developed . . . at the expense of sheer design."



"The irregularities of many of our cathedrals and smaller churches, caused for the most part by gradual changes and additions, with the charm of the picturesque so often associated with them, we have come to look upon as essentials of medieval architecture."

THE TWICKENHAM CINEMA THEATRE

Designed by Leathart and Granger



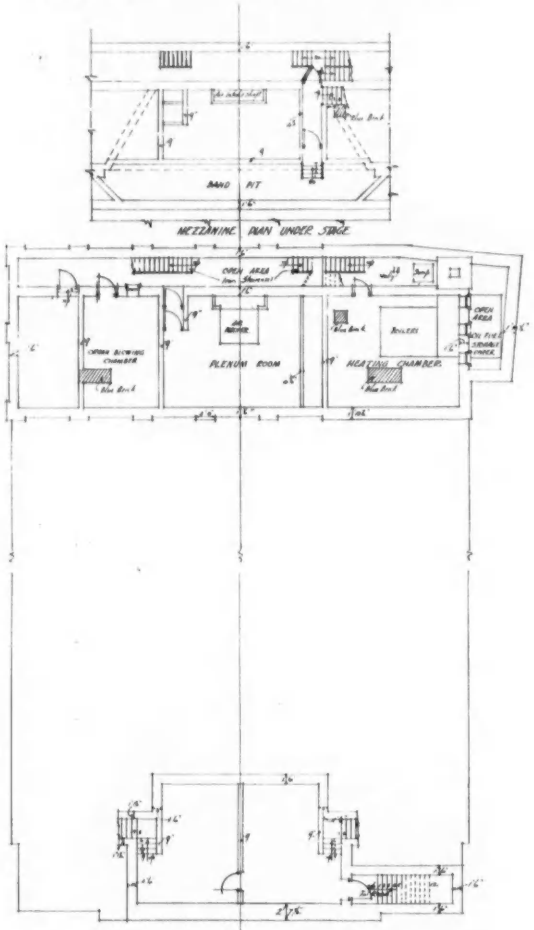
The main front. A detail photograph of the centre feature appears on page 494. The walls are covered with Portland cement stucco, coloured cream. The cornice is in glazed faience ware in two colours, red and blue, on a white ground.

THE Twickenham Cinema stands on a site at the corner of Richmond Road and Oak Lane. It holds 1,141 persons. Seats are provided for 800 in the auditorium, and for 341 in the balcony. The main front faces Richmond Road, and provides a triple main entrance. This leads to the entrance hall and pay-boxes, beyond which is the foyer leading to the auditorium and to the staircases to and from the balcony. There is also an entrance in Oak Lane for the patrons of the cheaper seats.

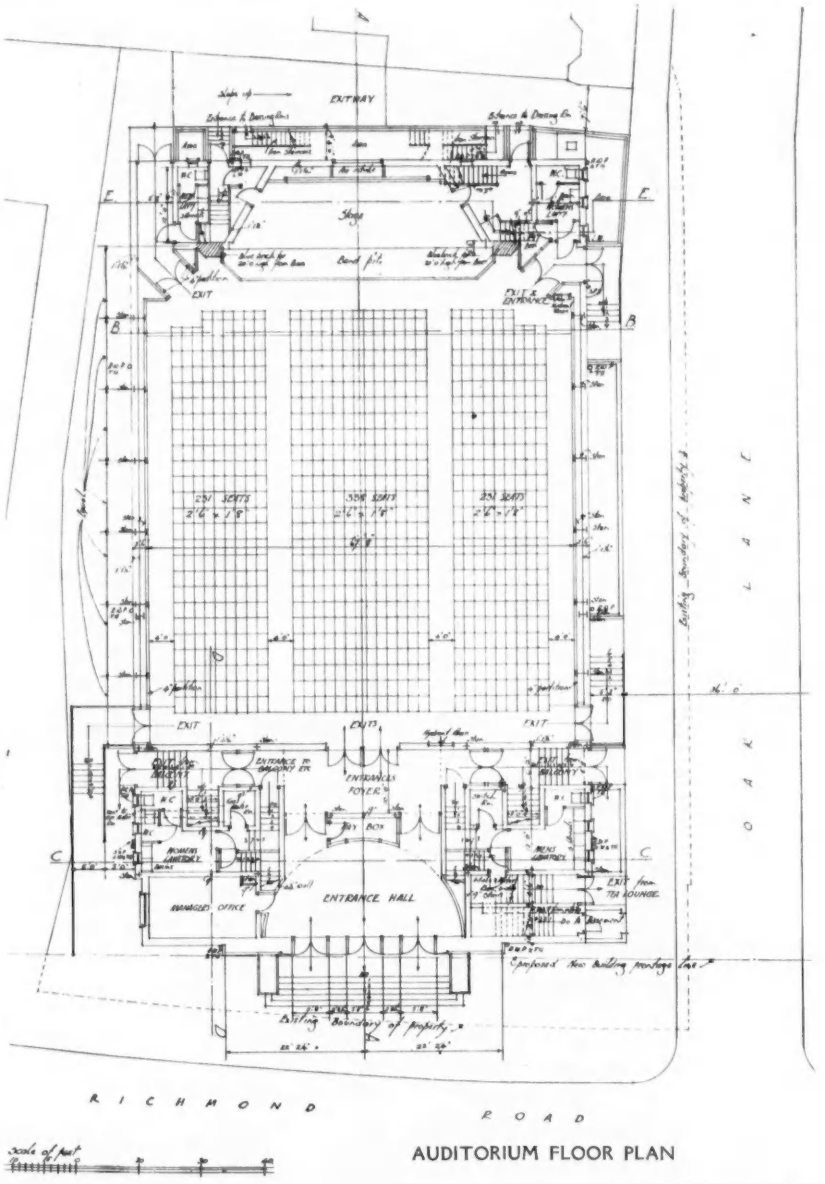
On the principal front the central feature consists of three large windows. These windows light the tea-room above

TWICKENHAM CINEMA

BASEMENT AND AUDITORIUM FLOOR PLANS



BASEMENT PLAN

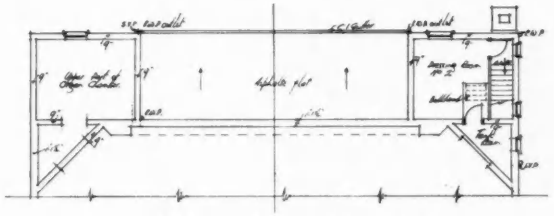


AUDITORIUM FLOOR PLAN

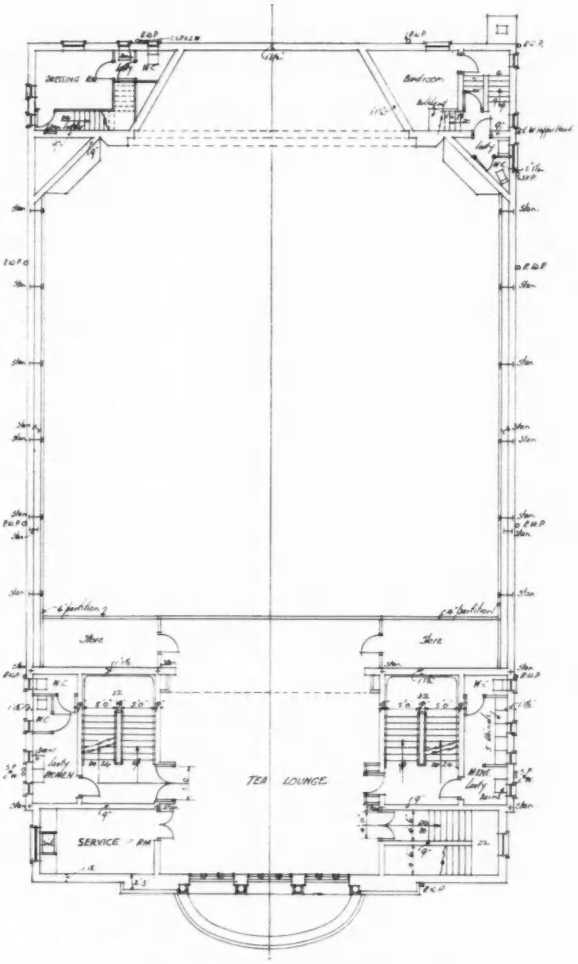
Designed by] [*Leathart and Granger*

This cinema provides accommodation for 1,141 patrons. Seats are provided for 800 in the auditorium, and for 341 in the balcony. There is a triple entrance on the main front in Richmond Road, and a separate entrance in Oak Lane for admission to the cheaper seats.

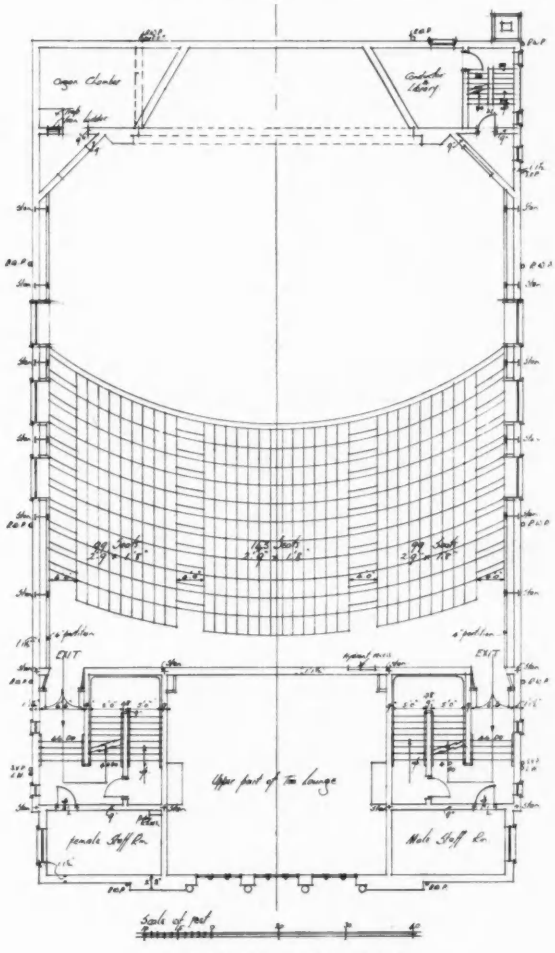
TWICKENHAM CINEMA



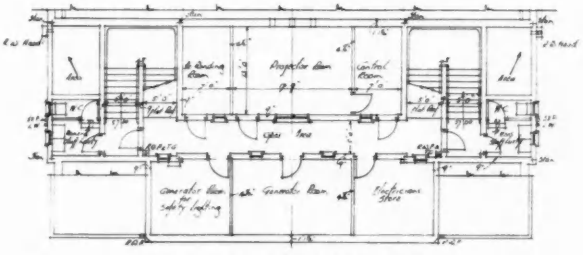
PLAN OF STAGE ROOF LEVEL 8



TEA-LOUNGE FLOOR PLAN



BALCONY FLOOR PLAN



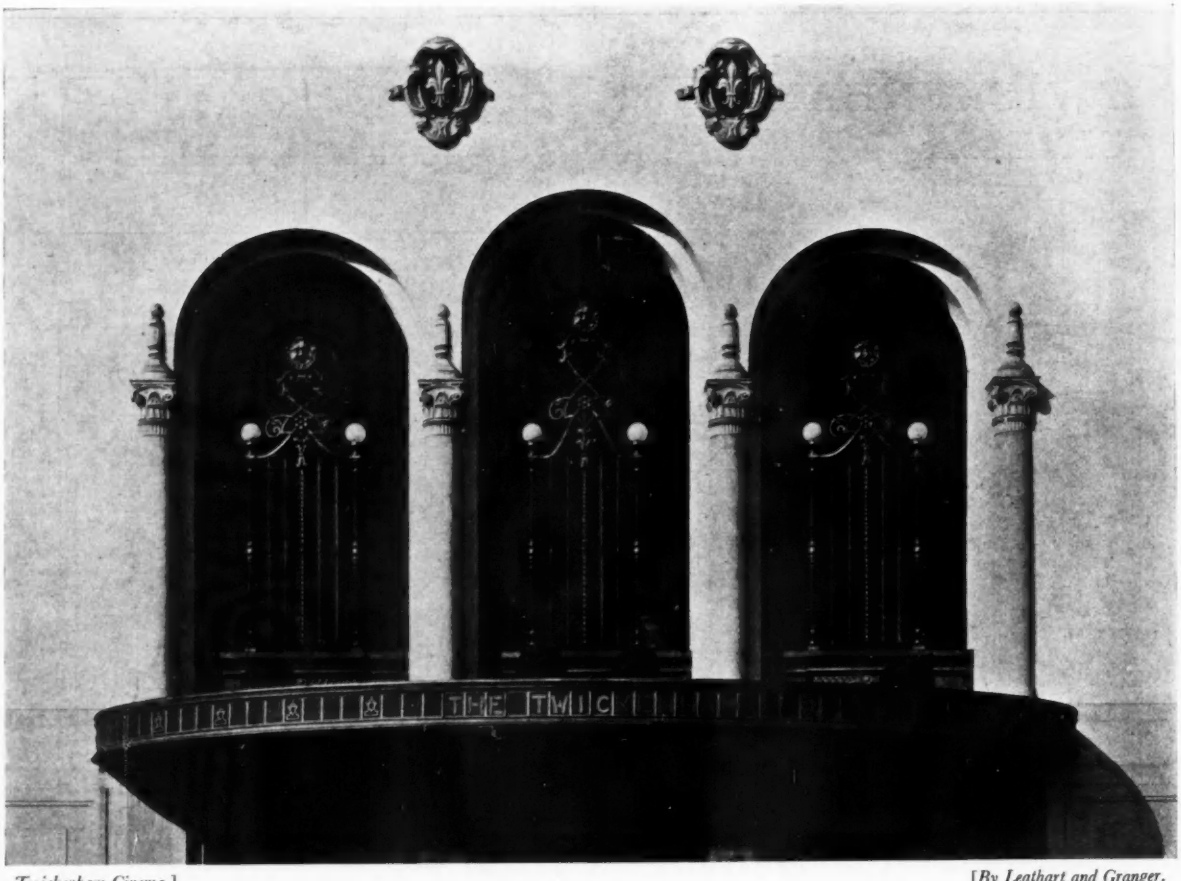
PROJECTION FLOOR PLAN

PLANS OF TEA-LOUNGE, BALCONY, AND PROJECTION FLOORS

This cinema provides accommodation for 1,141 patrons. Seats are provided for 800 in the auditorium, and for 341 in the balcony. There is a triple entrance on the main front in Richmond Road, and a separate entrance in Oak Lane for admission to the cheaper seats.

Designed by] [*Leathart and Granger.*

The position occupied by the projection floor in the building is immediately above the balcony floor, over the upper part of the tea-lounge. The tea-room holds 200 persons, and extends in height through two stories.



Twickenham Cinema.] *[By Leathart and Granger.*

Details of the centre features of the main front. The grilles to the windows are coloured blue, red, white, and bronze. The canopy is coloured bronze and azure blue. The soffit of the canopy has a sun-ray treatment in radiating bronze ribs on a rich blue ground.



The main entrance hall. Beyond the pay-boxes shown on the left is the foyer leading to the auditorium, and the stairs to the balcony.

the entrance hall, which accommodates 200 persons. Each window has a decorative grille picked out in red, blue, white, and bronze, and beneath is a canopy treated in colours of bronze and azure blue. The soffit of the canopy has a sun-ray treatment in radiating bronze ribs on a rich blue ground. The whole of the walls are covered with Portland cement stucco, coloured in cream, the lower portions being treated in buffs and greys, and the lowest member of the plinth in black. The main doors are in lacquer red and bronze. The cornice is in glazed faience ware in two colours, red and blue, on a white ground, and the recessed wings of the main front, which provide space for posters, have a roof of green-glazed Roman tiles. The roof of the main building is covered with asphalt.

As will be seen from the accompanying plans, the seats in both the auditorium and the balcony are divided into three sections. The centre section in the auditorium provides 338 seats, and each of the two outer ones 231. Each seat measures 2 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 8 in. In the balcony the centre section seats 143, and the outside sections 99 each. The gangways to the seating accommodation are 4 ft. wide.

The proscenium end of the auditorium is treated as a triple recess, splayed both vertically and longitudinally, over the proscenium opening. The top portion is evolved from a close study of the acoustic essentials of the auditorium which were worked out in detail by the architects. The curtains in the proscenium end of the auditorium are in dove-grey velour, with rich satin-coloured appliqué in orange and green. The organ grilles are coloured



Twickenham Cinema.] [*By Leathart and Granger.*

The proscenium end of the auditorium. The curtains are in dove-grey velour, with rich satin coloured appliqué in orange and green.

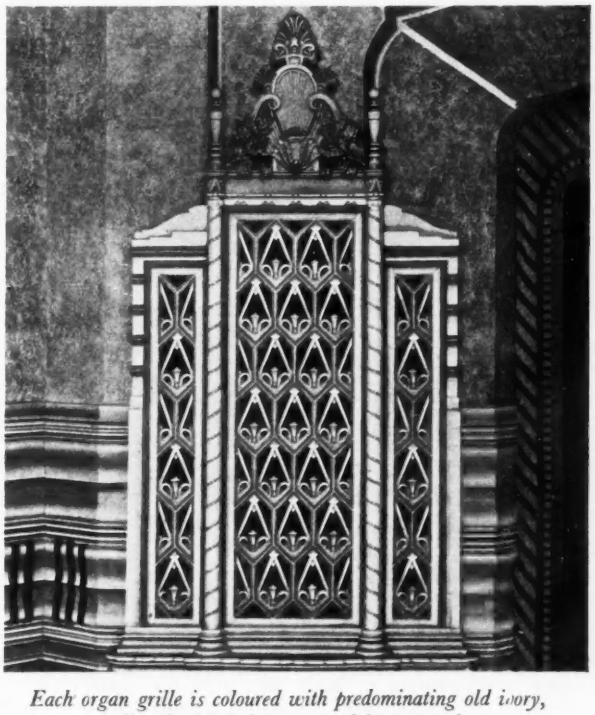
with predominating old ivory, relieved with jade green and lacquer red. For the walls tones of cream and warm ivory have been used, accentuated at certain points by lacquer reds and greens. On each side of the walls are three decorative banners in grey velour with multi-coloured satin appliqué enrichment. The cluster light fittings in the auditorium are of cast bronze metal, finished verdigris, with figured glass, tinted pale to deep amber, intermixed with cherry-red tinted glass finished with coloured tassels at the bottom.

The tea-room, situated on the first floor, is decorated in dove grey, with lilac walls and jade green ceiling. The enriched panel over the tea-room door, illustrated on page 496, is coloured in bright primary colours.

The whole building has been planned on the most modern lines. In addition to the accommodation mentioned, there is a stage with two dressing-rooms, and in various other parts of the building a band-room, music library, projector room, heating chamber, Plenum room, engineers' store, organ chamber, transformer room, switch room, and generator room.

* * *

As those of us who are old enough to remember will know, the earliest films were thrown in as an extra turn at variety entertainments in music-halls. In *The Times* last week the architectural correspondent recalls that the first cinema theatre in London, built for the purpose, was somewhere in the East End, admission, it is said, being by jam-jar. He says that for a time the tendency was to



Each organ grille is coloured with predominating old ivory, relieved with jade green and lacquer red.

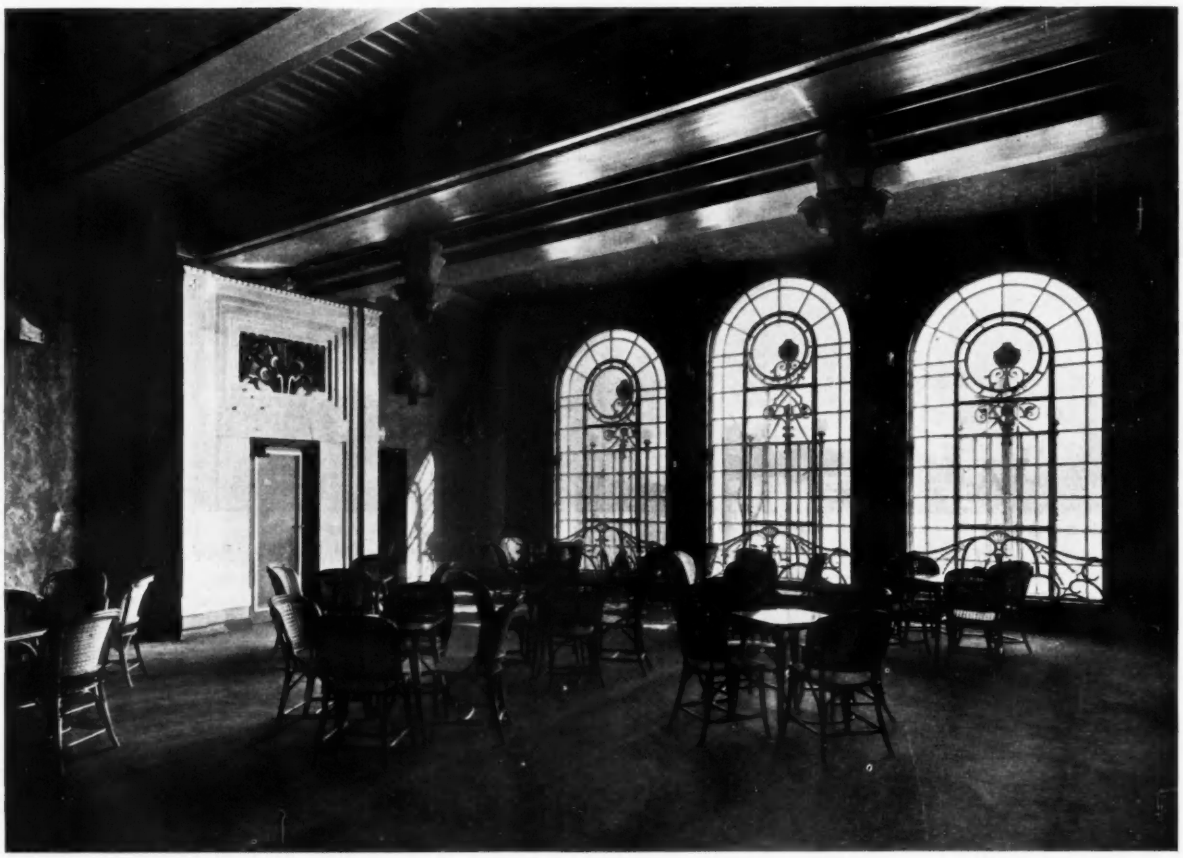
imitate the ordinary theatre slavishly, and the inevitable reaction on the discovery that the film had a character of its own went to the opposite extreme; producing buildings that were like temporary exhibition buildings—mere shells for the film with very rococo façades. Mildewed remains of such film sheds—for they were hardly more—are still to be found in most of the London suburbs. In the course of further remarks he says: The credit for the first serious attempt in this country to treat the cinema architecturally on its merits belongs to Mr. Robert Atkinson, when he designed the Regent Cinema Theatre, Brighton, about ten years ago.

In London the first cinema theatre of architectural interest was the Shepherd's Bush Pavilion, designed by Mr. Frank T. Verity, which, opened so recently as 1924, was in that year justly awarded the medal of the R.I.B.A. given annually to a building of exceptional merit completed during the three previous years within a radius of four miles from Charing Cross. Standing on an island site to the west of Shepherd's Bush Green the building, which is of brick with stone dressings, impresses at once by its dignity of mass—rather like an aisled basilica with low towers at the nominal west end.

Opened a few years later, there is in Kensington Road another excellent building in the Kensington Cinema, designed by Messrs Leathart and Granger. In this case the principal elevation is on the main road, and there is a happy indication of purpose in the recessed entrance which "promises" the proscenium opening provided for the screen. From the marble-faced vestibule, staircases, indicated externally by towers or pylons, ascend right and left to the luncheon and tea-room, balcony and circle. When it was completed the building looked a little overbearing to its neighbours, including Prince of Wales's Terrace, but with the inevitable rise in scale of buildings on either side and the erection of flats in Holland Park opposite this effect is already removed.

A good instance of adaptation to surroundings—brought home by the contrast in style to his Shepherd's Bush Pavilion—is afforded by the Plaza Cinema Theatre, designed by Mr. Frank T. Verity, in Lower Regent Street.

Similar as is the function of all cinema theatres, there is yet a divergence according as the general intention of the house is "popular" or "intimate," and of this last there is an admirable example in the Cameo Cinema, Charing Cross Road, designed by Mr. Robert Atkinson. The entrance, with its flanking curves, is insinuating rather than blatantly welcoming, the decorative plaques, by Mr. C. F. Aumonier, and paintings by Mr. T. B. W. Champneys, are in good taste, and the colour-treatment of the Bear Street elevation is as good as anything of the kind in London.



Twickenham Cinema.] [*By Leathart and Granger.*

The first-floor tea-lounge is in dove grey, with lilac walls and jade green ceiling. The enriched panel over the door seen on the left is coloured in bright primary hues.



ENGLISH PRECEDENT No. 57

HANGING LAMP, THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE, LONDON.

There are a hundred ways of fixing a hanging-lamp between these two columns, but surely none more unexpected and yet fitter than this. The iron supports, growing *out of the roll of the Ionic volute, take on a natural and quite living strength from the nature of the capitals, which they echo again in the sweeps that terminate in the lamp itself. The design of quite humble fittings, so often a little out of harmony with the general scheme, very seldom become so intimately and vitally associated with the structure. The Drury Lane Theatre was twice destroyed by fire, finally being rebuilt by Benjamin Wyatt in 1811. He it was who designed the best column in London, the Duke of York's Monument.*—[E. MAXWELL FRY.]

THE HONEYWOOD FILE

BY KARSHISH

IV: The Trial Holes

(The sketch design has been approved and Spinlove, the architect, is preparing the contract drawings and documents.)

SPINLOVE TO MESSRS. REAKER AND SMITH, BUILDERS, THADDINGTON, KENT

Dear Sirs, 28/3/24

I understand that you have done work for many years on Lord Imagwires's estate. I want some trial holes dug in the meadow south of Honeywood Spinney on the top of Honeywood Hill. The enclosed plan shows the ground and the position of the holes, which should be 8 ft. deep. If you can undertake this work I will ask you to put it in hand at once and give me notice so that I may go down and see the ground.

If you are accustomed to building large private houses will you tell me of some you have built and give me the names of two or three architects under whose direction you have worked?

Yours faithfully,

Spinlove seems to have forgotten that he is an agent of Sir Leslie Brash. In ordering this work without making clear that he acts as agent, he assumes responsibility and could, in fact, be made to pay for it.

SPINLOVE TO NIBNOSE AND RASPER, BUILDERS, MARLFORD, KENT

Dear Sir, 28/3/24

Your name has been given me as builders of large country houses. If you are willing to tender for such work in the neighbourhood of Marlford I should be glad to know of buildings carried out by you and to receive the names, as references, of architects under whose directions you have worked.

Yours faithfully,

SPINLOVE TO GEORGE BULLJOHN, ESQ., J.P., THE HAVEN, BUXFORD, NR. MARLFORD

Dear Mr. Bulljohn, 28/3/24

Do you know anything of Nibnose and Rasper, and of Reaker and Smith, Thaddington, builders, and can you tell me what sort of standing and reputation they have? I have not seen you at the club for ages, but I hear you are sometimes there.

Kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

REAKER AND SMITH TO SPINLOVE

Sir, 29/3/24

Your esteemed favour of the 28th inst. to hand and shall have attention. Our man up Honeywood way will be through with his present job Tuesday and will get on with it. We are used to working along with an architect and have just completed additions to Wheatsheaf (Public) in Main Street under Mr. Pintail, F.A.I., of Station Yard, Marlford. Mr. Reaker is away from business at present so am shorthanded.

Awaiting further esteemed favours,

Yours to oblige,

NIBNOSE AND RASPER TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 31/3/24

We are obliged for your letter and enclose list of some works executed by us with the names of the architects concerned. Mr. Claud Lambwad, F.R.I.B.A., of South Moulton Street, W.1, knows us, as we have done work for him for many years. We shall be glad to tender for the work you mention and hope to receive particulars in due course.

Yours faithfully,

BULLJOHN TO SPINLOVE

Dear Spinlove, 2/4/24

I would not recommend you to have dealings with Reaker and Smith. Old John Reaker was widely esteemed, but the son is of a very different stamp. I may tell you that he is at this time in prison for being drunk while in charge of a motor-car. Smith has only lately come on the scenes. I hear of him as a bookmaker. Nibnose and Rasper is a most respectable firm. Whether they are up to the standard you want is not for me to say. Hope to see you again soon.

Yours sincerely,

SPINLOVE TO REAKER AND SMITH

Dear Sirs, 12/4/24

I have been expecting to hear from you. Are the trial holes ready for me to see?

Yours faithfully,

SPINLOVE TO THE SAME

Dear Sirs, 16/4/24

I wired to you this morning. "Have holes been dug, wire Spinlove," but have received no reply. I wrote to you on the 12th asking for this information. I must expect your immediate response by wire or telephone.

Yours faithfully,

BRASH TO SPINLOVE

Dear Mr. Spinlove, 16/4/24

I enclose letter I have received tonight from the farmer who is in charge of my daughter's mare, which is out at grass at Honeywood. My daughter is much distressed and I am also greatly annoyed and disappointed. I had no idea pits were being dug, but in any case it was culpable negligence on someone's part that they were not fenced. One can only be thankful that worse has not happened. Immediate attention is necessary. I have wired to Bramble to keep man about to warn children off.

Yours faithfully,

(Enclosure): GEORGE BRAMBLE (cowkeeper) TO BRASH

Sir, 15/4/24

Your mare had an assidence up on Honeywood going on three legs near fore all tucked up and carried back very bad I never saw one that way and thorough crocked up and off feed I got her into float with rails under her and had to put on a twitch and a nice job she was a bit chafed under belly by rails but no harm and I got her slung comfortable now in cow stall and vet blistered her and tied up leg bad rench and sprained shoulder he says and dont quite know what to make there is a lot of narrow holes dug top off Honeywood I dont doubt she blundered and no wonder I did very near and deep water standing and children come in after cow slop flowers I druv off but you know what kids is and something had ought to be done or there might be a worser assidence awaiting your orders.

Yours faithfully,

REAKER AND SMITH TO SPINLOVE

Sir, 16/4/24

Re wire duly to hand you did not prepay reply so write informing you same all finished twelve days ago as promised.

Awaiting further esteemed favours,

Yours to oblige,

SPINLOVE TO NIBNOSE AND RASPER

Dear Sirs, 17/4/24

I write to confirm arrangements made with Mr. Rasper on telephone this morning that you will secure stout covers over trial holes dug South of Honeywood Spinney and to thank you for your message this afternoon telling me this work has been completed. I am much obliged for the particular attention you have been so good as to give to this matter.

Yours faithfully,

SPINLOVE TO BRASH

Dear Sir Leslie Brash, 17/4/24

I need not tell you how concerned I was at the contents of your letter. The holes were securely covered today. I telephoned a message to this effect both to your Office and to Zimmon Gardens. I ordered the holes to be dug for the purpose of determining what draining and foundations would be necessary, but the person I employed did not keep me informed, as I asked him, of what he was doing. He should of course have covered the holes. I am more sorry than I can say at this unfortunate accident. I sincerely hope the mare will completely recover.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

Spinlove has been "unlucky"; but if he had had the foresight to order the holes to be covered he would have escaped this "ill-luck." As matters stand, he has not only

made himself responsible for paying the cost of the work, but also for vet.'s fees and, perhaps, for the value of an expensive horse. These sorts of dangers, anxieties, and miseries always attend on the employment of builders who are not competent and conscientious ; and it is scarcely possible for any architect under the strictest contract conditions to get any kind of work rightly done unless the persons he employs possess those qualities, which, it may be added, are readily found among builders scattered over the length and breadth of the land. Spinlove asks for further trouble by writing the letter which is next on the file.

SPINLOVE TO REAKER AND SMITH

Sirs, 17/4/24

Your letter telling me the trial holes had been finished nearly a fortnight ago reached me only after I had learnt that a valuable horse belonging to the owner of the land had blundered on to one of them and been very badly injured. This as you will realize may be a serious matter for you. My instructions, which you acknowledged, were that I was to be informed directly the holes had been dug, but you neither did this nor replied to subsequent letters and telegram asking for information. Your omission to protect the holes is almost criminal. Children have been seen in the field and the pits are now half filled with water, which will have to be pumped out before the bottoms can be seen. Your conduct of this matter in not completing the work and leaving me in ignorance of what was being done is inexcusable.

Yours faithfully,

The probable explanation of this tactless letter is that Spinlove feels he is in some degree responsible and seeks to defend himself by making clear to Reaker and Smith that he holds them liable. What he has, in fact, done is to warn those gentlemen and arm them against him ; he has told them his side of the case. If he had merely complained that the holes were left uncovered and that he had not been notified, the ingenious Smith, always hoping for further esteemed favours, would probably have expressed regret for the omission and pleaded a misunderstanding and thus have admitted liability.

BRASH TO SPINLOVE

Dear Mr. Spinlove, 17/4/24

I note that the holes have now been made secure. I feel however that it is due to myself for me to say that your extreme promptness in getting the covers fitted leaves me at a loss to understand why they have been fitted only after the harm is done, instead of before. I do not consider that it was incumbent on me to direct your attention to this matter. I extremely regret to say that I have a very bad account of the mare from the veterinary surgeon who is atterding her.

Yours truly,

SPINLOVE TO BRASH

Dear Sir Leslie Brash, 19/4/24

I am very sorry you have so bad an account of your mare. It was of course the clear duty of the builder who dug the holes to protect them, and in employing for this work a firm, Messrs. Reaker and Smith, which had been especially recommended by you as reliable people, I felt that they might be trusted and that your interests would be protected. I do not know that the mare was in the field when the holes were dug so that the need for covering them was perhaps not obvious.

Yours sincerely,

Spinlove appears to be losing his head.

REAKER AND SMITH TO SPINLOVE

Sir, 19/4/24

Yours to hand and re same beg to state no instructions to cover holes were given and we do work we are asked and not work we are not asked and not paid for doing or where would we be, and a nice thing to be told by an architect I must say. I am about attending to my work and no time to waste writing letters and telegrams. I said I would do that job as soon as ever the man cleared up and I done what I said and no one has any cause to complain, and if anyone goes and does a silly thing like putting a horse in a field with a lot of pit-falls to catch him well thats no fault of mine but the fault of them that ordered the pit-falls and put the horse in on top of them and if you'r not satisfied I respectfully ask you to settle my account (enclo) and we will say no more about it.

Soliciting your further esteemed favours, Yours to oblige,

Spinlove probably considers this letter extremely rude and is much annoyed ; but in point of fact the writer has no intention of being offensive or even disrespectful. He feels, reasonably enough, that he is being got at. He has no arts to hide his indignation and is simply stating his views. Spinlove invited such a letter and also an inflated bill. It is wise, particularly in dealing with a firm such as Reaker and Smith, to avoid rupture until the account has been delivered. Spinlove shows himself altogether too stiff in the neck in his reply. The bald address "Sirs" instead of "Dear Sirs," is inappropriate unless used in formal official correspondence in which the applicable subscription is "I am, Sir, your obedient Servant," or where, as in Smith's case, the writer feels that "Dear Sirs" trespasses in familiarity. Twenty years ago things were perhaps different, but broadly speaking, no British subject has any right to address another in the tone of frigid, contemptuous resentment Spinlove adopts ; and if he does so he will rightly suffer.

SPINLOVE TO REAKER AND SMITH

Sirs, 22/4/24

I have received your letter and need only say in reply that your view of the facts is untenable.

The amount of your account, returned herewith, is excessive and out of all reason. When the total has been substantially reduced and is supported by a detailed measured or day-work statement with vouchers I will consider it. The account is to be made out to Sir Leslie Brash, 19 Zimmon Gardens, S.W.3, and not to me.

Yours faithfully,

BRASH TO SPINLOVE

Dear Mr. Spinlove, 22/4/24

In view of your letter, and although I am of opinion that your organization should have prevented the accident, I consider it desirable that I should intimate to you that as I have not hitherto put the blame for the damage to my daughter's mare upon you it was not necessary for you to seek to defend yourself by fixing the responsibility on my shoulders. If, however, it had been necessary, permit me to point out that you serve yourself ill when in one sentence you say it was the clear duty of the builder to cover the holes, and in the next but one that the obligation did not arise.

I suggest to you that this matter should now be permitted to drop, but I feel it desirable to remind you that I was not informed that pits were being dug and that no instructions were given to secure them until after the neglect to do so had involved me—as I fear—in the loss of a valuable hunter; and also to make clear to you that I regard the proper carrying out of instructions—and not merely the issuing of them—as the duty of all persons I employ whether as architects or as agents in other capacities. I shall be obliged if you will intimate to me that you accept this view of your obligations.

Believe me, Yours sincerely,

The stately creature ! It is a devastating but not an unfriendly letter. On the contrary, it is evident that Brash likes Spinlove and respects his capacities. Such a letter could only be written, and tolerated, when addressed to a man young in years and experience by one mature in both. We may also imagine that Spinlove's personality is frank and boyish, and that this and his youth perhaps serve him well at this juncture; for Brash has ample grounds for feeling extremely annoyed and dissatisfied with his architect, and if that architect were not amenable to this kind of epistolatory discipline he might well decide to be quit of him before worse disasters overtake his house-building adventure. Spinlove ought to have let Brash know that the pits were being dug ; he ought to have employed a builder whom he knew to be of good standing, and he ought to have directed the covering of the holes. If he had taken one only of these proper precautions all might have been well.

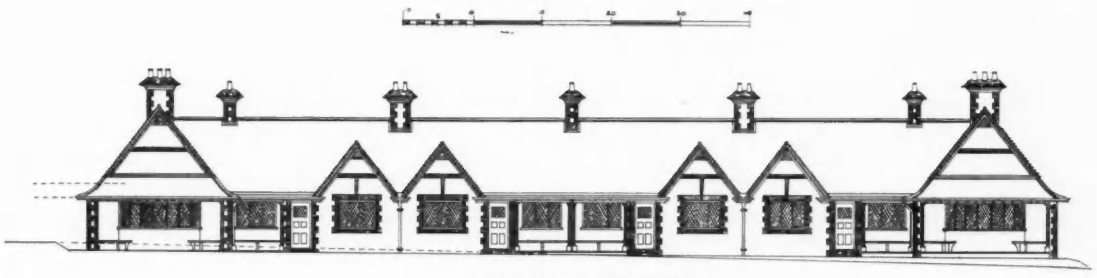
[NEXT WEEK. V: THE TENDERS]

"MARY ALMS-TRIMLEY," DANES" HOUSES, SUFFOLK

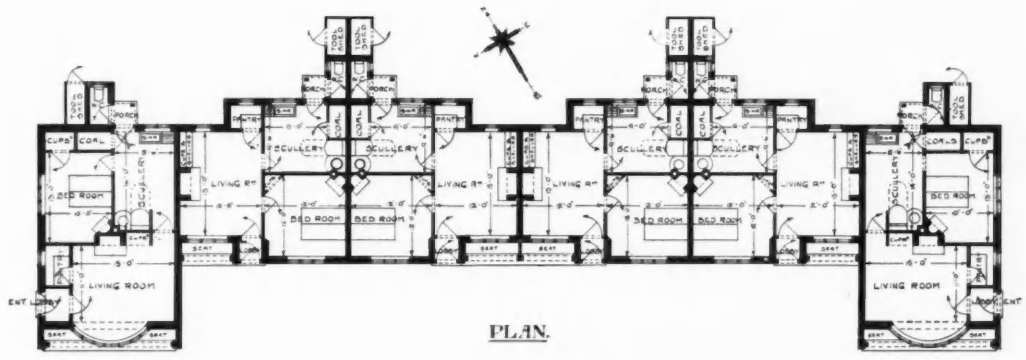


A view of the south front, seen from the south-west corner

Designed by Raymond C. Wrinch



SOUTH ELEVATION.

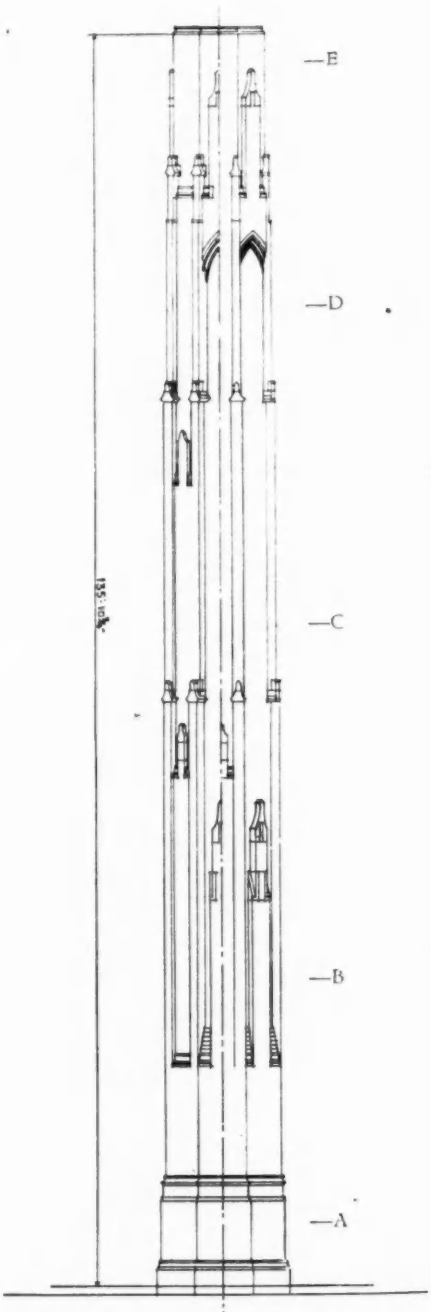


PLAN.

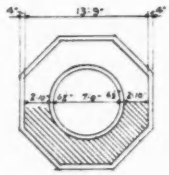


A general view of the south or garden elevation. The building is finished in bricks and tiles, and has metal casements with leaded lights.

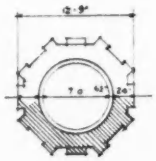
A "GOTHIC" POWER HOUSE IN THE NEW WORLD



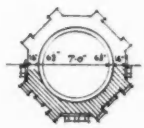
Elevation of chimney shaft



PLAN AT A



PLAN AT B

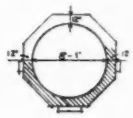


PLAN AT C

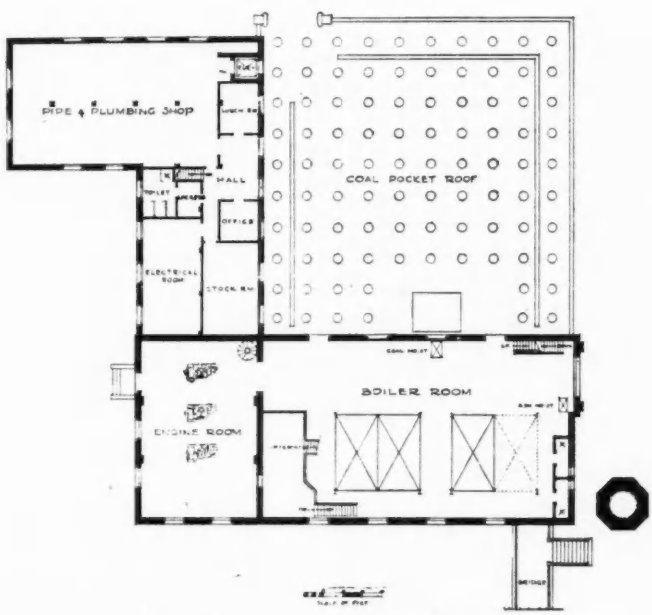


PLAN AT D

Sections of chimney at various levels



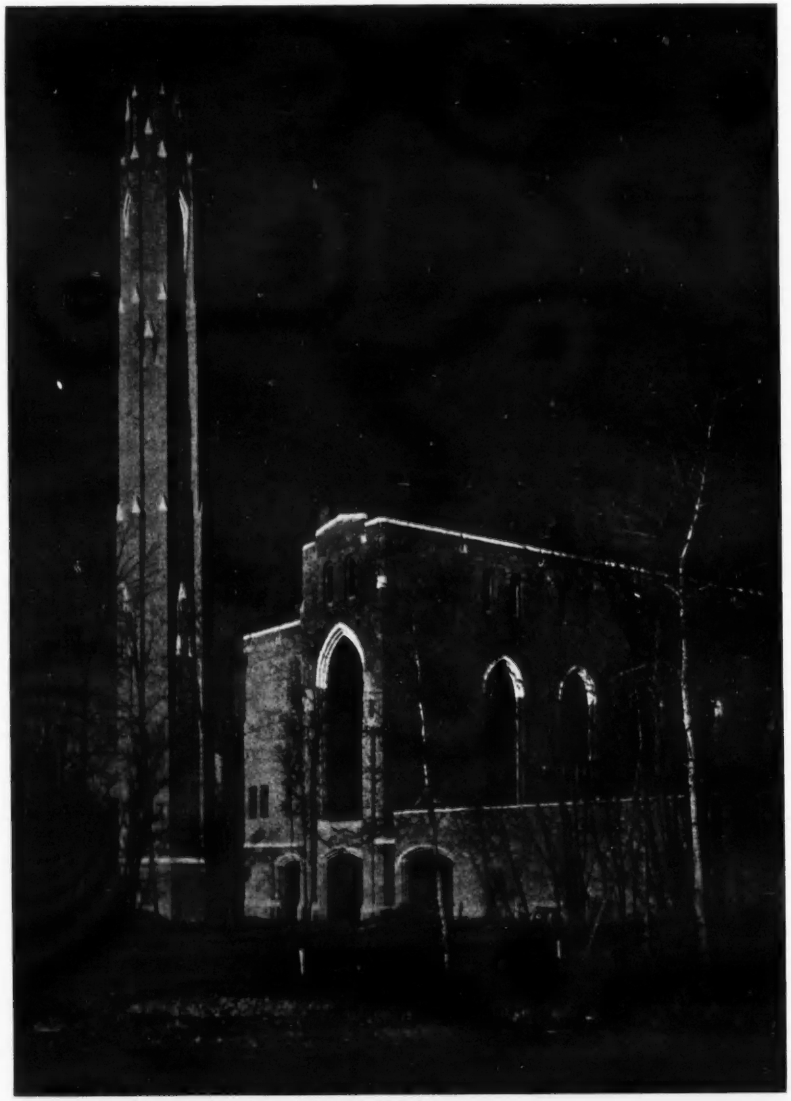
PLAN AT E

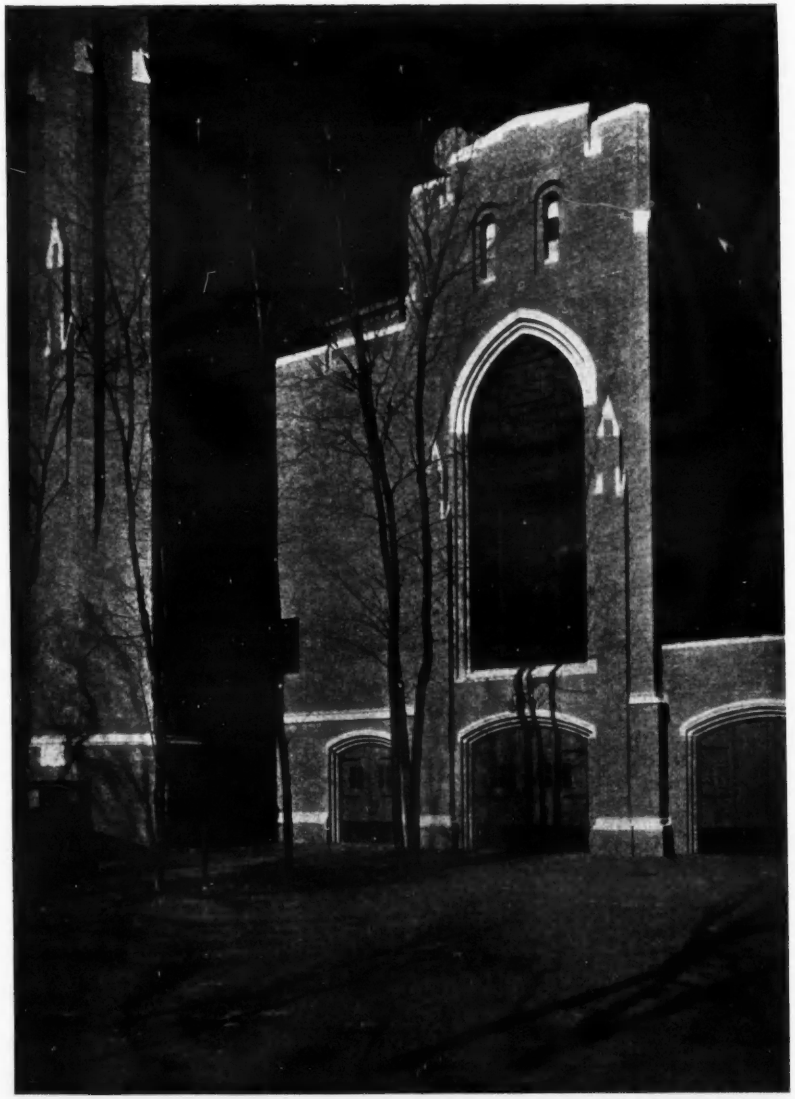


First-floor plan of workshops

On this and the facing page are illustrated drawings by the architect, Charles Z. Klauder, and photographs of an interesting experiment in adapting the principles of Gothic design to a power-station. The buildings house the power and heating plant and the workshops of St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, U.S.A.

(See also page 511.)





Power-station chimney and workshops, Concord, U.S.A.] [*By Charles Z. Klauder.*

Left: the chimney and general view of the power-house. Right: details of the main front. The deep window lights the boiler-room, and the door seen on the right gives access to the coal bunkers.

PRIMITIVE DETAIL OF TODAY

Plates 9 and 10: A Wood Staircase

BY A. J. PENTY

The determination of the various units composing a staircase, the sizes of the newels, handrails, balusters, how far they are to be apart, etc., is difficult because there is no rule available for our guidance. By a careful comparison of Georgian staircases it might be possible to arrive at some principle or formula governing their parts. But this is not the case with Elizabethan and Jacobean staircases, which are the best, because of the great variety of practice and the obviously experimental nature of so much of the design. In comparison with later ones, such early staircases are heavy in build. They are always what we call string staircases, as distinguished from the bracketed ones of Georgian times, while much is made of the newels; so different from later practice, where the newels disappear entirely and the handrail terminates in a scroll.

In a very attractive type of the earlier period the newels are big, the handrail heavy, while the balusters are small and far apart. Thus, supposing the newel to be 6 in. square, the handrail would be 5½ in. or 6 in. deep, or even more, while the balusters would be only 2½ in. dia., and placed 8 in. or so apart. In the one illustrated, the newels are 6 in. square, the handrail is 5¼ in. deep, the balusters are 2½ in. dia., and placed 6 in. apart. Balusters 2½ in. dia. of this cylindrical form are very different things from those, of equal diameter, of Elizabethan and Jacobean periods. Such a baluster would probably bulk as heavily as one 3 in. dia. of the usual Renaissance type: this should be borne in mind.

A novelty in connection with this particular type of baluster is the fact that it is made to diminish at either end instead of being left square. This opens up new possibilities of design. It enables us to make the faces of the baluster, the capping and the lower part of the handrail on the same plane; which will strike a new note. I would also direct attention to the semi-octagonal treatment of the lower part of the long newel, which seems quite a good way of breaking the length of the newel.

Newels should always be made out of the solid, for the fact that they are out of the solid enables a clear-cut type of design to be used, whereas, when they are faced up, the necessity of covering the joints gives rise to a type of architectural form which I can only describe as smug. This is bad enough when the newels are in deal painted, but when they are in oak, if built up, the grain looks all wrong. The idea of facing up newels had, of course, its origin in the horror of cracks which was part and parcel of the Victorian ideal of mechanical perfection. This reminds me of a story I once heard of Morris. After visiting a house designed by Philip Webb in which a great deal of oak was used which was faced up, Morris was asked his opinion of it. "Well," he replied, "I suppose it is all right. But I like to see an oak job that you can drop pennies in," which, of course, was only another way of saying that he thought the cracks we get in oak improve rather than spoil the effect. And, by the way, cracks in oak close again.

I think if we used 6-in. square newels where nowadays we are accustomed to use 5-in. square, and made our handrails heavier, our staircases would have much more distinction; and the difference in cost is slight.

PLATE 9

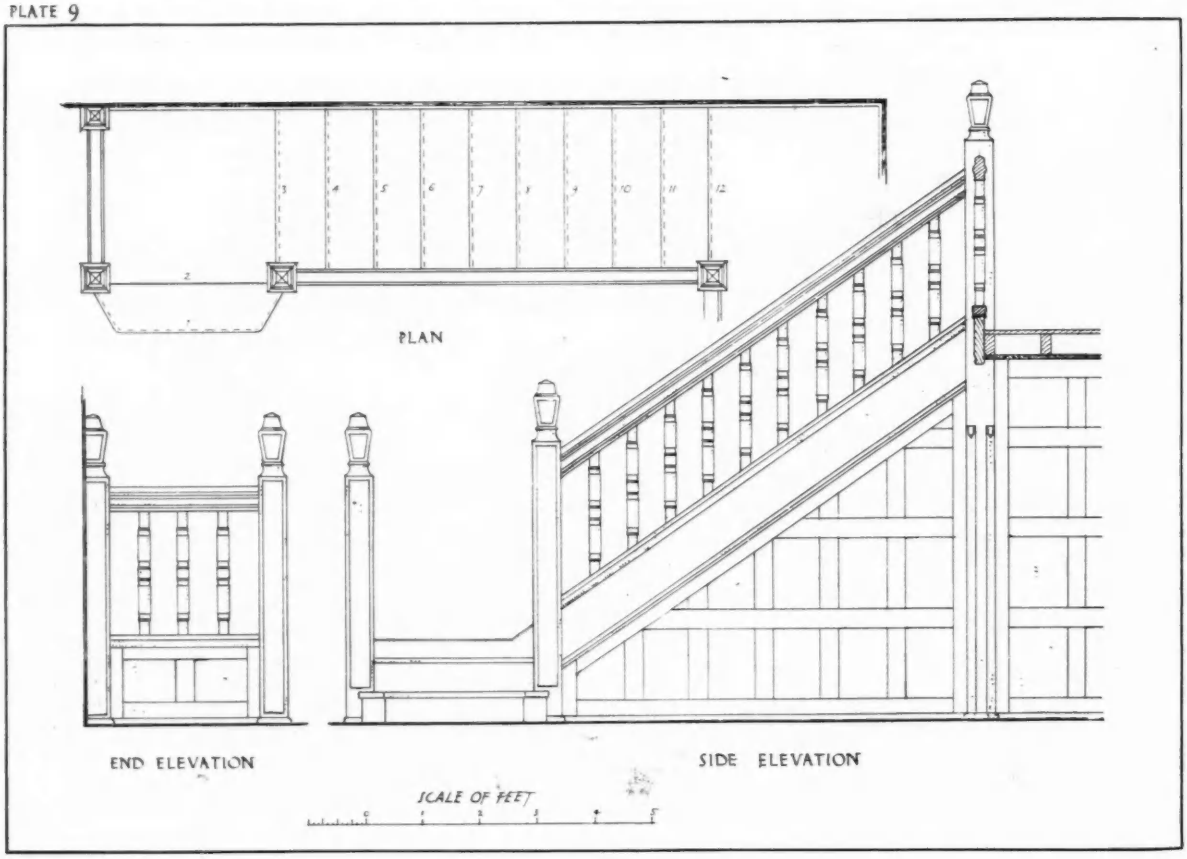
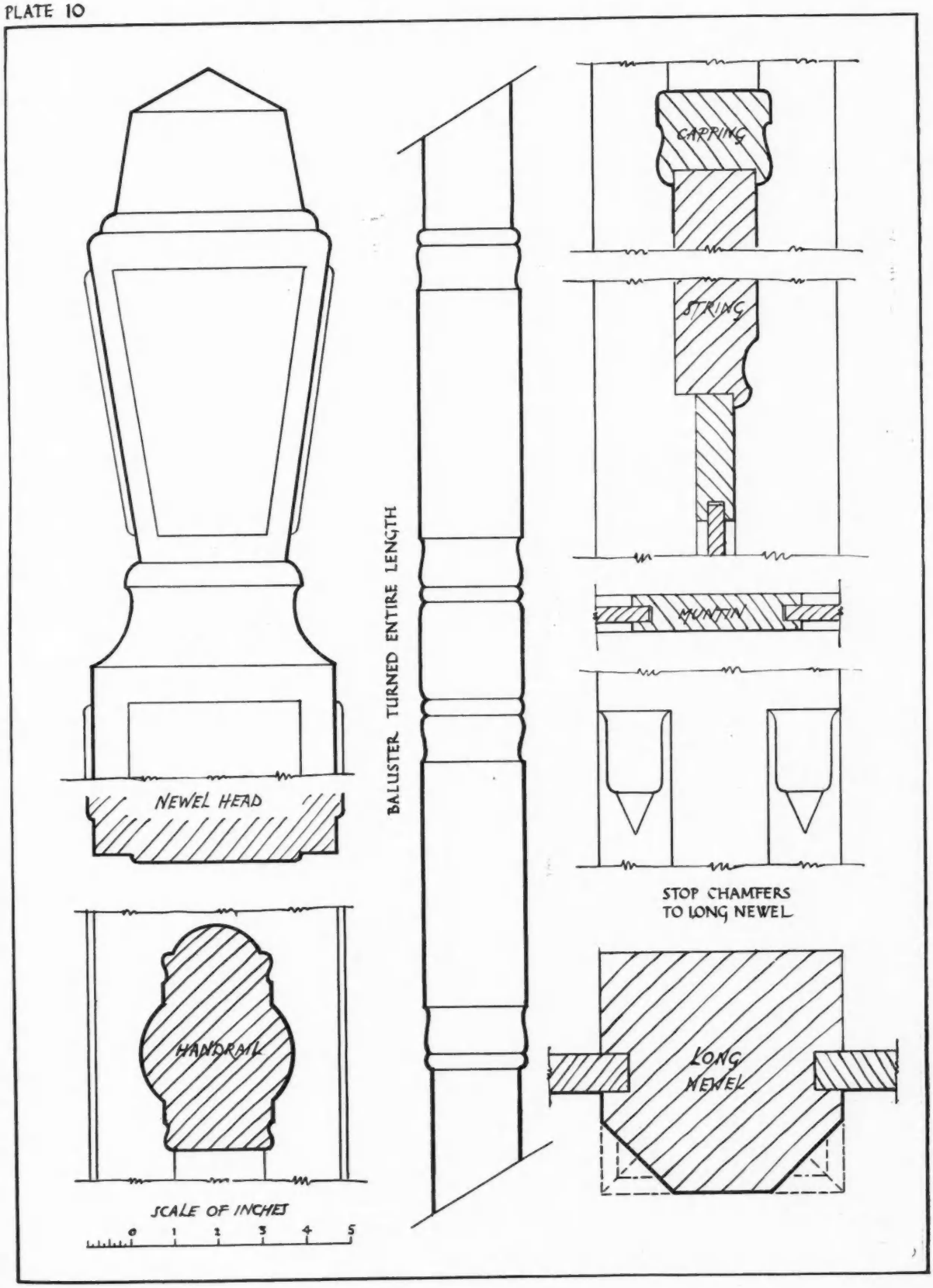


PLATE 10


NEWEL HEAD
HANDRAIL
SCALE OF INCHES
0 1 2 3 4 5
BALUSTER TURNED ENTIRE LENGTH
CAPPING
STRING
MUNTIN
STOP CHAMFERS TO LONG NEWEL
LONG NEWEL

E

LITERATURE

SOME MODERN SCULPTORS

The author of this comely book rightly says that it would be impossible to survey the whole of modern sculpture in a small volume. He has done less; he has not even surveyed the corners of the field. He has glanced at a few aspects and apologized for the rest. Barye is not a modern sculptor, he only led the way to the subject; Rodin is not a modern sculptor, although he made some of the rough places plain for it. Maillol and Meštrović are modern sculptors, and so are Bourdelle and Dobson. But of all these the author deals at length only with Meštrović, and then largely to misunderstand him. Of the portrait of Madame Banaz he says, "There is only one possible point of view from which to look at this masterpiece and that is from the point of view from which the photograph is taken." This is banal and vitiates the whole idea of sculpture in the round. It is in *ronde bosse*, of course, that an artist hopes to make his greatest feats in virtuosity.

Seeing that Dobson's research is at least as thorough as Eric Gill's or Jacob Epstein's, and as the author proposes in the title of his first chapter to comment on methods and aims of modern sculpture, it would seem that here an excellent opportunity has been missed. Instead, there is a good deal about Gaudier-Brzeska, but to devote half a chapter to what there exists of his work is disproportionate to the amount of space given to the extensive work of Meštrovic. In the chapter on the French sculptors, too, there is disproportion, seeing that so few words relate to Joseph Bernard; but there is worse therein than this, for Bourdelle is classed with Maillol as a Hellenist. The work of Bernard is said to be "not unlike the work of Maillol," which, apart from the feebleness of the statement, happens to be wide of the mark, and the carved work of Bernard, which is one of the most important things in modern sculpture, is unnoticed.

There are many things in the book that are good and some which might have been omitted with advantage. It is, however, of some gallantry to have attempted to ride a steed with so little equipment for the adventure. The subject of modern sculpture is indeed too big for a small book, and a comparative study is impossible with so few factors as are here introduced. The illustrations are beautiful as to subject and well reproduced, and the volume serves as a further indication of the rapidly expanding interest in its subject.

KINETON PARKES

Some Modern Sculptors. By Stanley Casson. Oxford University Press. London: Humphrey Milford. Price 7s. 6d. net.



A stele, by Eric Gill. [*From* Some Modern Sculptors.]

NEW BUILDING REQUIREMENTS FOR LONDON

The London County Council, on October 30, 1928, made new regulations under section 12 of the Metropolis Management and Building Acts Amendment Act, 1878, and new rules with regard to the management of places of public entertainment. These regulations and rules concern the structural requirements and requirements as to lighting, heating, electrical, ventilating and mechanical installations. They came into force on January 1, 1929, and superseded, as from that date, the regulations and rules then in operation.

A handbook just issued contains the regulations, together with such of the rules of management as have a bearing upon the structural arrangements or the equipment of the building, arranged in juxtaposition to the relevant regulations. It is published in this form for the convenience of architects and heating, electrical and mechanical engineers, in order that the Council's requirements which affect the planning and equipment of premises licensed for public entertainment may be known and available in one publication. A complete index is provided. Copies of the separate regulations and rules may be obtained from the Council's agents, P. S. King and Son, Ltd., 14 Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.1, price 6d. each. The publication numbers 2,604 (Regulations) and 2,605 (Rules) should be quoted.

IN PARLIAMENT

[BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE]

SLUM CLEARANCES

Sir Kingsley Wood informed Sir N. Grattan-Doyle that since January 1, 1925, fifty-eight slum clearance schemes had been confirmed by the Ministry of Health. The number of persons required to be rehoused under these schemes was 34,396. The list of areas in which the schemes were situated was as follows: Banbury T.C., Barking Town U.D.C., Bath T.C., Bermondsey M.B.C., Brampton R.D.C., Bristol T.C., Chelsea M.B.C., Cheltenham T.C., Chester T.C., Darwen T.C., Exeter T.C., Finsbury M.B.C., Halifax T.C., Hitchin U.D.C., Horsham U.D.C., Knaresborough U.D.C., Leeds T.C., Liverpool T.C., London C.C. (six schemes), Newcastle-on-Tyne T.C. (three schemes), Norwich T.C. (two schemes), Oldbury U.D.C. (two schemes), Oldham T.C., Otley U.D.C., Poole T.C., Poplar M.B.C., Preston T.C., Ramsgate T.C., Rawtenstall T.C., Rochdale T.C., Rotherham R.D.C., St. Albans T.C., St. Pancras M.B.C., Salford T.C., Sheffield T.C. (four schemes), Stepney M.B.C., Stockton-on-Tees T.C., Sunderland T.C. (two schemes), Torquay T.C., Wednesbury T.C., Welshpool T.C., West Bromwich T.C., Wigan T.C., Worcester T.C. York T.C.

Sir William Davison asked the Minister of Health whether his attention had been called to the fact that housing schemes for the erection of dwellings to accommodate working-class persons were being held up by reason of the fact that there were two or three persons on the site who decline to accept alternative accommodation on account of their rights to continue their present tenancies under the Rent Restrictions Act; and whether any action would be taken by the Government to deal with cases of the kind?

Mr. Chamberlain said that Sir William would no doubt recollect that under paragraph (e) of Section 5 (1) of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, as amended by Section 4 of the Act of 1923, the Courts were empowered to grant possession if a house was reasonably required for any purpose which was in the public interest. He knew of at least one case in which this power had been used to facilitate the carrying out of a housing scheme. With regard to the suggested amendment of the Act, it had been found necessary to extend the Rent Restrictions Acts in their present form for another year owing to the impossibility of finding time during this Parliament to consider any amendments.

Commander Southby asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, as representing the First Commissioner of Works, if he had any information regarding the proposed sale of land adjoining Stonehenge; and whether the amenities of this national memorial would be preserved?

Sir Vivian Henderson replied that Commander Southby was no doubt referring to the effort which was being made through the National Trust to raise funds for the purchase of the land around Stonehenge. The First Commissioner, whose Department was very keenly interested in this project, was happy to be able to say that the appeal for subscriptions had so far met with a gratifying response, but there was still urgent need for more funds to complete the purchase before the end of March. The intention was, of course, to preserve the amenities of the monument for all time.

Sir Robert Thomas asked the Postmaster-General whether he was aware that many villages and scenes of natural or artificial beauty were disfigured by telegraph poles; and whether in view of the economic value of such places as attractions to tourists, he would circularize local authorities, announcing his willingness to consider means for the removal, where possible, of disfigurements for which his department was responsible upon the receipt of suggestions from the local authorities concerned.

Sir W. Mitchell-Thomson said that every endeavour was made to preserve amenities, but it was essential to the development of the telephone service that the costs of construction and maintenance should be kept low. He would not be justified in incurring unremunerative expenditure in removing existing pole lines. He was willing to consider any suggestions made by local authorities provided that the cost of removal did not fall on the Post Office.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Mr. Day that the number of houses completed during the half-year ended September 30, 1928, the last period for which full information was available, was:

Houses completed with State assistance by—		
Local authorities	..	31,099
Private enterprise	..	26,610
Houses completed without State assistance	.. ..	31,955
		89,664

The number of State-assisted houses under construction at March 1, 1929, was 54,192.

Mr. Charles Victor Tyleston, of Cuilcheanna, Onich, Inverness-shire, architect, left (property in England) £9,650, net personality £7,444.

LAW REPORTS

EAVES AND GUTTER OVERHANGING ADJOINING LAND

Lattey v. *Gold. Court of Appeal. Before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Lawrence and Russell*

This appeal dealt with a dispute between adjoining owners as to eaves and gutters overhanging adjoining land. The action in the Court below—the Chancery Division—was by Mr. Henry Lattey, of 32 Aldringham Road, Streatham Park, against Mr. E. Gold, an adjoining owner, for a mandamus calling upon him to remove so much of the eaves and gutters of his garage at Ivydene as projected on to plaintiff's land. Plaintiff further claimed a declaration that the northern footwall of defendant's garage had been placed on his property and that they were only permitted to remain by plaintiff's leave and licence; and sought an injunction to restrain defendant from interfering with the iron rail fence forming the boundary between their land for a certain distance. Mr. Justice Eve, who tried the action, dismissed it on the defendants admitting that the southern boundary of plaintiff's property was a straight line drawn along the southern side of the parts of the iron fence.

Plaintiff now appealed, and Mr. Pritt, K.C., on his behalf, argued that he was entitled to a new trial on the ground of surprise and fresh evidence. The boundary line was a substantial part of the litigation, and plaintiff had been right about that, and at the trial the defendant made his admission in regard to it.

Mr. Gavin Simmonds, K.C., for the defendant, characterized the action as of a trivial nature which should not have come before the Courts at all. Defendant had removed the eaves and gutters, and the question was whether this had been done before or after the issue of the writ in the action.

The Court dismissed the appeal, with costs, the Master of the Rolls stating that no ground had been shown for granting a new trial. The matter was a trivial one and amounted to a question of costs.

RIGHT TO ERECT ADVERTISEMENT SIGNS

Sayer v. *Singer Sewing Machine Co., Ltd. Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Luxmoore*

In this case the point raised was the right to affix advertisement signs to the face of certain premises in the Westminster Bridge Road. The plaintiff, Mrs. Sayer, of Champion Park, Denmark Hill, sought a declaration that the Singer Sewing Machine Co., Ltd.,

were not entitled to affix a sign to the face of a tablet above the second floor of the premises, Nos. 114 and 116 Westminster Bridge Road, and an injunction calling upon them to remove the sign they had already affixed.

The premises in question were formerly in the occupation of Mr. Norman, a Court bootmaker, and he had a tablet bearing the words, "Norman, 1862, Two prizes," erected on the parapet. In 1925 he granted a lease of the shop and the first and second floors of the premises to the defendants for fourteen years at a rental of £160 a year. Mr. Norman's name remained on the tablet down to the time of his death in November 1927, up to which time the Singer Company had displayed no interest whatever in the tablet; subsequent to that date they wrote to say the tablet was unsightly and asking permission to have a large board with the words "Singer's Sewing Machine" upon it put across the front of the upper part of the premises. Plaintiff replied that she was open to an offer, and the Singer Company replied making an offer of £10 a year. Plaintiff declined this, pointing out she had an offer from Mr. Churchill, of Brixton, of £40 a year. The Singer Company then wrote saying they found on investigation that the whole of the parapet formed part of the premises demised to them and that there was no necessity to apply to plaintiff or anyone else for permission to erect an advertisement sign. They then erected their sign.

The question now was whether the tablet in question passed with the grant of the lease to the defendants. Plaintiff argued that it did not.

Defendants contended that as everything above the ground floor was demised to them, it followed that the tablet also passed. As the tablet was part of the roof, it went with the building.

His lordship dismissed the action, with costs, holding that the roof and main walls were in the demise and that the tablet, being part of the main walls or roof, was in fact part of the demised premises.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE PARTHENON

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—Such coincidences as those referred to in Mr. Hutcheson's letter on the Parthenon in your last issue are not difficult to establish if one takes the trouble to compare the ratios of almost any set of arbitrarily chosen numbers.

If your readers care to measure the height from the bottom of the last line in Mr. Hutcheson's letter to the underside of the eighteenth line above it, they will find it to be 59·54 mm., which dimension, when divided by the number of letters in the word Parthenon—or Hutcheson—will again yield that "magic" number 6·66.

FREDERICK CHATTERTON

THE ENFIELD RAILWAY TERMINUS

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—Apropos of the illustration which appeared on p. 449 of your issue of March 20, lovers of Carolean brickwork will recall that the central portion of this particular house at Enfield—comprising the four Corinthian pilasters and the segmental pediment, together with the niches and carved panels above them—is now at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

This remarkable specimen of architectural brickwork will well repay the close study which its present convenient position makes possible. As an example of craftsmanship it is probably the finest remaining to us.

The writer remembers the time when it was exhibited among the trout-fry tanks and giant lobsters in the Frank Buckland collection at the old South Kensington Museum.

F.R.I.B.A.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

R.I.B.A. PRIZES AND STUDENTSHIPS

The R.I.B.A. have issued a pamphlet dealing with their Prizes and Studentships for 1929-1930. It contains full information upon the various prizes and studentships, together with, where applicable, the detailed programmes for the competitions. Copies are obtainable at the R.I.B.A., price 1s., exclusive of postage.

SOUTHEND ARCHITECTS

The annual general meeting of the Southend Society of Architects was held at the School of Arts and Crafts, Southend. Mr. D. H. Burles, F.R.I.B.A., presided.

The hon. secretary (Mr. D. N. Martin-Kaye, A.R.I.B.A.) presented the annual report.

On the proposition of Sir Charles A. Nicholson, Bart., M.A., F.R.I.B.A., Mr. G. F. Grover was unanimously elected chairman of the Chapter. Mr. P. Hayward was appointed vice-chairman, and Mr. H. Ayshford hon. secretary. Mr. H. R. Cowley was re-elected hon. treasurer, and Sir Charles Nicholson hon. librarian. Mr. J. Saunders was appointed hon. auditor. Councillor O. H. Cockrill was chosen as delegate to the Allied Societies' Conference. The following were appointed to fill vacancies on the Executive Committee: Messrs. D. H. Burles, D. N. Martin-Kaye, N. Evans, P. Brockbank, and O. H. Cockrill.

INCORPORATION OF ARCHITECTS IN SCOTLAND

At a meeting of the Council of the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland, held in Edinburgh, a special committee was formed to consider the question of the proposed National Library and other public buildings. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., and Dr. Pittendrigh Macgillivray, King's Sculptor for Scotland, were unanimously elected honorary Fellows of the Incorporation. The following were elected members of the Incorporation: Messrs. R. H. Wood, jun.; J. F. Coull and R. S. Morton (Edinburgh); and Messrs. W. F. T. Stewart, J. Campbell, and E. W. Shilton (Glasgow).

ESSEX SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

At the annual meeting of the Colchester Chapter of the Essex Society of Architects, Mr. T. H. Baker, F.R.I.B.A., was elected chairman; Mr. Duncan W. Clark, A.R.I.B.A. (the retiring chairman), vice-chairman; Mr. H. A. Beckett was reappointed secretary; Mr. D. J. McP. Burton was appointed treasurer. Messrs. A. G. Andrews, L.R.I.B.A., P. Cotton, A.R.I.B.A., P. H. Lomax, and H. W. Pearce were elected members of the committee. Mr. T. H. Baker, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. D. J. McP. Burton were nominated as lecturers to public and secondary schools.

Mr. T. H. Baker gave an interesting address on the "Adventures of a Contract."

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

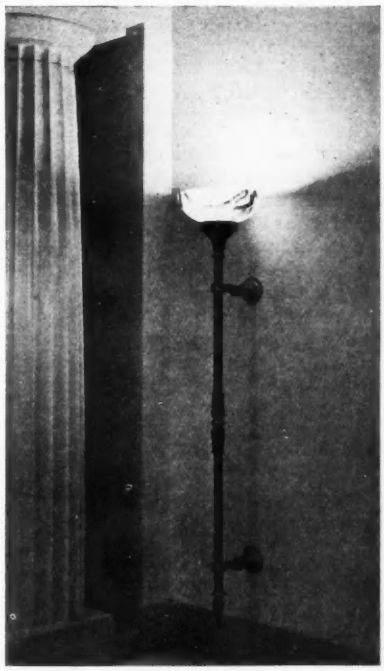
Sir William MacKenzie, G.B.E., K.C., giving an address before the Institute of Arbitrators Incorporated, said that it was a cheap sneer that industrial arbitration generally resulted in "splitting" the difference. Splitting the difference was what Sir Josiah Stamp had properly and aptly described as a form of mental laziness, and industrial arbitrators had by no means a monopoly of that disease. Commercial arbitrators, juries, and even High Court judges had been known to suffer from it. To split the difference was not therefore a special feature of industrial arbitration. If the difference between the claimant and the respondent in an industrial arbitration was merely halved, not because of the reason of the thing, but because of mental laziness, the conduct of the arbitrator was reprehensible. But where a result had been reached after a careful review of the evidence and

all the relevant facts, no captious exception could be taken to a decision which resulted in meeting each party half way, especially if the facts showed that the case had been as much overstated by one party as it had been understated by the other. For anyone to declare that generally industrial arbitration was to be avoided because industrial arbitrators habitually split the difference betrayed a woeful ignorance of the march of events and the judicial position which the Industrial Court had assumed and maintained.

THE PRESERVATION OF RURAL ENGLAND

A lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, on "The Preservation of Rural England," was delivered, under the auspices of the Birmingham Architectural Association, at the Royal Society of Artists' rooms, Birmingham, by Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A.

Mr. Dawber spoke of the English countryside and its wonderful beauty, and its buildings both old and new, and said that more through apathy and ignorance than malice we were in danger of losing this wonderful heritage. No one would deny it was necessary in certain districts to open up the country, but the methods adopted in most cases detracted seriously from their value; and if we hoped to retain any parts as pure and simple country, we must try to check the flow of emigration and the sporadic spread of towns in a way that destroyed the beauty of the countryside. Had precautionary measures been taken at the beginning to control motor transport, there would not have been seen today the wholesale desecration of the country which they deplored. Fields and woods were cut into, and houses dumped down in all directions without any regard to their surroundings or their effect upon the landscape. We should in years to come bitterly regret our lack of vision in not safeguarding what was a national asset. We were utterly ignoring the æsthetic side of the matter.



A wall electric-light unit in the hall at Bournemouth Pavilion.

The worst offences were: 1: Disfigurement by modern alterations to, or the destruction of, the old buildings; 2: the so-called "ribbon" development along new and old roads; 3: disfiguring and ill-designed petrol stations; 4: hideous and stupid advertisements in the wrong places; 5: the erection of new and ugly buildings, badly constructed and out of harmony with their surroundings; 6: the litter and general untidiness of the streets; and, lastly, the unnecessary noise.

These evils could be met by the education and creation of public opinion—a slow process—and while it was being formed the mischief proceeded apace. The training and teaching of the young in tidiness and order was needed, so that they might gain a sense of civic patriotism and a pride in their villages or towns. He would have these lessons taught as one of the essentials of education not only in elementary schools, but in public and secondary schools and in universities. Had that been done forty years ago we should not now be seeing the





One of the corridor electric-light fittings in Bournemouth Pavilion (left); and a large hanging electric-light fitting in the auditorium of Twickenham Cinema (right). Bournemouth Pavilion was illustrated last week. Illustrations of the Twickenham Cinema appear elsewhere in this issue (see also page 511).

desecration of our beautiful country. The commercial spirit dominating England today had nothing in common with art or beauty, unless it could use the achievements of art for its own ends.

R.I.B.A. COUNCIL MEETING

Following are notes from the minutes of the last meeting of the Council of the R.I.B.A.:

British Architects' Conference, 1930. On the recommendation of the Allied Societies' Conference it was decided to hold the British Architects' Conference at Cambridge in 1930.

The Preliminary Education required for an Architect (with special reference to the inclusion of more Art Subjects in the Curriculum of Secondary Schools). On the recommendation of the Board of Architectural Education it was decided to make representations with a view to the inclusion of drawing and/or art as an optional subject in the following examinations: The Higher School Examination, University of London; the Higher School Examination, University of Bristol; the Matriculation Examination, University of Durham; the Higher School Examination, University of Durham; Responsions, University of Oxford; Previous Examination, University of Cambridge; the Matriculation Examination, University of Wales. (Drawing is included as an optional subject in other similar examinations.)

The Government of Bombay Diploma in Architecture Examination, 1929. Professor Claude Batley was appointed as the representative of the R.I.B.A. on the Board of Examiners for the Bombay Art Examinations.

The R.I.B.A. Visiting Board. Professor A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A., was appointed as a member of the R.I.B.A. Visiting Board.

The Royal Sanitary Institute Congress, 1929. Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. C. M. E. Hadfield, F.R.I.B.A., were appointed as the R.I.B.A. delegates at the fortieth Congress and Exhibition of the Royal Sanitary Institute to be held at Sheffield from July 13 to 20, 1929.

Council of Inquiry into the Building Industry. Mr. Sydney Tatchell, F.R.I.B.A., was appointed to represent the R.I.B.A. on the Executive Committee of the newly-formed Council of Inquiry into the Building Industry.

British Engineering Standards Association Technical Committee B/G 9—Cast-iron Pipes for Heating, Ventilating, and House Drainage. Mr. G. R. Farrow, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. H. F. Hooper, F.R.I.B.A., were appointed as the R.I.B.A. representatives on the above committee of the B.E.S.A.

The Manchester Society of Architects. The affiliation of the Blackpool and Fylde Architectural Society to the Manchester Society of Architects was approved.

R.I.B.A. STATUTORY EXAMINATIONS

The R.I.B.A. statutory examinations for the office of district surveyor under the London Building Acts, or building surveyor under local authorities, will be held at the R.I.B.A., London, on May 1, 2, and 3. The closing date for receiving applications for admission to the examinations, accompanied by the fee of £3 3s., is April 10, 1929. Full particulars of the examinations and application forms can be obtained from the secretary, R.I.B.A.

THE IMPORTANCE OF LETTERING

At a meeting of the West Yorkshire Society of Architects at Leeds, a lecture was given by Mr. D. S. Andrews, A.R.C.A., S.G.A., on the subject of "Lettering." Mr. Andrews, in reviewing the application of lettering to its various purposes, stressed the importance of good plain lettering, free from so-called "artistic" distortions. The Roman lettering on the Column of Trajan formed a good code on which to work; and only recently the whole of the lettering for the street names in the Royal Borough of Kensington had been altered to Roman-type characters. As regarded buildings and monuments, inscriptions on such ought to be of permanent character type, and, seeing that they were intended to last for some generations, should exhibit no trivial or distorted features.

Simplicity and legibility were frequently absent from modern displays composed of lettering; but, even applied to ephemeral objects, a definite and clear code of lettering without any "frills" should be adhered to. Signwriters were often the worst culprits in this respect.

Good spacing was of great importance, and the want of this often spoilt the balance of the lettering in a decorative sense, and ruined the otherwise easily-read meaning of the inscription. As for lettering on architectural drawings, he said that he preferred to see this partake of the same character as the drawings themselves.

Mr. C. Sunderland, in proposing a vote of thanks, urged that an earnest study of the subject would repay the young architect. As to the inscriptions on buildings or monuments, these should not be left to the sculptor to determine so far as the type and general arrangement were concerned; all that should be designed by the architect.

Mr. F. Chippindale thought that there was far too much importance attached to the lettering on plans and drawings. Lettering in Roman characters could hardly be done correctly except by mechanical means; otherwise script lettering would be preferable.

Mr. F. W. H. Allison considered that the ultra-modern type of lettering was obtaining too great a hold on architectural students; and, in his opinion, made for illegibility. In spite of the modernity of the building, the signing of the architects' names on the new Royal Horticultural Hall, London, was executed in Roman-type lettering.

Mr. G. L. Broadbent said that in his opinion character played the most important part in lettering. Some people seemed to have the lettering sense more strongly developed than others.

ART AS A UNIVERSITY SUBJECT

At the conference held at the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire between members of the Senate, other members of the teaching staff of the college, and head masters and head mistresses of public and secondary schools, an address was given by Mr. W. S. Purchon, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., on "Art as a University Subject." Principal Trow presided.

Mr. Purchon, who has been the head of the Welsh School of Architecture at the Cardiff Technical College since 1920, dealt with the attitude of mind of the universities towards art in the early days of its introduction, and indicated that not only could the university be helpful, but also that it would gain profoundly by the influence of one or other of the great arts.

In considering the question of the type of art teaching which could best be developed in a university, the lecturer noted various methods already adopted, and while indicating that all of them can be of some use, he endeavoured to make clear that there is one way in which the English universities have proved conclusively that they can be most effective.

This way, he suggested, was that the university's contribution should not be limited to the training of teachers of art, nor to the giving of lectures on the history, appreciation, or theory of art; the best method from the university point of view is that of dealing as comprehensively as possible with one of the great arts. From that sound basis the incidental lecture courses for non-artists could best emerge.

A consideration of various experiments elsewhere showed that, of the various arts, architecture seems to be clearly indicated as the one fitting in best with university methods, that it holds out reasonable prospects to the students, and that it is the one in which the English university schools have shown that they can reach a high standard and make a real contribution worthy of the universities.

He showed that the high standard

reached in the schools of architecture is largely due to the excellent guidance of the Board of Architectural Education of the Royal Institute of British Architects, which is giving its fullest possible support to the British schools of architecture.

OBITUARY

CHRISTOPHER HUTCHINSON: 1860-1929

We regret to record the death, in his sixty-ninth year, of Mr. Christopher Bernard Hutchinson, A.R.I.B.A.

Mr. Hutchinson was educated at Rugby School, later passing on to Oxford, where for some time he was in practice as an architect. He was a man of wide learning, and well known in ecclesiastical and artistic circles, and was associated with the second panel of architects for some of the houses in Astor Avenue, Dover.

He carried out much work in Dover, as well as for the Dover Borough Surveyor's Department. He was responsible for the design of Deal Post Office and the restoration work on the church of St. Margaret's Bay. He also designed a large number of smaller buildings at Folkestone, Dover, and in East Kent, where he lived for many years.

TRADE NOTES

A NEW RUBBER-MAT LIST

Ioco rubber mats is the subject of a new list just issued by the Ioco Rubber and Waterproofing Co., Ltd., of Netherton Works, Anniesland, Glasgow. Seventeen designs in colour are shown of solid rubber mats suitable for halls, doorways, and bathrooms. Moulded mats with bevelled edges and used for general purposes are shown in four plain colours: red, green, blue, and chocolate. The sizes and prices are given of each mat.

Ioco rubber flooring has been installed in many important buildings in London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dublin, etc.

BRITISH PORTLAND CEMENT MANUFACTURERS

The directors of the British Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., report that there was a good demand for Portland cement during the past year and that the deliveries showed an improvement upon those of the previous year. Owing, however, to keen competition by home and Continental manufacturers, selling prices were considerably below those realized in the year 1927, but the effect of this was substantially offset by economy effected in the cost of production. The total revenue, including an increased income from investments, amounted to £722,595, and compares with £722,273 in the previous year.

The directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares, making, with the 5 per cent. interim dividend already paid, 15 per cent. for the year. The sum of £250,000 has been placed to general depreciation reserve, and £5,000 to barge depreciation account, both as last year. £43,304 has been provided for the debenture stock sinking funds. Considerable progress has been made with the improvement and extension of the Johnson and Wouldham works on the Thames, and an increased output of cement from these works should be available during the next few months. The new works at Hope in Derbyshire, which will be operated by G. and T. Earle, Ltd., and are well situated for supplying the Lancashire and Yorkshire markets, will be completed and producing cement during the coming summer.

TWICKENHAM CINEMA

Following are the names of the general contractors and sub-contractors for the Twickenham Cinema, illustrated on pages 491-6: General contractors, Messrs. J. T. Mears, Ltd., of Fulham. Sub-contractors: G. N. Haden and Sons, Ltd., heating and ventilation; Locke and Soares, Ltd., electric lighting; Stratford-on-Avon Guild, Ltd., fibrous plasterwork; Plastering, Ltd., plain plasterwork, together with external stucco; Campbell Bros., Ltd., painting and decoration; Fairfield productions supplied by the Fairfield Paint Co.; C. Harvey & Co., electric light fittings; Goodale & Co., marble paving; Paintspray, Ltd., external painting to stucco; Mather and Platt, Ltd., fire appliances; Diespeker & Co., Ltd., and Art Pavements and Decorations, Ltd., precast terrazzo steps; F. Jukes, and Comyn Ching & Co., Ltd., decorative metalwork; Henry Hope and Son, and Morris-Singer Co., metal windows; H. Lazarus and Son, Ltd., curtains, hangings, and seats; Luxfer Prism Syndicate, Ltd., canopy on front; Harold Cooper, canopy on side, and railings; British Vacuum Cleaner and Engineering Co., Ltd., vacuum installation; Williams, plumbing.

COMPETITION CALENDAR

March 31. Erection of a monument to the Liberator Bolivar in the City of Quito. The Ecuadorean Minister in Paris and two members of the Sociedad Bolivariana of Quito, residing in Paris, will form a committee to organize and carry out the competition. A jury of four members, composed of experts, artists, and art critics, will judge the works presented. The designs, "Esbozos" (drawings or sketches), "maquettes," etc., which it is desired to present must be forwarded to the Legation of Ecuador, 91 Avenue Wagram, Paris, not later than March 31. The sum of 2,000,000 French francs is available for the erection of the monument. This sum includes the fees of the artist who will carry out the work, either by himself or with others acting under his direction. Honourable mention will be awarded to the authors of the designs adjudged second and third. The decision of the jury will be submitted to the Sociedad Bolivariana of Quito for ratification, prior to the contract with the author of the selected design being signed.

April 24. The Promoters, the Committee of the Mount School, York, invite architects who are members of the Society of Friends, or those who have at one time attended either the Bootham School or the Mount School at York, to submit designs for their proposed new school at the Mount School. Assessor: Mr. G. Mansell Jenkinson, A.R.I.B.A. Premiums: £50, £30, and £20. Latest date for submitting designs, April 24, 1929. Particulars from Dr. C. E. Hodgson, Mount School, York.

April 30. The Board of the Middlesex Hospital invite competitive designs for the general tiling and picture panel decoration for the children's ward in the new hospital. The donor of the children's ward, Mr. Bernhard Baron, offers a prize of £150, which will be paid to the successful competitor, whose designs will become the property of the Board, but the Board does not bind itself to make use of the designs. The designs, packed flat, must be sent in by midday on Tuesday, April 30, 1929. Particulars from Mr. Walter Kewley, House Governor, the Middlesex Hospital, W.1.

NEW INVENTIONS

[The following particulars of new inventions are specially compiled for THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office, by our own patent expert. All inquiries concerning inventions, patents, and specifications should be addressed to the Editor, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. For copies of the full specifications here enumerated readers should apply to the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.2. The price is 1s. each.]

LATEST PATENT APPLICATIONS

7079. Black, T. Applying plastic roofing composition to roofs, &c. March 5.

6916. Cartland and Son, Ltd., J. Door-closing apparatus. March 4.

7165. Crisp, C., and Prior, W. Plates for constructional metal work. March 5.

7544. Fillod, F. Portable metallic structures. March 7.

7007. Lejmark, R. Moulding building-blocks. March 4.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED

307132. Maguire, W. Method and means for treating artificial stone, cement, and like material.

307219. Cuthbertson, C. J. Construction of insulating-slab for use with panel-heating systems.

307234. Furniss, T., and Preston, G. Roof glazing.

ABSTRACT PUBLISHED

304327. Schaub, O., 29 Zentralstrasse, Biel, Switzerland. Reinforced concrete.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The illustrations of "A Gothic Power House in the New World" (pages 502-3), are from *The American Architect*. The photographs of the two electric light fittings in Bournemouth Pavilion (page 509) are reproduced by courtesy of the General Electric Company, Ltd.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

At a meeting of the BRADFORD Corporation, the medical officer of health reported the numbers, as ascertained by a survey of the city, of cellar dwellings and basements which were occupied as separate dwellings and used for sleeping purposes, and the city engineer has been asked to prepare suggestions for the layout of a site for 100 tenement dwellings in the Broomfields district.

*

A scheme is being prepared by the EAST HAM Corporation for the enlargement of the isolation hospital.

*

The MANCHESTER Corporation is purchasing property for the extension of Smithfield Fruit and Vegetable Market.

*

The WAKEFIELD Corporation is considering schemes for dealing with unhealthy areas in the city.

*

Plans passed by the PLYMOUTH Corporation: Workshop and store, 124 King Street, for Mr. W. H. Joce; additions, 4, 5, and 6 Frankfort Street, for Messrs. Costers, Ltd.; six houses, Venn Grove, for Mr. J. H. Dyer; shop premises, 19, 20, and 21 Cornwall Street, for Messrs. Marks and Spencer, Ltd.; alterations, "Rising Sun," Higher Compton, for Octagon Brewery, Ltd.; additions, meeting house, Wolseley Road, for Mr. W. Drake; workshop and store, Cemetery Road, for Messrs. Harris and Sons; new street, Swilly estate, for Mr. F. Westcott; two shops, Pound Street, for Mr. M. Solomon; two houses, Plaistow Crescent, for Messrs. A. Searle and Sons.

*

The SHEFFIELD Corporation has obtained sanction to borrow £10,500 for the provision of a bathing pool at Millhouses Park.

*

Plans passed by the WEYMOUTH Corporation: Two houses, Cleveland Avenue, Radipole Spa estate, for Messrs. S. Jackson and Sons; two houses, Nine Hedges estate, Wyke Road, for Messrs. Andrews and Andrews; store, Triangle site, Lennox Street, for Messrs. Andrews and Andrews; alterations and additions, Crown Hotel, St. Thomas Street, for Messrs. Crickmay and Sons; three houses, Occupation Road, Westham, for Messrs. Andrews and Andrews; eight houses, Ward's allotments, Westham, for Messrs. S. Jackson and Sons; three houses, Parish Lane, Westham, for Mr. J. Hardy; ten houses and store, Ward's allotments, for Mr. J. Flower.

*

The Surrey Education Committee is considering a request from the governors of the Mitcham County Boys' School for the acquisition of a site for the erection of a new school for boys at MITCHAM.

The Surrey Education Committee is to proceed with the erection of two central schools in the CARSHALTON district.

*

The West Riding Education Committee is seeking sanction to borrow £19,700 for the erection of a middle school at FEATHERSTONE.

*

The BIRMINGHAM Corporation has obtained sanction for a loan of £2,000,000 for further housing schemes.

*

The Worcestershire Education Committee has obtained land in Station Road, PERSHORE, for the erection of a central school.

*

The SMETHWICK Corporation are taking steps for the acquisition of 134 acres of land at Warley and Oldbury for housing schemes.

*

Plans passed by the OXFORD Corporation: House, Daubeny Road, for Mr. A. Simmons; shop, 26-27 Cornmarket Street, for Messrs. Zacharias & Co.; two houses, Victoria Road, for Mr. H. Capel; house and two garages, Warwick Street, for Mr. A. G. H. Simmonds; chapel and lecture-room, Rose Place, rear of Bishop King's Palace, St. Aldate's, for Professor Francis de Zulueta; two houses, Lincoln Road, for Mrs. Gosling; additions to premises, Binsey Lane, for Messrs. Hunt and Broadhurst.

*

Plans passed by the DOUGLAS (I. O. M.) Corporation: Alterations, Inglewood, Queen's Promenade, for Mr. Harvey; conveniences, sports ground, Little Switzerland, for Mr. J. Cunningham; alterations, 20 and 22 Castle Street, for Mr. J. Felice; alterations to premises, Ridgeway Street, for the Electricity Committee; eight shops, Peel Road, for the Isle of Man Railway Company.

*

The ISLINGTON B.C. is to borrow £24,100 for the erection of forty flats at Avenell Road, Highbury.

*

The Parliamentary Committee of the SWANSEA Corporation has had the report and information furnished by the officials in regard to civic buildings, and recommends that the Council proceed with the erection in Victoria Park, at an estimated cost of £300,000, of new civic buildings comprising administration buildings, law courts, and an assembly hall, and that competitive architectural designs for the complete civic buildings be invited.

*

The OXFORD Corporation Housing Committee has approved the layout plan of the South Park site and has authorized the city engineer to proceed with plans and specifications with a view to obtaining estimates.

The L.C.C. is to erect further blocks of dwellings on the Oliver Goldsmith estate, DEPTFORD, at a cost of £92,000.

*

Sir Edwin Lutyens has designed a memorial to the late Lord Hambledon to be erected in Lincoln's Inn Fields, STRAND.

*

The WANDSWORTH B.C. is acquiring property in the Wandsworth Plain area for an improvement scheme. The estimated cost is £180,000.

*

The HACKNEY borough engineer has prepared a preliminary scheme for the development of a housing site of 42 acres of land north of Eastern Arterial Avenue.

*

The SWANSEA Corporation Housing Committee is seeking sanction to borrow £41,544 for the erection of 102 additional houses at Townhill.

*

Plans passed by the HACKNEY B.C.: Five blocks of flats, Southwold Road, for Messrs. Gee, Walker and Slater, Ltd.; branch baths, Gayhurst Road, for the borough engineer and surveyor; building, 392 Mare Street, for Messrs. J. Sainsbury, Ltd.; addition, rear of 34 Kingsland High Street, for Messrs. W. Peck & Co.; buildings, Wellington Road, for Messrs. T. Gates and Sons.

*

The Rev. L. Pickering is to erect a Roman Catholic school for about 540 children at The Teams, GATESHEAD.

*

The FULHAM B.C. is to acquire property at a cost of £375,000 for the extension of the electricity station.

*

The FULHAM B.C. recommends the acquisition of a site in Fulham Road for the erection of 375 tenements in nineteen blocks, together with fourteen lock-up shops on the ground floor of the blocks. The total estimated cost of the scheme is £271,200.

*

The Durham County Education Committee has purchased a site for the proposed new intermediate school at BIRTLEY.

*

Plans passed by the COULSDON U.D.C.: New Street, off The Vale, for Messrs. Thomas and Son; four houses, The Vale, for Messrs. W. and R. Barrs; house, Smitham Downs Road, for Mr. J. G. Cooper; house, Marlpit Road, for Mr. H. C. Doddrell; new street, Westwood Road, Hooley House estate, for Mr. A. E. Yeowart; seven houses, Westwood Road for Mr. A. E. Yeowart; new street, Hartley Down to Hartley Old Road, for Mr. Robt. Chart; house, Brighton Road, for the East Surrey Water Company.

Plans passed by the SWANSEA Corporation: Alterations, Western Street, for Messrs. Wm. Hancock & Co., Ltd.; house, Vicarage Road, for Mr. S. O. Morgan; shops and flats, 13 and 14 Walters Road, for Messrs. J. T. Davies, Ltd.; house, Quar Road, Treboeth, for Mr. J. M. Davies; four houses, Nixon Terrace, for Mr. M. A. Williams; house, Llangyfelach Road, Claremont, for Mr. H. Johnson; alterations and additions, Cwmbwrla Inn, Carmarthen Road, for Messrs. Crosswells; additions, 1 Grove Place, for Messrs. Charna & Co.; alterations, 200 High Street, for the Society of Friends; alterations and additions, 4 and 5 Pentrepoeth Road, for Mr. W. B. Mort; pavilion, Heol-las, for the Parks Committee; house and shop, Pentregethin Road, for Mr. E. Evans; two houses, Pentregethin Road, for Mr. H. E. Thomas; two houses, Pentregethin Road, for Mr. G. Davey; additions, Eastmoor, Clyne Common, for the Council of the Diocesan House of Mercy; eight houses, Bryn Newydd, Sketty Green, for Messrs. T. and G. Spragg; bakery and garage, 22 Carnglas Road, for Mr. H. B. Davies; shop, Eversley Road, for Mr. S. H. Alabaster; bungalow, Hendrefoilan Road, for the Rev. R. G. Davies; two houses, Glanmor Park, for Messrs. G. Davies and W. A. Taylor; ten houses, Graiglwyd Road, for Messrs. T. and G. Spragg; two houses, Goitre Fawr Road, for Messrs. M. Davies & Co.; four houses, Goitre Fawr Road, for Mr. Jno. Oliver; ten houses, Cory Street, Sketty, for Mr. A. E. Wright.

*

Plans passed by the BEDFORD Corporation: Additions, 33 Midland Road, for Mr. E. H. C. Inskip; two houses, London Road, for Mr. E. C. Inskip; new sanitary block, Abbey Close, Cardington Road, for Mr. R. Butler, for Dr. Barnardo's Homes; additions to St. Andrew's Church, for Mr. G. P. Allen, for the Church Council; house, Kimbolton Road, for Mr. E. H. C. Inskip; office, Union Street, for Messrs. C. Phypers and Sons; additions, Lime Street, for Messrs. Carter Bros.

*

Plans passed by the GRAVESEND Corporation: House, Central Avenue, for Mr. L. F. L. Bridgland; mill building, Canal Field, Canal Road, for Messrs. W. R. Barton and Sons, Ltd.; public-house, Clifton Marine Parade, for Mr. G. E. Clay, for Messrs. Charrington & Co., Ltd.; two houses, New House Lane, for Mr. G. E. Clay; three shops, Darnley Road, for Mr. E. W. Filkins; engine-house, the Imperial Paper Mills, Clifton Marine Parade, for the Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd.; shop and store, Darnley Road, for Mr. G. F. Burr; three new roads, between Wrotham Road and Singlewell Road, for Mr. L. F. L. Bridgland, for the Gravesend Land Co., Ltd.

*

The Middlesex Education Committee is acquiring premises in Crouch End Hill, HORNSEY, for the extension of the School of Art.

Plans passed by the PORTSMOUTH Corporation: Twenty-three houses, Langstone Road, for Messrs. McCarthy Bros.; eleven houses, Copnor Road, for Mr. R. C. Brittan; twelve houses, Madeira Road, for Messrs. Brown and Fuller; four houses, London Road, Cosham, for Mr. E. Hibberd; alterations, 127 Albert Road, for Messrs. Sanders Bros. (Stores), Ltd.; garage and flats, 31 Livingstone Road, for Messrs. H. A. and G. Gardener; motor-car station, London Road, for Mr. J. Webb; eight houses, Madeira Road, for Mr. A. Gutteridge; three shops and flats, Elm Grove, for Messrs. G. J. Davis and Sons; additions, 5 Palmerston Road and 14 Marmion Road, for Messrs. W. Pink and Sons, Ltd.; additions, 20-22 Osborne Road, for Mr. F. J. Privett; thirty-two houses, Green Lane, Copnor, for Mr. S. Brittan; nine shops, Randolph Road, for Mr. A. W. Stevenson; two houses, Torrington Road, for Mr. C. M. Searley; 150 houses, off London Road, Cosham, for the Dockyard Employees Housing Association, Ltd.; twenty-two houses, Madeira Road, for Mr. E. Wright; ten houses, Torrington Road, for Messrs. Dye Bros.; fifty-seven houses, off Teignmouth Road, for Mr. R. J. Winnicott; twelve houses, Compton Road, for Messrs. Field and McLaren; store, Brunswick Street, for the Portsmouth and Brighton United Breweries, Ltd.

*

The Southern Railway Company has informed the Town Clerk of HASTINGS that the directors have sanctioned the reconstruction of Hastings Station at a cost of £202,000, and that the work will be put in hand as soon as possible.

*

At a meeting of the Municipal Council, Professor Tandler gave details regarding the projected VIENNA stadium, a gigantic building, with accommodation for sports, which is to be erected in the Prater. Its construction is to be started in the middle of April, and there will be a swimming-bath and school, tennis grounds, and tracks for cycling, etc.

*

The STOKE NEWINGTON B.C. has received sanction to borrow £30,000 for buildings in connection with the proposed covered swimming bath, and £4,050 for heating and filtration plant, etc.

*

Plans passed by the LOWESTOFT Corporation: Two houses, Victoria Road, for Mr. W. Calver; store, Riverside Road, for the East Anglian Ice Co., Ltd.; additions, 75 London Road North, for Messrs. Taylor Bros.; licensed house, Kirkley Run West, for Messrs. E. Lacon & Co., Ltd.; house, Corton Road, for Miss Gall.

*

The FALKIRK Dean of Guild Court has granted warrant to the Town Council to erect sixty houses at an estimated cost of £18,200.

ST. PANCRAS B.C. has approved the proposed layout of the Foundling Hospital site, Guildford Street.

*

Plans have been passed for the erection of sixty-eight municipal houses at Seaforth Road, AYR. The cost is £21,760.

*

The GLASGOW Corporation Baths Committee recommends the erection of baths and washhouses as follows: Wolseley Street and Fauldhouse Street, Hutchesontown, at an estimated cost of £34,000; Barrowfield Street, Mile End, at an estimated cost of £38,000, and Avenue Park Street, North Kelvin, at an estimated cost of £32,000.

*

The GLASGOW Corporation Housing Committee is to erect fifty-four additional houses at the Campbell Street Housing Scheme, and 156 houses at the M'Nair Street Housing Scheme, Glasgow.

*

Plans passed by the WESTMINSTER City Council: Market buildings, Tavistock Street, Southampton Street, and Market Square, Covent Garden, for Messrs. Hood Bros.; shop front, 74 Berwick Street, for Messrs. R. H. Kerr and Son; two shelters, 10 and 10a Soho Square and 63 and 65 Oxford Street, for Messrs. Swanser and Sons, Ltd.; alterations and additions, 2 Rutland Street, for Mr. C. Robinson; buildings, 3 Naylor's Yard and 10 Kingly Street, for St. James's Property Co., Ltd.; building and bridge, Grosvenor Road, Page Street, Horseferry Road, for Sir Frank Baines, for Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.; new street, from Petty France to Vandon Street, for Messrs. Sole, Sawbridge & Co.; addition, 8-10 Rutland Street, for Mr. C. R. Evered.

*

The L.C.C. Education Committee is to enlarge the Huntingfield Road school, PUTNEY, at an estimated cost of £16,000.

*

The governors of the Northern Polytechnic, ISLINGTON, are to undertake a further portion of the extension scheme at a cost of £65,000.

*

The OXFORD Corporation is making application to the Minister of Health for sanction to a loan of £25,000 for the construction of a by-pass road across the Oxpens.

*

The STOKE-ON-TRENT Corporation has purchased 15 acres of land adjoining the isolation hospital for extensions.

*

The STOKE-ON-TRENT Corporation has approved plans for the erection of twenty additional houses on the Cornhill estate, Norton.

*

The DURHAM County Education Committee has obtained a site at Witton Gilbert for the erection of a council school.

RATES OF WAGES

The initial letter opposite each entry indicates the grade under the Ministry of Labour schedule. The district is that to which the borough is assigned in the same schedule. Column I gives the rates for craftsmen; Column II for labourers; the rate for craftsmen working at trades in which a separate rate maintains is given in a footnote. The table is a selection only. Particulars for lesser localities not included may be obtained upon application in writing.

			I	II
			s. d.	s. d.
A_1	ABERDARE	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_1	Abergavenny	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B	Abingdon ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Accrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Addlestone	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Adlington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Airdrie ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
C	Aldeburgh	E. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Altrincham	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Appleby ..	N.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Atherstone	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Aylesbury ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B_2	BANBURY ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bangor ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Barnard Castle	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barnsley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Barnstaple	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Barrow ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barry ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Basingstoke	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bath ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Batley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Bedford ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Berwick-on-Tweed	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Bewdley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	Bicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Birkenhead	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A	Birmingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bishop Auckland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackburn	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackpool	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blyth ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Bognor ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Bolton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Boston ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Bournemouth	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Bovey Tracey	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Bradford ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Brentwood	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Bridgend ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Bridgwater	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_1	Bridlington	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Brighouse ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Brighton ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Bristol ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Brixham ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Bromsgrove	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
C	Bromyard ..	Mid. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Burnley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burslem ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burton-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bury ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Buxton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	CAMBRIDGE	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Canterbury	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Cardiff ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Carlisle ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Carmarthen	S. Wales & M.	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Carnarvon	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Carnforth ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Castleford	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Chatham ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Chelmsford	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Cheltenham	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Chester ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Chesterfield	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Chichester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Chorley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Cirencester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Clitheroe ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Clydebank	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Coalville ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Colchester ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Colne ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Colwyn Bay	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 1½
A	Consett ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Conway ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 1½
A	Coventry ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Crewe ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 1½
A_2	Cumberland	.....	1 6	1 1½
A	DARLINGTON	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Darwen ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Deal ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Denbigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Derby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Dewsbury	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Didcot ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Doncaster	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Dorchester	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Driffield ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Droitwich	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Dudley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Dundee ..	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Durham ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	EAST-BOURNE	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Ebbw Vale	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Edinburgh	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	E. Glamorganshire & Monmouthshire	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Exeter ..	S.W. Counties	*1 6½	1 2
B_2	Exmouth ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	FELIXSTOWE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Filey ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A	Fleetwood ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Folkestone	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Frodsham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Frome ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	GATESHEAD	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	*Gillingham	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Gloucester	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Goole ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Gosport ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Grantham	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Gravesend	S. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Greenock ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Grimsby ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Guildford ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	HALIFAX	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hanley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Harrogate	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hartlepools	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Harwich ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Hastings ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Hatfield ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Hereford ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Hertford ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Heysham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Howden ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Huddersfield	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hull ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	ILKLEY ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Immingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Ipswich ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Isle of Wight	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	JARROW ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	KEIGHLEY	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Kendal ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Keswick ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Kettering ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	King's Lynn	E. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	LANCASTER	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Leamington	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Leeds ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leek ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Lewes ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Lichfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lincoln ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Liverpool ..	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A_2	Llandudno	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Llanelly ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	London (12 miles radius)		1 9	1 4
	Do. (12-15 miles radius)		1 8½	1 3½
A	Long Eaton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Loughborough	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Luton ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Lytham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	MACCLESFIELD	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Maidstone	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Malvern ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Manchester	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Mansfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Margate ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Matlock ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Merthyr ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Middlesbrough	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Middlewich	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Minehead ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Monmouth	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	S. and E. Glamorganshire			
	Morecambe	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	NANTWICH	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Neath ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nelson ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newcastle ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newport ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Normanton	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Northampton	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	North Staffs.	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	North Shields	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Norwich ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Nottingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nuneaton ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	OAKHAM ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Oldham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Oswestry ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Oxford ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	PAISLEY ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Pembroke	S. Wales & M.	1 4	1 0
A	Perth ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Peterborough	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Plymouth	S.W. Counties	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Pontefract	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Pontypridd	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Portsmouth	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Preston ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	QUEENSFERRY	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	READING	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Reigate ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Retford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Rhondda Valley	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Ripon ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A	Rochdale ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Rochester ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Ruabon ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Rugby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Rugeley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Runcorn ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	ST. ALBANS	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	St. Helens ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Salisbury ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_1	Scarborough	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Scunthorpe	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Sheffield ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Shipley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Shrewsbury	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Skipton ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Slough ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Solihull ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	South'pton	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Southend-on-Sea	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Southport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	S. Shields ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Stafford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Stockport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stockton-on-Tees	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stoke-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Stroud ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Sunderland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swadlincote	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swansea ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B	Swindon ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	TAMWORTH	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Taunton ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Teeside Dist.	N.E. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Teignmouth	S.W. Coast	1 5½	1 1½
A	Todmorden	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Torquay ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
C	Truro ..	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
B_1	Tunbridge Wells	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Tunstall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Tyne District	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	WAKEFIELD	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Walsall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Warrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Warwick ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Wellingborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Weston-s-Mare	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Whitby ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Widnes ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Wigan ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Winchester	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Windsor ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Wolverhampton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Worcester	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Worksop ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Wrexham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Wycombe ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	YARMOUTH	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Yeovil ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	York ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2

* In these areas the rates of wages for certain trades (usually painters and plasterers) vary slightly from those given.

The rates for each trade in any given area will be sent on request.

PRICES CURRENT

The wages are the Union rates current in London at the time of publication. The prices are for good quality material, and are intended to cover delivery at works, wharf, station, or yard as customary, but will vary according to quality and quantity. The measured prices are based upon the foregoing, and include usual builders' profits. Though every care has been taken in its compilation it is impossible to guarantee the accuracy of the list, and readers are advised to have the figures confirmed by trade inquiry.

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

EXCAVATOR, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* NAVVY, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* TIMBERMAN, 1s. 5½d. *per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour;* WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. *per shift.*

Broken brick or stone. 2 in., per yd.	£0	11	6
Thames ballast, per yd.	0	10	0
Pit gravel, per yd.	0	15	0
Pit sand, per yd.	0	12	6
Washed sand, per yd.	0	15	0

Screened ballast or gravel, add 10 per cent. per yd.
Clinker, breeze, etc., prices according to locality.

Portland cement, per ton	£2	8	0
Lias lime, per ton	2	0	0

Sacks charged extra at 1s. 9d. each and credited when returned at 1s. 6d.
Transport hire per day:

Cart and horse	£1	3	0	*Trailer*	£0	15	0
3-ton motor lorry	3	15	0	*Steam roller*	4	5	0
Steam lorry, 5-ton	4	0	0	*Water cart*	1	5	0

EXCAVATING and throwing out in ordinary earth not exceeding 6 ft. deep, basis price, per yd. cube . 0 3 0
Exceeding 6 ft., but under 12 ft., add 30 per cent.
In stiff clay, add 30 per cent.
In underpinning, add 100 per cent.
In rock, including blasting, add 225 per cent.
If basketed out, add 80 per cent. to 150 per cent.
Headings, including timbering, add 400 per cent.

RETURN, fill, and ram, ordinary earth, per yd.	£0	1	6
SPREAD and level, including wheeling, per yd.	0	1	6
FILLING into carts and carting away to a shoot or deposit, per yd. cube	0	10	6
TRIMMING earth to slopes, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
HACKING up old grano. or similar paving, per yd. sup.	0	1	3
PLANKING to excavations, per ft. sup.	0	0	5
DO. over 10 ft. deep, add for each 5 ft. in depth, 30 per cent.			
If left in, add to above prices, per ft. cube	0	2	0
HARDCORE, 2 in. ring, filled and rammed, 4 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	2	1
DO. 6 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	2	10
PUDDLING, per yd. cube	1	10	0
CEMENT CONCRETE, 4-2-1, per yd. cube	2	3	0
DO. 6-2-1, per yd. cube	1	18	0
DO. in upper floors, add 15 per cent.			
DO. in reinforced-concrete work, add 20 per cent.			
DO. in underpinning, add 60 per cent.			
LIAS-LIME CONCRETE, per yd. cube	£1	16	0
BREEZE CONCRETE, per yd. cube	1	7	0
DO. in lintels, etc., per ft. cube	0	1	6
CEMENT concrete 4-2-1 in lintels packed around reinforcement, per ft. cube	0	3	9
FINE concrete benching to bottom of manholes, per ft. cube	0	3	0
FINISHING surface of concrete spade face, per yd. sup.	0	0	9

DRAINER

LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* TIMBERMAN, 1s. 5½d. *per hour;* BRICKLAYER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* PLUMBER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. *per shift.*

Stoneware pipes, tested quality, 4 in. per ft.	£0	0	10
DO. *6 in., per ft.*	0	1	3
DO. *9 in., per ft.*	0	2	3
Cast-iron pipes, coated, 9 ft. lengths, 4 in., per yd.	0	5	6
DO. *6 in., per yd.*	0	8	0
Portland cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.			
Leadwool, per cwt.	£2	0	0
Gaskin, per lb.	0	0	4½

STONEWARE DRAINS, jointed in cement, tested pipes, 4 in., per ft. 0 4 3
DO. 6 in., per ft. 0 5 0
DO. 9 in., per ft. 0 7 9

CAST-IRON DRAINS, jointed in lead, 4 in., per ft.	0	8	3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0	10	3

Note.—These prices include digging concrete bed and filling for normal depths, and are average prices.
Fittings in Stoneware and Iron according to type. *See* Trade Lists.

BRICKLAYER

BRICKLAYER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour.*

London stocks, per M.	£4	5	0
Flettons, per M.	2	15	0
White facing bricks, per M.	5	0	0
Multi-coloured facings, per M.	7	7	9
Best red facings, per M.	7	7	9
Rubbers, 9¾ in., per M.	12	9	6
Staffordshire blue, per M.	9	5	0
Firebricks, 2½ in., per M.	9	0	0
Glazed salt, white, and ivory stretchers, per M.	21	10	0
DO. *headers, per M.*	20	10	0
Colours, extra, per M.	5	10	0
Seconds, less, per M.	1	0	0
Cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.			
Lime, grey stone, per ton	£2	11	6
Mixed lime mortar, per yd.	1	6	0
Dampcourse, in rolls of 4½ in., per roll	0	2	6
DO. *9 in. per roll*	0	4	9
DO. *14 in. per roll*	0	7	6
DO. *18 in. per roll*	0	9	6
BRICKWORK in stone lime mortar, Flettons or equal, per rod	32	0	0
DO. in cement do., per rod	34	10	0

DO. in stocks, add 25 per cent. per rod.
DO. in blues, add 100 per cent. per rod.
DO. circular on plan, add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in backing to masonry, add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in raising on old walls, etc., add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in underpinning, add 20 per cent. per rod.

HALF-BRICK walls in stocks in cement mortar (1-3), per ft. sup	£0	1	0
BEDDING plates in cement mortar, per ft. run	0	0	3
BEDDING window or door frames, per ft. run	0	0	3
LEAVING chases 2½ in. deep for edges of concrete floors not exceeding 6 in. thick, per ft. run	0	0	2
CUTTING do. in old walls in cement, per ft. run	0	0	4
CUTTING, toothing and bonding new work to old (labour and materials), per ft. sup.	0	0	7
TERRA-COTTA flue pipes 9 in. diameter, jointed in fireclay, including all cuttings, per ft. run	0	3	6
DO. 14 ft. by 9 in. do., per ft. run	0	6	0
FLAUNCHING chimney pots, each	0	2	0
CUTTING and pinning ends of timbers, etc., in cement	0	1	0
FACINGS fair, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	3
DO. picked stocks, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	7
DO. red rubbers gauged and set in putty, per ft. sup. extra	0	4	9
DO. in salt white or ivory glazed, per ft. sup. extra	0	5	6
TUCK pointing, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	10
WEATHER pointing, do. do.	0	0	3
TILE creasing with cement fillet each side per ft. run	0	0	6
GRANOLITHIC PAVING, 1 in., per yd. sup.	0	5	0
DO. 1½ in., per yd. sup.	0	6	0
DO. 2 in. per yd. sup.	0	7	0
If coloured with red oxide, per yd. sup.	0	1	0
If finished with carborundum, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
If in small quantities in finishing to steps, etc., per ft. sup.	0	1	4
Jointing new grano. paving to old, per ft. run	0	0	4
Extra for dishing grano. or cement paving around gullies, each	0	1	6
BITUMINOUS DAMP COURSE, ex rolls, per ft. sup.	0	0	7
ASPHALT (MASTIC) DAMP COURSE, ½ in., per yd. sup	0	8	0
DO. vertical, per yd. sup.	0	11	0
SLATE DAMP COURSE, per ft. sup.	0	0	10
ASPHALT ROOFING (MASTIC) in two thicknesses, ¾ in., per yd.	0	8	6
DO. SKIRTING, 6 in.	0	0	11
BREEZE PARTITION BLOCKS, set in cement, 1½ in. per yd. sup	0	5	3
DO. DO. 3 in.	0	6	6
BREEZE fixing bricks, extra for each	0	0	3

MASON

MASON, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* DO. *fixer,* 1s. 10d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. per hour; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour.*

Portland Stone:			
Whitbed, per ft. cube	£0	4	6
Basebed, per ft. cube	0	4	9
Bath stone, per ft. cube	0	3	0
Usual trade extras for large blocks.			
York paving, av. 2½ in., per yd. super.	0	11	0
York templates sawn, per ft. cube	0	7	6
Slate shelves, rubbed, 1 in., per ft. sup.	0	2	6
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.			
HOISTING and setting stone, per ft. cube	£0	2	2
DO. for every 10 ft. above 30 ft. add 15 per cent.			
PLAIN face Portland basis, per ft. sup.	£0	2	8
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	0
SUNK FACE, per ft. sup.	0	3	9
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	10
JOINTS, arch, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. sunk, per ft. sup.	0	2	7
DO. DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
CIRCULAR-CIRCULAR work, per ft. sup.	1	2	0
PLAIN MOULDING, straight, per inch of girth, per ft. run	0	1	1
DO. circular, do., per ft. run	0	1	4
HALF SAWING, per ft. sup.	0	1	0

Add to the foregoing prices, if in York stone, 35 per cent.
DO. Mansfield, 12½ per cent.
Deduct for Bath, 33⅓ per cent.
DO. for Chilmark, 5 per cent.

SETTING 1 in. slate shelving in cement, per ft. sup.	£0	0	6
RUBBED round nosing to do., per ft. lin.	£0	0	6
YORK STEPS, rubbed T. & R., ft. cub. fixed	1	7	6
YORK SILLS, W. & T., ft. cub. fixed	1	10	0
ARTIFICIAL stone paving, 2 in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO. 2½ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	1	3

SLATER AND TILER

SLATER, 1s. 9d *per hour;* TILER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour.*
N.B.—Tiling is often executed as piecework.

Slates, 1st quality, per 1,200:						
Portmadoc Ladies				£13	0	0
Countess				25	0	0
Duchess				32	0	0
Old Delabole	*Med. Grey.*			*Med. Green*		
24 in. × 12 in.	£42	11	3	£45	1	0
20 in. × 10 in.	31	4	3	33	0	6
16 in. × 10 in.	20	18	0	22	4	9
14 in. × 8 in.	12	1	0	12	16	3
Green Randoms, per ton				8	3	9
Grey-green do., per ton				7	3	9
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long, per ton				5	13	9
In 4-ton truck loads, delivered Nine Elms station.						
Clips, lead per lb.				£0	0	6
Clips, copper, per lb.				0	2	0
Nails, compo, per cwt.				1	6	0
Nails, copper, per lb.				0	2	2
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above						
Hand-made tiles, per M				£5	18	0
Machine-made tiles, per M.				5	8	0
Westmorland slates, large, per ton				9	0	0
DO. *Peggies, per ton*				7	5	0

SLATING, 3 in. lap, compo nails, Portmadoc or equal:

Ladies, per square	£4	0	0
Countess, per square	4	5	9
Duchess, per square	4	10	0
WESTMORLAND, in diminishing courses, per square	6	5	0
CORNISH DO., per square	6	3	0
Add, if vertical, per square approx.	0	13	0
Add, if with copper nails, per square approx.	0	2	6
Double course at eaves, per ft. approx.	0	1	0

SLATING with Old Delabole slates to a 3 in. lap with copper nails, at per square.

	Med. Grey.			Med. Green		
24 in. × 12 in.	£5	0	0	£5	2	0
20 in. × 10 in.	5	5	0	5	10	0
16 in. × 10 in.	4	15	0	5	1	0
14 in. × 8 in.	4	10	0	4	15	0
Green randoms				6	7	0
Grey-green do.				5	9	0
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long				4	13	6

TILING, 4 in. gauge, every 4th course nailed, in hand-made tiles, average per square	4	0	0
DO., machine-made do., per square	3	10	0
Vertical Tiling, including pointing, add 18s. 0d. per square.			
FIXING lead soakers, per dozen	£0	0	10
STRIPPING old slates and stacking for re-use, and clearing away surplus and rubbish, per square	0	10	0
LABOUR only in laying slates, but including nails, per square	1	0	0

See "Sundries for Asbestos Tiling."

CARPENTER AND JOINER

CARPENTER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* JOINER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour.*

Timber, average prices at Docks, London Standard,			
Scandinavian, etc. (equal to 2nds):			
7 × 3, per std.	£23	0	0
11 × 4, per std.	30	0	0
Memel or Equal. Slightly less than foregoing.			
Flooring, P.E., 1 in., per sq.	£1	5	0
DO. *T. and G., 1 in., per sq.*	1	5	0
Planed boards, 1 in. × 11 in., per std.	30	0	0
Wainscot oak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	4
Mahogany, Honduras, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	4
DO. *Cuba, per ft. sup. of 1 in.*	0	2	6
DO., *African, per ft. sup.*	0	1	3
Teak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	3
DO., *ft. cube*	0	14	0
FIR fixed in wall plates, lintels, sleepers, etc., per ft. cube	0	5	0
DO. framed in floors, roofs, etc., per ft. cube	0	6	0
DO. framed in trusses, etc., including ironwork, per ft. cube	0	8	6
PITCH PINE, add 33⅓ per cent.			
FIXING only boarding in floors, roofs, etc., per sq.	0	13	6
SARKING FELT laid, 1-ply, per yd.	0	1	6
DO. 3-ply per yd.	0	1	9
CENTERING for concrete, etc., including horsing and striking, per sq.	2	10	0
TURNING pieces to flat or segmental soffits, 4½ in. wide, per ft. run	0	0	4½
DO. 9 in. wide and over per ft. sup.	0	1	2

continued overleaf

CARPENTER AND JOINER: *continued.*

SHUTTERING to face of concrete, per square	£1	10	0
DO. in narrow widths to beams, etc., per ft. sup.	0	0	6
USE and waste of timbers, allow 25 per cent. of above prices.			
SLATE BATTENING, per sq.	£0	12	6
DEAL boarding to flats, 1 in. thick and firrings to falls, per square	2	10	0
STOUT feather-edged tilting fillet to daves, per ft. run	0	0	6
FEATHER-edged springer to trimmer arches, per ft. run	0	0	4
STOUT herringbone strutting (joists measured in), per ft. run	0	0	6
SOUND boarding, ⅞ in. thick and fillets nailed to sides of joists (joists measured over), per square	2	0	0
RUBEROID or similar quality roofing, one ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., two-ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	6
DO., three-ply, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
TONGUED and grooved flooring, 1¼ in. thick, laid complete with splayed headings, per square	2	5	0
DEAL skirting torus, moulded 1¼ in. thick, including grounds and backings, per ft. sup.	0	1	0
TONGUED and mitred angles to do.	0	0	6
WOOD block flooring standard blocks laid herringbone in mastic:			
Deal 1 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	10	0
DO. 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	12	0
Maple 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	15	0
DEAL moulded sashes, 1¼ in. with moulded bars in small squares, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. 2 in. do., per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DEAL cased frames, oak sills and 2 in. moulded sashes, brass-faced pulleys and iron weights, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
MOULDED horns, extra each	0	0	3
DOORS, 4-panel square both sides, 1⅛ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. moulded both sides per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. 2 in. thick, square both sides, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0	3	0
DO. in 3 panels, moulded both sides, upper panel with diminished stiles with moulded bars for glass, per ft. sup.	0	3	6
If in oak, mahogany or teak, multiply 3 times.			
DEAL frames, 4 in. × 3 in., rebated and beaded, per ft. cube	£0	15	0
Add for extra labours, per ft. run	0	0	1
STAIRCASE work:			
DEAL treads 1¼ in. and risers 1 in., tongued and grooved including fir carriages, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DEAL wall strings, 1¼ in. thick, moulded, per ft. run	0	2	6
If ramped, per ft. run	0	5	0
SHORT ramps, extra each	0	7	6
ENDS of treads and risers housed to strings, each	0	1	0
2 in. deal mopstick handrail fixed to brackets, per ft. run	0	1	6
4½ in. × 3 in. oak fully moulded handrail, per ft. run	0	5	6
1½ in. square deal bar balusters, framed in, per ft. run	0	0	6
FITTINGS:			
SHELVES and bearers, 1 in., cross-tongued, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
1¼ in. beaded cupboard fronts, moulded and square, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
TEAK grooved draining boards, 1¼ in. thick and bedding per ft. sup.	0	4	6
IRONMONGERY:			
Fixing only (including providing screws):			
TO DEAL—			
Hinges to sashes, per pair	0	1	2
Do. to doors, per pair	0	1	7
Barrel bolts, 9 in., iron, each	0	1	0
Sash fasteners, each	0	1	0
Rim locks, each	0	1	9
Mortice locks, each	0	4	0

SMITH

SMITH, *weekly rate equals* 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* MATE, *do.* 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* ERECTOR, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* FITTER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Mild Steel in British standard sections, per ton	£12	10	0
Sheet Steel:			
Flat sheets, black, per ton	17	0	0
DO., *galvd., per ton*	18	0	0
Corrugated sheets, galvd., per ton	18	0	0
Driving screws, galvd., per grs.	0	1	10
Washers, galvd., per grs.	0	1	1
Bolts and nuts per cwt. and up	1	18	0
MILD STEEL in trusses, etc., erected, per ton	25	0	0
DO., in small sections as reinforcement, per ton	16	0	0
DO., in compounds, per ton	17	0	0
DO., in bar or rod reinforcement, per ton	22	10	0
WROT-IRON in chimney bars, etc., including building in, per cwt.	2	0	0
DO., in light railings and balusters, per cwt.	2	5	0
FIXING only corrugated sheeting, including washers and driving screws, per yd.	0	2	0

PLUMBER

****All lead prices are advanced* 25% *on figures quoted.****

PLUMBER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* MATE OR LABOURER, 1*s.* 4½*d. per hour.*

Lead, milled sheet, per cwt.	£1	10	0
DO. *drawn pipes, per cwt.*	1	10	6
DO. *soil pipe, per cwt.*	1	13	6
DO. *scrap, per cwt.*	1	0	0
Copper, sheet, per lb.	0	1	0
Solder, plumber's, per lb.	0	1	0
DO. *fine, per lb.*	0	1	6
Cast-iron pipes, etc.:			
L.C.C. soil, 3 in., per yd.	0	3	0
DO. 4 *in. per yd.*	0	3	8
R.W.P., 2½ in. per yd.	0	1	6
DO. 3 *in., per yd.*	0	1	9
DO. 4 *in., per yd.*	0	2	6
Gutter, 4 in. H.R., per yd.	0	1	0
DO. 4 *in. O.G., per yd.*	0	1	4
MILLED LEAD and labour in gutters, flashings, etc. per cwt.	3	0	0
LEAD PIPE, fixed, including running joints, bends, and tacks, ½ in., per ft.	0	2	0
DO. ⅝ in., per ft.	0	2	3
DO. 1 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 1½ in., per ft.	0	4	0
LEAD WASTE or soil, fixed as above, complete, 2½ in., per ft.	0	6	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	7	0
DO. 4 in., per ft.	0	9	9
WIPED soldered joint, ½ in., each	0	2	6
DO. ⅝ in., each	0	3	2
DO. 1 in., each	0	3	8
BRASS screw-down stop cock and two soldered joints, ½ in., each	0	11	0
DO. ⅝ in., each	0	13	6
CAST-IRON rainwater pipe, jointed in red lead, 2½ in., per ft. run	0	1	4
DO. 3 in.. per ft. run	0	1	8
DO. 4 in., per ft. run	0	2	0
CAST-IRON H.R. GUTTER, fixed, with all clips, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	6
DO. O.G., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	9
CAST-IRON SOIL PIPE, fixed with caulked joints and all ears, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	2	0
Fixing only:			
W.C. PANS and all joints, P. or S., and including joints to water waste preventers, each	2	5	0
BATHS, with all joints	1	3	6
LAVATORY BASINS only, with all joints, on brackets, each	1	10	0

PLASTERER

PLASTERER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour (plus allowances in London only);* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Chalk lime, per ton	£2	17	0
Hair, per cwt.	2	5	0
Sand and cement see "Excavator," etc., above.			
Lime putty, per cwt.	£0	2	9
Hair mortar, per yd.	1	7	0
Fine stuff, per yd.	1	14	0
Sawn laths, per bdl.	0	2	5
Keene's cement, per ton	5	15	0
Sirapite, per ton	3	10	0
DO. *fine, per ton*	3	18	0
Plaster, per ton	3	0	0
DO. *white, per ton*	3	12	6
DO. *fine, per ton*	5	12	0
Lath nails, per lb.	0	0	4
Ferrocrete, per ton	2	15	6
LATHING with sawn laths, per yd.	0	1	7
METAL LATHING, per yd.	0	2	6
FLOATING in Cement and Sand, 1 to 3, for tiling or woodblock, ⅛ in. per yd.	0	2	4
DO. vertical, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER, on brickwork, 1 to 3, per yd.	0	2	0
RENDER in Portland and set in fine stuff, per yd.	0	3	3
RENDER, float, and set, trowelled, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER and set in Sirapite, per yd.	0	2	5
DO. in Thistle plaster, per yd.	0	2	5
EXTRA, if on but not including lathing, any of foregoing, per yd.	0	0	5
EXTRA, if on ceilings, per yd.	0	0	5
ANGLES, rounded Keene's on Portland, per ft. lin.	0	0	6
PLAIN CORNICES, in plaster, per inch girth, including dubbing out, etc., per ft. lin.	0	0	2
WHITE glazed tiling set in Portland and jointed in Parian, per yd., from	1	11	6
FIBROUS PLASTER SLABS, per yd.	0	1	10

GLAZIER

GLAZIER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

Glass: 4ths in crates:			
Clear, 21 oz.	£0	0	4½
DO. 26 oz.	0	0	5
Cathedral white, per ft.	0	0	7½
Polished plate, British ¼ in., up to 2 ft. sup. per ft.	0	1	2
DO. 4 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	2	3
DO. 6 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	2	6
DO. 20 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	1
DO. 45 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	3
DO. 65 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	5
DO. 100 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	10
Rough plate, ⅛ in., per ft.	0	0	6½
DO. ¼ *in., per ft.*	0	0	6½
Linseed oil putty, per cwt.	0	15	0
GLAZING putty, clear sheet, 21 oz.	0	0	11
DO. 26 oz.	0	1	0
GLAZING in beads, 21 oz., per ft.	£0	1	1
DO. 26 ozs., per ft.	0	1	4

Small sizes slightly less (under 3 ft. sup.).
Patent glazing in rough plate, normal span 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per ft.

LEAD LIGHTS, plain, med. sqs. 21 oz., usual domestic sizes, fixed, per ft. sup. and up	£0	3	0

Glazing only, polished plate, 6½*d.* to 8*d.* per ft. according to size.

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER

PAINTER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d per hour;* FRENCH POLISHER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* PAPERHANGER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

Genuine white lead, per cwt.	£2	12	0
Linseed oil, raw, per gall.	0	3	3
DO., *boiled, per gall.*	0	3	6
Turpentine, per gall	0	4	6
Liquid driers, per gall.	0	15	0
Knotting, per gall.	1	4	0
Distemper, washable, in ordinary colours, per cwt., and up	2	5	0
Double size, per firkin	0	3	6
Pumice stone, per lb.	0	0	4½
Single gold leaf (transferable), per book	0	2	0
Varnish, copal, per gall, and up	0	17	6
DO., *flat, per gall.*	1	5	0
DO., *paper, per gall.*	1	5	0
French polish, per gall.	0	16	0
Ready mixed paints, per cwt. and up	3	10	6
LIME WHITING, per yd. sup.	0	0	3
WASH, stop, and whiten, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
DO., and 2 coats distemper with proprietary distemper, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
KNOT, stop, and prime, per yd. sup.	0	0	7
PLAIN PAINTING, including mouldings, and on plaster or joinery, 1st coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
DO., subsequent coats, per yd. sup.	0	0	8
DO., enamel coat, per yd. sup.	0	1	0
BRUSH-GRAIN, and 2 coats varnish, per yd. sup.	0	3	8
FIGURED DO., DO., per yd. sup.	0	5	6
FRENCH POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	1	2
WAX POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	0	6
STRIPPING old paper and preparing per piece	0	1	7
HANGING PAPER, ordinary, per piece	0	1	10
DO., fine, per piece, and upwards	0	2	4
VARNISHING PAPER, 1 coat, per piece	0	9	0
CANVAS, strained and fixed, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
VARNISHING, hard oak, 1st coat, yd. sup.	0	1	2
DO., each subsequent coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	11

SUNDRIES

Fibre or wood pulp boardings, according to quality and quantity.
The measured work price is on the same basis . . . per ft. sup. £0 0 2½

FIBRE BOARDINGS, including cutting and waste, fixed on, but not including studs or grounds, per ft. sup. . . . from 3d. to	0	0	6
Plaster-board, per yd. sup. . from	0	1	7
PLASTER-BOARD, fixed as last, per yd. sup. . . . from	0	2	8
Asbestos sheeting, 5/32 in., grey flat, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., *corrugated, per yd. sup.*	0	3	3
ASBESTOS SHEETING, fixed as last, flat, per yd. sup	0	4	0
DO., corrugated, per yd. sup.	0	5	0
ASBESTOS slating or tiling on, but not including battens, or boards, plain "diamond" per square, grey	2	15	0
DO., red	3	0	0
Asbestos cement slates or tiles, 5/32 in. punched per M. grey	16	0	0
DO., *red*	18	0	0
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION FLOORING: Laid in two coats, average ¾ in. thick, in plain colour, per yd. sup.	0	7	0
DO., ½ in. thick, suitable for domestic work, unpolished, per yd.	0	6	6
Metal casements for wood frames, domestic sizes, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO., *in metal frames, per ft. sup.*	0	1	9
HANGING only metal casement in, but not including wood frames, each	0	2	10
BUILDING in metal casement frames, per ft. sup.	0	0	7

Waterproofing compounds for cement.
Add about 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. to the cost of cement used.

PLYWOOD, per ft. sup.

Thickness	⅛ in.			¼ in.			⅜ in.			½ in.		
Qualities ..	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	5½	5	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7	6
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	—	1 0½	10	—
Figured Oak 1 side	8½	7	—	10	8	—	11½	—	—	1 6	—	—
Plain Oak 1 side	6½	6	—	7½	7	—	9½	—	—	1 0	—	—
Oregon Pine	5	4	—	5½	15	—	8	—	—	—	—	—



720.5 v.69 pt.2

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3

ESSEX SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS. At School of Arts and Crafts, Southend. Annual General Meeting. **3 p.m.**

THURSDAY, APRIL 4

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Early English Furniture." 12 noon. "English Seventeenth-century Furniture." 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. Exhibition of illustrations, "Modern English Furniture." Open 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. till April 25. **10 a.m.**

FRIDAY, APRIL 5

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "English Eighteenth-century Furniture." 12 noon. "Modern Sculpture." 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

IMPERIAL GALLERY OF ART, Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W. Exhibition of Paintings, Drawings, Engravings, and Sculpture by artists resident in Great Britain and the Dominions. Open until June 29. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. **10 a.m.**

SATURDAY, APRIL 6

Sunrise, 5.26. Sunset, 6.40.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "French Eighteenth-century Furniture." **7 p.m.**

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL RURAL INDUSTRIES SUB-COMMITTEE. At the Forge of Messrs. G. D. Lovell and Son, Newtown, Hatfield. Demonstration of Leaf-Making in Wrought Iron. **4.30 p.m.**

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Visit to Hopetoun and Midhope.

MONDAY, APRIL 8

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. "The Work of the Imperial War Graves Commission." By Major-General Sir Fabian Ware, K.C.V.O. **8 p.m.**

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 21 Albemarle Street, W.1. General Meeting. **5 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. North-Eastern Centre. At the Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Annual General Meeting. **7 p.m.**

TUESDAY, APRIL 9

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Exhibition in the Galleries of the designs submitted in the R.I.B.A. Competitions for a Garage in the Theatre Area of London, and a National Sign for Petrol-filling Stations and Garages. Open until June 29. 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. (Saturdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.). **10 a.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. North-Western Centre. At the Engineers' Club, 17 Albert Square, Manchester. Annual General Meeting, 7 p.m. North Midland Centre. At Hotel Metropole, King Street, Leeds. Annual General Meeting, 7 p.m. Scottish Centre. At Royal Technical College, Glasgow. Annual General Meeting, 7.30 p.m. **7 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Ordinary Meeting. **6 p.m.**

BUILDING TRADES EXHIBITION, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester. Eleventh Exhibition. Open 11 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. till April 18. **11 a.m.**

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Closing date for applications for admission to the Examinations, with fee of £3 3s.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. At Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1. "The Excavations at Newark Priory, Surrey." By Captain Christopher M. H. Pearce. **5 p.m.**

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY, Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane, Liverpool. Annual General Meeting. **6 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Ironwork." Indian Section: "Tibetan Art." **3 p.m.**

THURSDAY, APRIL 11

SHEFFIELD, SOUTH YORKSHIRE AND DISTRICT SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS. In the General Lecture Room, Sheffield University. Annual General Meeting. **6.15 p.m.**

FRIDAY, APRIL 12

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "English Pottery." 12 noon. "Early English Furniture." 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "Recent Electrical Developments in India." By A. T. Cooper, M.INST.C.E., M.CONST.E. **4.30 p.m.**

BIRMINGHAM ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. At Royal Society of Artists' Galleries, New Street, Birmingham. "Birmingham Architectural Association's Visit to Chartres." By W. T. Benslyn, A.R.I.B.A., A.R.C.A. **6.30 p.m.**

SATURDAY, APRIL 13

Sunrise, 5.10. Sunset, 6.52.

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL RURAL INDUSTRIES SUB-COMMITTEE. At the Forge of Messrs. G. D. Lovell and Son, Newtown, Hatfield. Demonstration of Leaf-Making in Wrought Iron. **4.30 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Chippendale Furniture." **7 p.m.**

MONDAY, APRIL 15

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Evolution of the Panel." **3 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. Mersey and North Wales Centre. At the University, Liverpool. Annual General Meeting. **7 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Informal Meeting. **6 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "Vita Glass." By F. E. Lamplough. **8 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Indian Section: "Architecture." **3 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. Tees-Side Sub-Centre. At the Cleveland Technical Institute, Middlesbrough. Annual General Meeting. **7 p.m.**

FRIDAY, APRIL 19

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Tudor and Jacobean Furniture." **3 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. Address by Dr. A. H. Railing, Vice-President. **6.15 p.m.**

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. At the Castle, Winchester. General Meeting. 5.30 p.m. "Town Planning Here and in America." By Dr. Raymond Unwin, F.R.I.B.A. 6.30 p.m. **5.30 p.m.**

SATURDAY, APRIL 20

Sunrise, 4.55. Sunset, 7.4.

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL RURAL INDUSTRIES SUB-COMMITTEE. At the Forge of Messrs. G. D. Lovell and Son, Newtown, Hatfield. Demonstration of Practical Ironwork in general. **4.30 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Evolution of the Chair." **7 p.m.**

MONDAY, APRIL 22

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. "The Work of George Wittet." By John Begg, F.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

TUESDAY, APRIL 23

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. "Organization." By Matthew Hill (Messrs. Higgs and Hill) and Maurice E. Webb, D.S.O., M.C., F.R.I.B.A. **5.30 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Ordinary Meeting. **6 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Students' Meeting. **6.30 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "The Educational Value of Broadcasting." By H. L. Fletcher. **8 p.m.**

GARDEN CITIES AND TOWN PLANNING ASSOCIATION, 3 Gray's Inn Place, W.C.1. Closing date for applications for tickets for the Whitsun Tour to Germany and Holland (May 15 to 24).

THURSDAY, APRIL 25

WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, 62 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds. Presentation of Gold Medal. **7 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Italian Renaissance Furniture." "Stained Glass." **7 p.m.**

FRIDAY, APRIL 26

TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE. At the Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, S.W.1. "Preparation of a Statutory Joint Town-Planning Scheme." By Reginald Bruce, A.R.I.B.A. **6 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Early Renaissance Sculpture." "French Furniture." **7 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. Annual General Meeting. **6.15 p.m.**

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1. At the City Hall, Cardiff. Sessional Meeting. Discussion on "The New Local Government Act," to be opened by Ralph M. F. Picken, M.A., C.H., B.SC., D.P.H., and E. Colston Williams, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H. 3 p.m. Discussion on "Some Notes on Town Planning," to be opened by A. N. J. Sair, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.T.P.I., and on "The Propsed Reconstruction, Widening, and Lowering of Cardiff Bridge," to be opened by Thomas H. Morris, A.M.I.MECH.E. 5 p.m. **3 p.m.**

SATURDAY, APRIL 27

Sunrise, 5.41. Sunset, 8.15.

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1. Meet at City Hall, Cardiff. Visits to New Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory and the Greenhill Open-air School, Rhiwbina. **9.30 a.m.**

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Visit to Pitreavie, Dunfermline Abbey and Palace.

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL RURAL INDUSTRIES SUB-COMMITTEE. At the Forge of Messrs. G. D. Lovell and Son, Newtown, Hatfield. Demonstration on Ironwork. Selected Subject. **4.30 p.m.**

MONDAY, APRIL 29

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1. "Modern Factory Buildings." By Thomas Wallis, F.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Statutory Examinations for District and Building Surveyors.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "Architectural Models." By P. Morley Horder, F.S.A. **8 p.m.**

THURSDAY, MAY 2

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Statutory Examinations for District and Building Surveyors.

SALE OF THE PORTLAND (OR BARBERINI) VASE. At Christie, Manson, and Woods, 8 King Street, St. James's Square, S.W.1. This vase, the property of the Duke of Portland, has for over one hundred years been exhibited on loan at the British Museum.

FRIDAY, MAY 3

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Statutory Examinations for District and Building Surveyors.

SATURDAY, MAY 4

Sunrise, 5.28. Sunset, 8.27.

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. Visit to an "All Electric" Farm, East Grinstead, Sussex.

TUESDAY, MAY 7

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. James Forrest Lecture. **6 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. At the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1. "The Stanton Family of Sculptors." By Mrs. Arundell Esdaile. **5 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. Ordinary Meeting. **8 p.m.**

THURSDAY, MAY 9

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. Annual General Meeting. **7 p.m.**

SATURDAY, MAY 11

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. At the Castle, Winchester. Annual General Meeting. **10 a.m.**

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Visit to Dalkeith, Southra Aisle and Cakemuir Castle.

MONDAY, MAY 13

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Ninety-fifth Annual General Meeting. **8 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. Irish Centre, Dublin. At the Laboratories, Trinity College, Dublin. Annual General Meeting. **7.45 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15

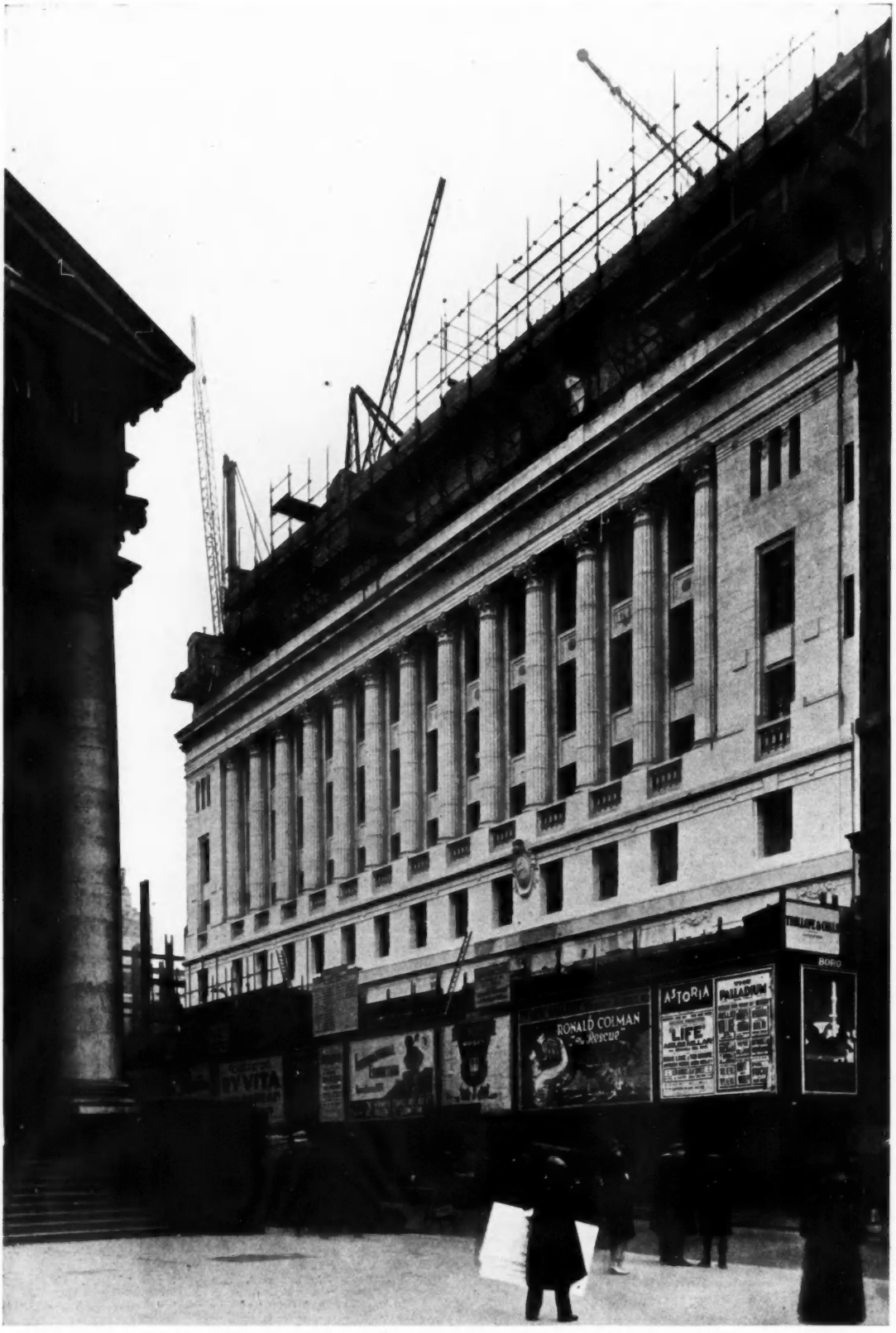
ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. Ordinary Meeting. "The Reform of the British Patent System." By Robert Burrell. **8 p.m.**

THE GARDEN CITIES AND TOWN PLANNING ASSOCIATION, 3 Grays Inn Place, W.C.1. Visit to Holland and Germany until May 24.

SATURDAY, MAY 18

Sunrise, 5.4. Sunset, 8.49.

WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, 62 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds. Annual Excursion.

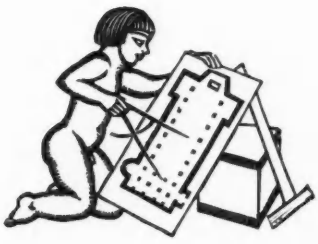


LLOYDS BANK: THE CORNHILL FAÇADE OF THE NEW HEAD OFFICE BUILDING.

By Sir John Burnet and Partners, and Campbell Jones, Sons and Smithers. The architects' detail drawings of some of the exterior features of the building are reproduced on pages 531-533.

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THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1929

ARCHITECTURE AND THE STATE

". . . . Some, with even line, New streets are marking in the neighb'ring fields."
JOHN DYER

ONE hears a good deal said these days about the practical socialism of Whitehall, which differs from the theoretical socialism of the Labour Party not only in that it has actual existence, but also in that it owes this existence to the efforts of every political party in turn. The civil servant by whom we are governed today will be replaced tomorrow, there can be no doubt, by a good many more of his kind. In most departments his authority is already supreme; in many his skill stands almost as high. With some notable exceptions, the department of architecture, alas ! does not fall within this category.

What, in point of fact, is being done to raise the standard of architectural and kindred officials ? The R.I.B.A. does excellent work in connection with the appointment of district surveyors in London (entrusted to it by the London Building Act of 1894), and of building surveyors under local authorities. But these appointments, however important in their own way, have scarcely any bearing upon the questions of design which architects (not the least through their official organization) are peculiarly fitted to decide. What, then, is being done by the R.I.B.A., what is being done by our great schools to ensure that the architects appointed to our county councils, to our borough and district councils, to our county education committees, and a score of other authorities, are good and competent architects ?

Does a promising student have his attention drawn to the job of architect to a local authority ? Is he encouraged to seek such a job rather than keep an infinitesimal practice together by taking in a miscellany of washing for architects less conscientious than himself ? We doubt whether this is a frequent occurrence. Our best people have little use for local government; still less for officials. Their indifference in these matters is so great that they do not really care whether these officials, doing purely architectural work, are architects or not. Of course, there are exceptions, one of whom writes as follows:

> The whole of the municipal or civic reconstructions are being done under the city engineers or surveyors, who employ architectural assistants, to the detriment entirely of the private practitioner in those cities or municipalities. —— is a particularly glaring instance, where comparatively huge undertakings for rebuilding are being done in the city engineer's office, in which the architectural assistants were either previously pupils or assistants of my own, whom I could not possibly have entrusted with works of such magnitude.

It is a tragic and an ominous sign that just this moment, when the proper professional education of the English architect has at last been organized upon a national scale, should have been chosen by our local authorities to expel the little architectural talent hitherto in their service. The people of this country have shown that they care about the appearance of their urban and rural areas, and are prepared to go to some trouble and expense to maintain this appearance. It is idle, therefore, for local councillors to exclaim (as in the quotation chosen at random from among hundreds of Press reports) that the local surveyor has " saved us hundreds of pounds by acting as architect for our housing schemes."

The nation is not anxious to save a few hundreds of pounds by getting its buildings designed for it by gasfitters, dentists, or even surveyors, instead of by architects. If we never seem to hear of local authorities economizing by getting architects to construct highways or plan sewage works, it can only be because the folly of such economies as these would soon be brought home to them. The folly of building housing schemes without the help of a good architect is at the moment being proclaimed in every newspaper and on every public platform in the country. How soon will the lesson be learnt by our local government bodies ?

That depends to a certain extent upon the Minister of Health, but it depends still more upon the architectural profession and the architectural schools. There is still, we suppose, some justification for Mr. Neville Chamberlain's gibe that architects cannot agree among themselves about the canons of orderliness to which they would like the public generally to conform. When the educational machine has functioned a few years longer such a remark will have about as much point as a suggestion that doctors quarrel among themselves about cleanliness and asepsis, or accountants about the advantages of double-entry book-keeping.

But we shall be guilty of a dangerous error if we wait until then before making some attempt to place our official architects on a level with, say, the financial and scientific brains now at the disposal of national and local government.

NEWS & TOPICS

FASHIONS IN DRAUGHTSMANSHIP

WHEN we contrast the pupilage with the school systems in terms of, say, draughtsmanship, we think of the one at its worst and the other at its best. Draughtsmanship has its fashions more markedly than the architecture of which it is a representation, and the thick-lined drawings of twenty years ago, prolific in crossed lines, circles, and all forms of geometric swagger, were a good deal uglier than the buildings of the time. In the same way, the type of working drawing which we admire today, finished in every detail, accurate and plausible, quite often looks better than the job itself, though it *must* be harder to go wrong when you really do attempt to stick to the facts and show everything. A new type of drawing now appears, borrowed from the Continent instead of America. It is meagre of detail and very, very modern. It looks quite well in capable hands, but I have been shown drawings of this school from time to time that prove only too clearly that baldness cannot be considered a merit.

*

THOSE THIRTY TONS OF SULPHUR

The facts upon which Dr. Raymond Unwin based his objections to the erection of a super power-station adjoining Battersea Park are now engaging the attention of scientists and chemists, whose letters to the Press are a considerable support to Dr. Unwin's views. It is pointed out, for instance, that while no sewage disposal scheme would possibly countenance any form of river pollution as a means to economy, a power-station is allowed to contaminate the whole atmosphere of the district in which it stands, with the harmful and injurious fumes of its waste products. No attempt has been thought necessary by the designers of power-stations to deal with this side of the problem, and, so far, no legislation has been passed enabling the authorities to curtail the nuisance. If super power-stations are to be built in the midst of towns, the sooner this menace to health and cleanliness is overcome, the better.

*

G. B. S. IN STAINED GLASS

St. Bernard the wise; St. Bernard the good; but never St. Bernard so meek! I can imagine him among the immortals; for is he not a legendary figure to most of us, even though he lives and writes as vigorously as at any time? But he was never cut out for a stained-glass window of the old order. There is an artist in Germany who might make a really effective and spirited design of him in a modern manner, but I doubt me if G. B. S. would ever lend himself to a medium so transparent.

*

TRADITION: VIRTUOUS AND EVIL

Would that Mr. Hilaire Belloc, when he lectured recently on "Tradition," had forgotten to cite the examples from which his arguments were deduced! His exposition of the proper governance of tradition in the mind of man was a revelation of his power to unfold the latent meaning of the word; but can he really find the virtues of tradition exemplified in the buildings of modern Italy and Spain? He warned us against the evils of tradition; how it may warp and become stagnant, and be revolted against and finally thrown aside, but he could imagine no virtues in anything that could replace it, and could find nothing of basic principle in the works of modern architecture in Germany, France, and the northern countries, or why should he turn to countries whose imitative architecture lacks all the fire and inspiration which revolt, with all its evils, has brought to others?



G. B. Shaw and Anatole France in a memorial stained-glass window at the Ethical Church, Queen's Road, Bayswater.

*

A FABLE—WHICH IS, INCIDENTALLY, TRUE

A certain very well-known firm of grocers, which has branches in practically all the towns in England, recently had a really brilliant idea for a little publicity. And so, starting in that very pleasant land of Kent, it put up signs by the roadside every few yards (at considerable cost), and each sign was in red and white—white panel with red border—and at the top of the border it said: "Heed before Speed," or something else for the motorist's good, and at the bottom it said: "—— Stores," and in the middle there was a diagram of a dangerous corner or something else appropriate; and these signs were put up for miles and miles, all the way to the coast. And people who lived about there were not at all pleased, because they didn't think that the signs were very nice, and so they never went to the local stores any more, out of protest, except once to register displeasure to the manager; and the poor manager didn't know what to do since he was losing custom because these signs were so unpopular, and so he has written to the head office to ask if all the signs can be taken away again. And I think they will be.

*

POWER WITHOUT NOISE

It is remarkable what efforts are made by engineers to mitigate the evils of vibration and noise from the machinery rooms of modern buildings. A modern hotel, generating power for electric light, lifts, refrigerating plant, vacuum cleaning, and many other things, may have a thousand horse-power or more working in the basement, and working

so silently that the residents above are entirely unaware of it, being probably more troubled by the noise of traffic in the [illegible] the busy hum within.

*

[illegible]ery is mounted on special concrete fo[illegible] so designed that they practically "float" on cork mats. Another way of dealing with the problem takes the form of a sort of mechanical spring mattress that absorbs all vibration. As may be expected, the need for efficient isolation of these noises and vibrations has produced a specialist who spends all his time thinking of new ways of taking the kick out of machinery. Today the greatest source of trouble is in the traffic of the streets. Pneumatic tyres and smooth roads have put a stop to one form of noise, but the increased speed made possible through these means adds new noises—and dangers manifold.

*

TOWN-PLANNING LAW A DEAD LETTER IN FRANCE

My French correspondent writes: M. Alfred Agache, the town-planning expert, who, it will be remembered, was placed third in the international competition for the layout of Canberra in 1911, has recently returned to Paris from Rio de Janeiro, where he has been engaged in drafting a new city plan for the Brazilian capital. In an article he has recently contributed (March 3) to the Paris *Journal* he shows himself to be decidedly pessimistic about town-planning progress in France. M. Agache remarks that the existing French town-planning law of 1919, which nominally lays the duty of preparing plans for their future development on the larger towns, is to all intents and purposes a dead letter owing to the juristic obstructions of the Conseil d'Etat. He has himself prepared regional plans for Greater Paris, Rheims, and Dunkirk, but none of these has been carried out. He fears that the new housing law, known as the "Loi Loucheur," will do little to solve the peculiar difficulties of Paris because it proposes to tackle the problem of housing quite independently of housing *distribution*. In fact, the blunders so heedlessly perpetrated in the rebuilding of the devastated regions are in danger of being repeated on an even larger scale. France, unfortunately, still lacks the modern civic sense, and her tenacious individualism has the effect of accentuating the national inaptitude for collective effort and organization. It is interesting to find that in an article on the "Loi Loucheur," contributed by Dr. Albert Heymann to the January number of *Stadtebau*, M. Agache's pessimism is fully shared. Dr. Heymann finds the financial provisions of this law fundamentally unsound in the light of German experience, and considers that it will prove largely unworkable or ineffective.

*

WESTMINSTER HOUSING SITE AGAIN DEBATED

The perennial question of the future of the Pulford Street site in Westminster is again to the fore. Lady Walston, the chairman of the committee, and Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, M.P., are appealing for the remainder of the £32,000 required to be provided by the end of this month, and it is understood that Sir Edwin Lutyens is being consulted with regard to the design of the proposed flats. It is apparently the intention of the committee to offer the site to the Westminster City Council, and the matter was recently considered by the Housing Committee of that body. The inevitable question was asked as to why the L.C.C., the owner of the site, and the Housing Authority for London, has made no use for many years past of what appears to be one of the finest and most accessible spots near to the Palace of Westminster. The reason is, of course, that the foundations of any building erected on such treacherous soil would probably be extremely expensive. In fact, to prepare the ground to carry such high flats as is suggested would probably increase the cost to about £25,000 per acre. In view of these facts the proposal that the Westminster City Council should themselves build at the expense of public funds has been referred back to Mr. Davidson and his colleagues in order that further information may be provided. The new chairman of the Housing Committee, Mr. Frank Rye, M.P., is going into the whole matter very fairly, but I do not think that this enthusiastic voluntary society will succeed in persuading any public body to "carry the baby" of an extremely dubious site.

*

PROFESSOR POELZIG'S PETROL PUMPS

That new inventions rarely, if ever, find their simplest or most logical forms at once is one of the most mysterious things about modern life. When, therefore, an architect of such international eminence as Professor Poelzig turns his attention to the simplification of some of those familiar fitments in which design is most untidy, or least satisfactory, the result is sure to be stimulating. Last week I showed his telephone-cabinet; here is a petrol-filling station in the outskirts of Berlin. It is a notable contribution to the urgent task of tidying up European highways. The two pumps and the attendant's cabin between them with their smooth, discreet surfaces and plain workmanlike bevels could hardly have been more neatly modelled. "Gadgets" are tucked away as decently as in an English express locomotive. A water-pump is a useful addition to the now stereotyped layout of a roadside refuelling depot, adding, in the present case, considerably to the decorative unity of the whole, with its mast-like effect. The lettering, though quite appropriate, is perhaps a trifle too inconspicuous for the purpose of indicating which brand of petrol is supplied by which pump.

ASTRAGAL



A Berlin petrol-filling station, with attendant's box, two spirit-pumps and water-pump, designed by Professor Poelzig.





Typical roads, before and after improvement. The removal of fences or hedges, and the setting back of boundaries 10 or 15 ft., often opens natural beauties to appreciation.

THE RESIDENTIAL ESTATE

Some Ideals in Development

BY W. G. TARRANT

The following article is based upon a lecture recently delivered at University College, London. Mr. Tarrant has spent a lifetime in laying out vast estates for high-class residences, and here reveals some of the ideals the value of which have been definitely demonstrated. The lecture is, says Professor S. D. Adshead, "the only exposition of high-class estate development in which houses with gardens of from two to ten acres are combined with the big landscape scenery of golf course, woods, etc."

TO develop is defined as: To free from a cover or envelope; To unfold gradually; To lay open to view by degrees; To go through a process of successive changes from a less perfect to a more perfect or finished state; To become visible gradually; To expand.

Some of these meanings were meant to be applied to other things than estates, but if all who are engaged in estate development do their utmost to apply them they will see that there is scope for every one of the principles set out, and that to act on them will bring them joy in their work.

"To free from a cover or envelope." How unnecessarily ugly are many roads! Ugly fences and untidy hedges rise up close to roadways and shut out the beauties of Nature just beyond. Also, how often woods and forests are allowed to grow under crowded and unsuitable conditions!

Some people think that trees can never be growing in a wrong place and that it is always a crime to cut them down, no matter if they are so congested that they have only a very few branches at their tips, or occupy a position that shuts out all skyline and life-giving breezes. One of the first duties an estate developer has to perform is to seek out the neglected trees that have become overcrowded or that exist in obviously wrong positions and remove them. Thus, that first meaning—"to free from a cover or envelope"—is very applicable to estates.

"To unfold gradually." That is also excellent advice to the estate developer. Do not be in a hurry to formulate plans, and always be ready to scrap them and start again. It is helpful to commit something to paper as soon as possible, but having done so keep revisiting the land and visualize how well or how badly the paper plan fits the landscape. Go over and over the land until every little rise and fall and every important tree and woodland feature is firmly established in your mind, and then gradually it will grow upon you where best to place the houses so that people can see the existing beauties of the countryside;



The road-contours, even of a four-square estate, can be given a pleasant irregularity.

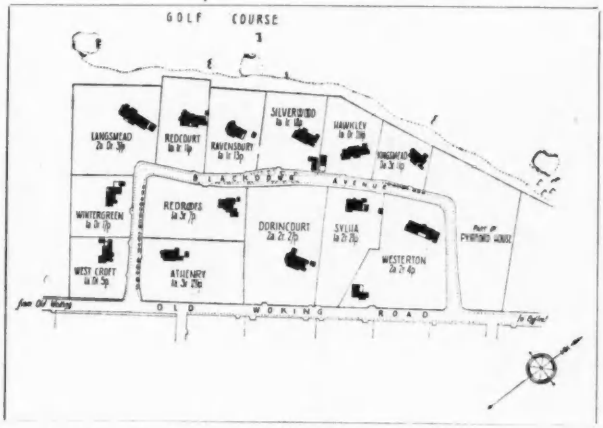
where best to make large sites and where small; and where most easily to establish ornamental features.

A few months spent in planning and plotting an estate may seem a great waste of time, but it is surprising how many years may be occupied in disposing of an ugly estate; therefore a few months in thinking out how to make it beautiful is good business, because it effects quick sales.

Also, take time to visualize what is likely to happen as a result of development. For instance, when the estate is half occupied, to what extent will this increased population demand more shops and more facilities for recreation, and how and where can sites be reserved for them? If this is considered with sufficient care it will very probably be found that even after 60 or 70 per cent. of the land is sold greater values will remain than at the commencement, and so "to unfold gradually" and "to lay open by degrees" are both very applicable to estate development.

"To go through a process of successive changes from a less perfect to a more perfect or finished state." Now, is not that a counsel of perfection, very applicable and necessary to proper estate work? No one can develop an estate of any size in an office, no matter how expert he may be with his pencil and drawing-board. I repeat, if it is wished to make the best possible use of the land it must be studied on the site. Every house must get the maximum sun and distant view, making use of existing trees, but these things must be secured without unduly disturbing the privacy of its neighbours. Englishmen love privacy, and if it is hoped to attract fairly well-to-do people to the estate they must be given privacy, not necessarily on every side of the house, but certainly on the side where they are likely sometimes to take tea or recreation.

It is astonishing what can be done by just changing the angle of the boundaries or by bringing a house forward or setting it back, or by placing a garage or providing a small shrubbery here or there. People love privacy, but they do not like it to appear that they have done something deliberately to shut themselves in. To erect a rose pergola is an excellent way to obtain privacy, but erect a close latticed trellis-work screen and at once you destroy some sort of feeling that seems to me to belong to the country. Fences, also, are only fit to shut off a yard in houses where



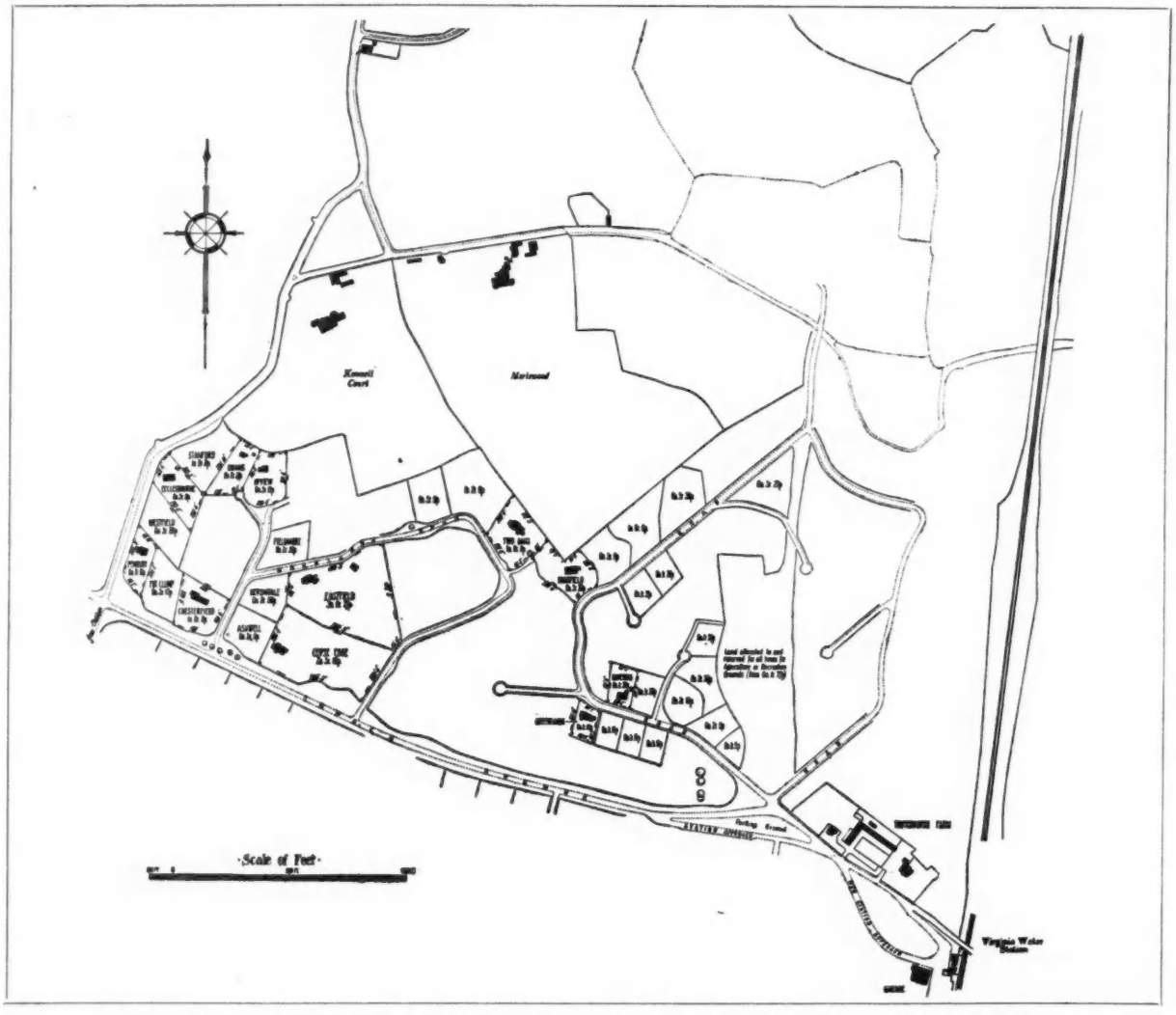
Much can be done towards diversity and privacy by varying the aspects of the houses and their positions on the plots.

walls cannot be afforded. So if it be that the land is so lacking in woodland features that the privacy desired cannot be obtained from existing trees or shrubs, then make up your mind that you are going to be content to plant trees and shrubs where they ought to be planted and wait for them to give you the shade and screen you desire. It is astonishing what two or three years will do in the growth of carefully selected and carefully planted trees; and anticipation in connection with gardens is quite as enjoyable as realization. Encourage your residents to take an interest in the planting and cultivation of the trees and shrubs and they will rise up and thank you for having given them a new interest in life.

"To become visible gradually." I hesitated to apply this to estate development until I remembered that one of the best hints I can give is to spread the houses more or less all over the estate instead of concentrating them into rows or into close areas. There are several reasons for this. First, it enables the trees and shrubs to develop before the houses become too close to one another. Secondly, it is the best means of enabling the residents to make up their minds as to how much extra land they desire to have; moreover,



A connecting "channel" for golf on an estate having several large areas devoted to the game. Such treatment leaves the "countryside" impression unimpaired.



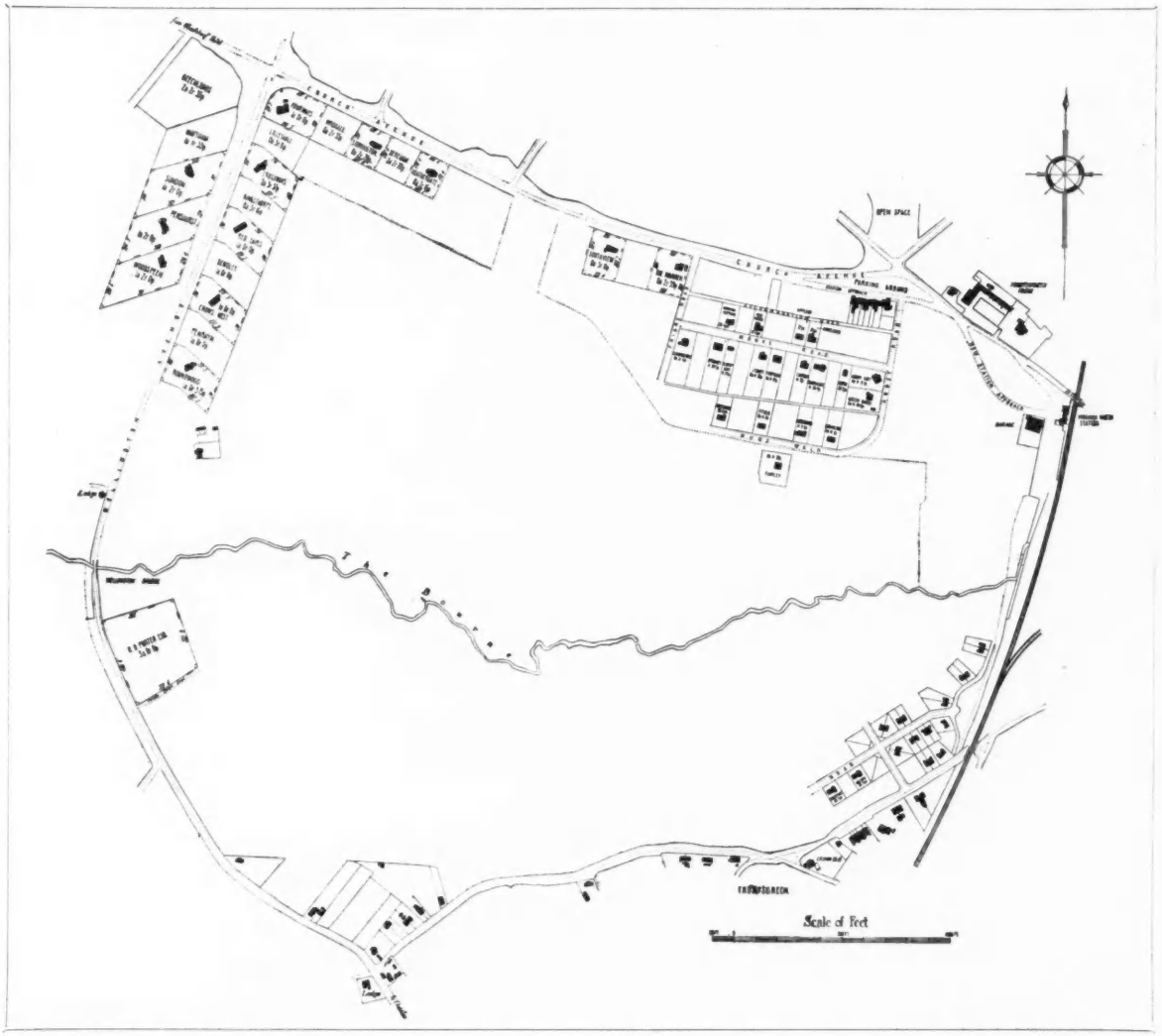
The northern portion of an estate at Virginia Water, illustrating the "cul-de-sac" method of planning approach roads, to give quiet and, at the same time, quick access to the houses they serve.

it gives them time to recover from the shock of the first purchase, and enables funds to accumulate so that they can purchase more land. Yet another reason is that the sooner the feeling is created that all of the estate is not only developed so far as road-making, etc., is concerned, but also inhabited, the sooner will the values of the lands rise and the sooner will you reap your full reward.

If the estate has no gravel pits or other facilities for the making of cheap roads, then possibly the sinking of extra capital in long lengths of roads may upset your calculations in that respect, but on the whole it pays to place the houses here and there so that they look as if they are decorating the countryside in preference to concentrating them so much together that it appears as if the countryside exists for nothing else except houses. The size and class of house and the size of the estate may sometimes make it difficult to follow this advice, but if the houses are allowed to become visible gradually here and there, there will ultimately be much more beautiful development and quicker sales than if they are built on consecutive plots.

Lastly, "To expand." I cannot point out a means to enable that meaning to be usefully applied to the development of one estate, but it is good to remember that the estate one may at one time be engaged in developing is not the only land that exists, and when it is developed and sold there exist other beautiful districts where time and skill can be exercised. Therefore there is no need to try and cash in every inch of the land that is today occupying our energies. I know only too well how much the costs of development mount up, and how much the question of finance restricts inclinations, but I feel that it does pay to give areas as large as possible to each house, and when the land is all used up to move on to other scenes rather than to build so closely that no space is left to enable the residents to get recreation, and very little space for trees or plant life.

We read much today about the evils of ribbon development and about cheap bungaloid residences, and we frequently hear people clamouring for powers to prevent this, that, and the other. Very real cause for anxiety exists, so much so that it is no exaggeration to say that within seven years Londoners using the main roads will always have to drive thirty or more miles before they commence to lose sight of rows of houses. But the solution will not be found in prohibiting this or preventing that, nor



The southern portion of the Virginia Water estate. This is at an earlier stage of development, and is an instance of placing houses so that they accord with existing natural features and yet with an eye to future requirements.

will it be found in town-planning by authorities who have the right to make plans but not to develop or build up or carry on real constructive work to bring into existence the towns they plan. A solution, I feel, would be found if landowners could be persuaded to combine their interests and to develop large tracts of land in such a way as to afford suitable sites for the very small house as well as for the larger ones, together with proper provision for each of them to reach shops and stations, and suitable open spaces for recreation.

There is nothing original in this suggestion of combination of interests between landowners. I merely mention it because the salvation of the countryside absolutely depends upon the lands being developed in large areas. I say "developed" not "planned." It is obviously impossible for a small estate of 10 or 20 acres to do very much in the way of supplying open spaces for recreation, but a large estate can give up very large areas for this purpose and find it profitable to do so. Also, too, it is only the large estate that can give real protection against the character of the neighbourhood so changing that the houses suffer serious depreciation. On the other hand, large estates can be so developed that with time comes considerable appreciation to the individual houses as well as to the estate generally. Combination of this sort could be made very profitable to landowners, as well as being a tremendous step towards the preservation of the countryside, and, above all, I believe it would lead to the real solution of the housing problem. The ordinary man ready to build his own home very often experiences very great difficulty in finding a suitable site for a small house.

It takes all classes of people to make a happy community, and where large areas have been restricted to more or less one class of house it has not succeeded in making the residents so happy as where the areas are large enough to enable proper provision to be made for all classes of people. Since the war it is more the rule than the exception to find people occupying houses of only a thousand pounds value made very welcome in houses of four, five or more thousands. People who can afford large houses are not always snobbish and still like to keep in touch with some of their old but less rich friends. And all of them have to have a chauffeur or gardener or maybe a temporary cook or charlady who has a cottage somewhere within reach. Above all, do not forget the plumber. I almost think it would be well to have plumbers' lodges at all entrances to estates. Those

developing large areas should make provision for all classes of people on the estate. Divide it up into areas, keeping small houses for city men as near the station as practicable, and let the houses grow in size as the distance from the station increases.

Now let us suppose that the work to develop a large tract of land surrounding some station has been entrusted to us. In a general way I should say the first consideration should be to determine what kind of occupation the neighbourhood is capable of providing, and then develop the scheme. In the case of the Londoner the very first thing to aim for is to make him realize as soon as he arrives at his home station that London, with all its smoke and noise and hustle, is behind him. Can anything do this so effectually as the sight of trees? Not trees planted in avenues or occupying formal positions, but trees growing in the informal way of Nature. Of course, the trees must be growing out of grass, and reasonable efforts should be made to give the roads irregular forms so that the tired brain realizes at once that it is away as completely as possible from the formal treatment that is almost inevitable in large towns. If no large trees exist, then efforts must be made to obtain woodland feeling by planting small trees in groves.

In settling to provide open spaces as quickly as possible outside the station, it must not be forgotten that a certain amount of work and industrial life is inevitable around and about the station, and especially must garage accommodation be provided for cars and bicycles, and also coal depots and facilities for a few offices, etc. Shops also are best fairly near the station. If control is obtained of all the lands no reason exists why the shops should be absolutely abutting on the main road. In fact, for sanitary and lots of other reasons it is best to set them well back; certainly every builder of shops ought today to take every care possible to reserve private parking ground for cars for the use of his customers.

The next consideration is to think how best to provide roads leading to the residences. Again, it is needless to say, the city man must be kept filled with the thought that he is in the country, and trees and more trees are the means to this end. So, in settling the boundaries of plots or laying out the roads, make them so that every tree possible is saved, and where necessary plant others. Nevertheless, it is bad to have so many trees that you do not every now and then get a large area of sky into your picture. It is very rare to have long tracts of roads closely timbered, but if such exist on an estate being developed, some sections should be sought out where open spaces can be created. A real good view of the heavens goes a long way towards compensating for the absence of a long distant view across the earth.

Also, be on the look-out for an excuse to make the boundaries of your roads irregular. I do not say it is wrong to make a bend in the boundaries of the property just for the sake of making a bend, but I do say it will be much more realistic and beautiful if a valley or hillock or a clump of trees can be found which give you a reason why you should go around and not straight on. Keep open ditches, if possible; if they have to be made, make them very large and throw up good big banks. This not only helps in obtaining better and higher hedges, but a big ditch wants cleaning out less often than a small one and, consequently, the wild life growing in and around it gets less disturbance.

Having made the best of the existing roads, start to plan the new roads. First remember to give ample time to the problem of how to get the residents all over the estate, but with the smallest possible amount of road-making. Sometimes the difference between the first plans and the final ones has effected a saving of 50 per cent. on road-making. Do not be reluctant to scrap your plans.

Motor-cars swishing past the homes at all hours of the day and night are not only an annoyance but a danger to health, so plan your estate so as to keep it in groups as small as possible. I am coming to think that lots of short cul-de-sac roads are helpful, and certainly they will cause the people much less noise and rattle than if all the residents are more or less using roads that lead always onward from one to the other.

There are many other points that to me appear interesting, especially matters connected with restrictions and conditions and the provision of means for recreation and determining the kind of trees and shrubs to plant, and the size and shape of sites and treatment of sewage and planning of gardens, aspect, etc. Modern life demands attention to these matters. I recently heard of a very serious complaint made because the kitchen of a house on a particularly awkward site was on the south-west side where it caught the prevailing wind, with the result that the smells of the dinner were very constantly occupying the hall. Now a good old bricklayer coming home would not raise a storm over a detail of that description, but it is another matter in a four-thousand-pound house.



A country club garden with brick path leading between herbaceous borders.

An illusion of greater distance is given by narrowing the path from 12 ft. to 7 ft.

THE WILLIAMSON ART GALLERY, BIRKENHEAD

Designed by Hannaford and Thearle

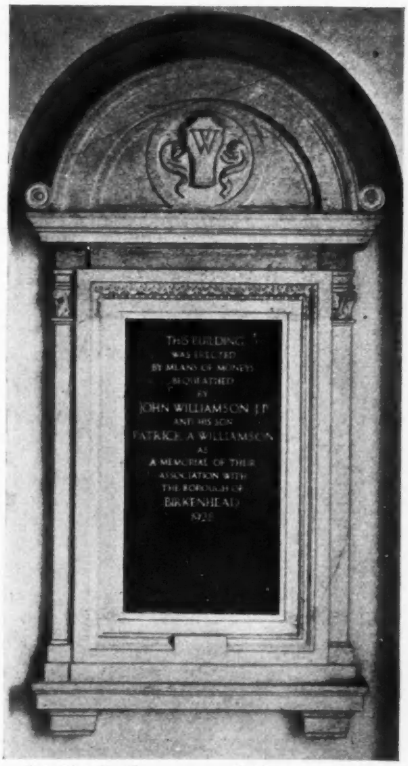


The Williamson Art Gallery and Museum, the public entrance to which is shown above, has been erected from the winning designs in a competition assessed by Sir Robert Lorimer. The stone carving is by H. Tyson Smith.

The erection of the new Art Gallery and Museum at Birkenhead was made possible by the bequests of the late John Williamson and his son, Patrick Williamson, who, between them, provided a sum of £40,000. A competition for designs for the new building was held, and restricted to architects residing within twenty miles of Birkenhead Town Hall. Sir Robert Lorimer was appointed assessor, and awarded the first premium to Messrs. Hannaford and Thearle, from whose designs the building has been erected.

The present building forms part only of the complete scheme. It is surrounded by a simple grass plateau, bounded by a low stone curb, stepped at intervals, owing to the considerable slopes of the site to Balls Road and Slatey Road. The building is of brick, with stone dressings, the carving being executed by H. Tyson Smith. Every care was taken by the architects in the selection of the bricks, and portions of walling were built to study their possibilities before the actual work was commenced.

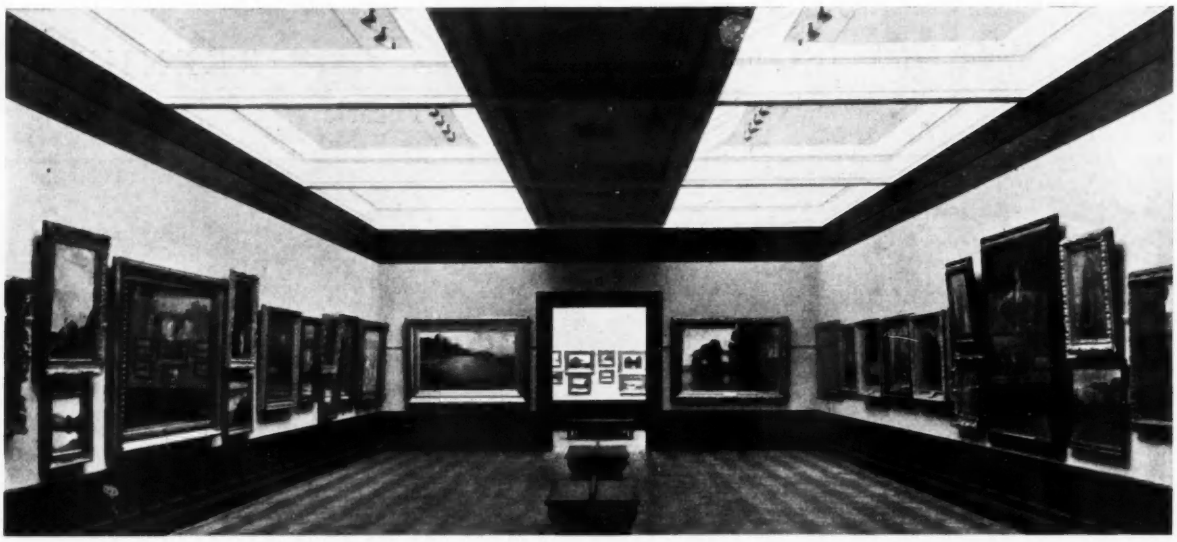
One of the most difficult problems confronting architects for art galleries is the elimination of reflections from the glazed exhibits. In the Birkenhead Gallery natural lighting is obtained by a system of "top side light," which illuminates the pictures brightly, while the spectators remain in shadow. The ceilings are expressly kept rather lower than is usual to bring the source of light nearer the picture-hanging surface. The artificial lighting has been designed upon the same principles, with a view, as in the case of the natural lighting, to the elimination of reflections. The strong reflectors are arranged so as to preclude a direct reflection being visible in an exhibit placed in any part of the picture-hanging surface when viewed from any position in the gallery.



A tablet in the entrance lobby records the bequests which made possible the erection of the Art Gallery and Museum.

In the entrance and sculpture hall the natural lighting is obtained through glazed lay lights at the ceiling level, the fibrous plaster ceiling beams and cornice being designed to produce an effect of richness.

The new gallery houses a very fine collection of pictures and sculpture, and there are some notable exhibits of tapestry and pottery. A portion of the building is set apart for use as a museum, wherein many objects of local interest are to be seen, and there is provision for a special collection of prints and pictures of local interest.



The methods of both natural and artificial lighting have for their ideal the elimination, as far as possible, of reflections in the glazed exhibits. Natural lighting is by "top side light"; in effect, the bright illumination of the pictures, while the spectators remain in shadow.



Williamson Art Gallery, Birkenhead] *[By Hannaford & Thearle.*

Artificial lighting is arranged upon the same principle as the natural lighting. The strong reflectors are arranged so as to preclude a direct reflection being visible in an exhibit when viewed from any position in the gallery.

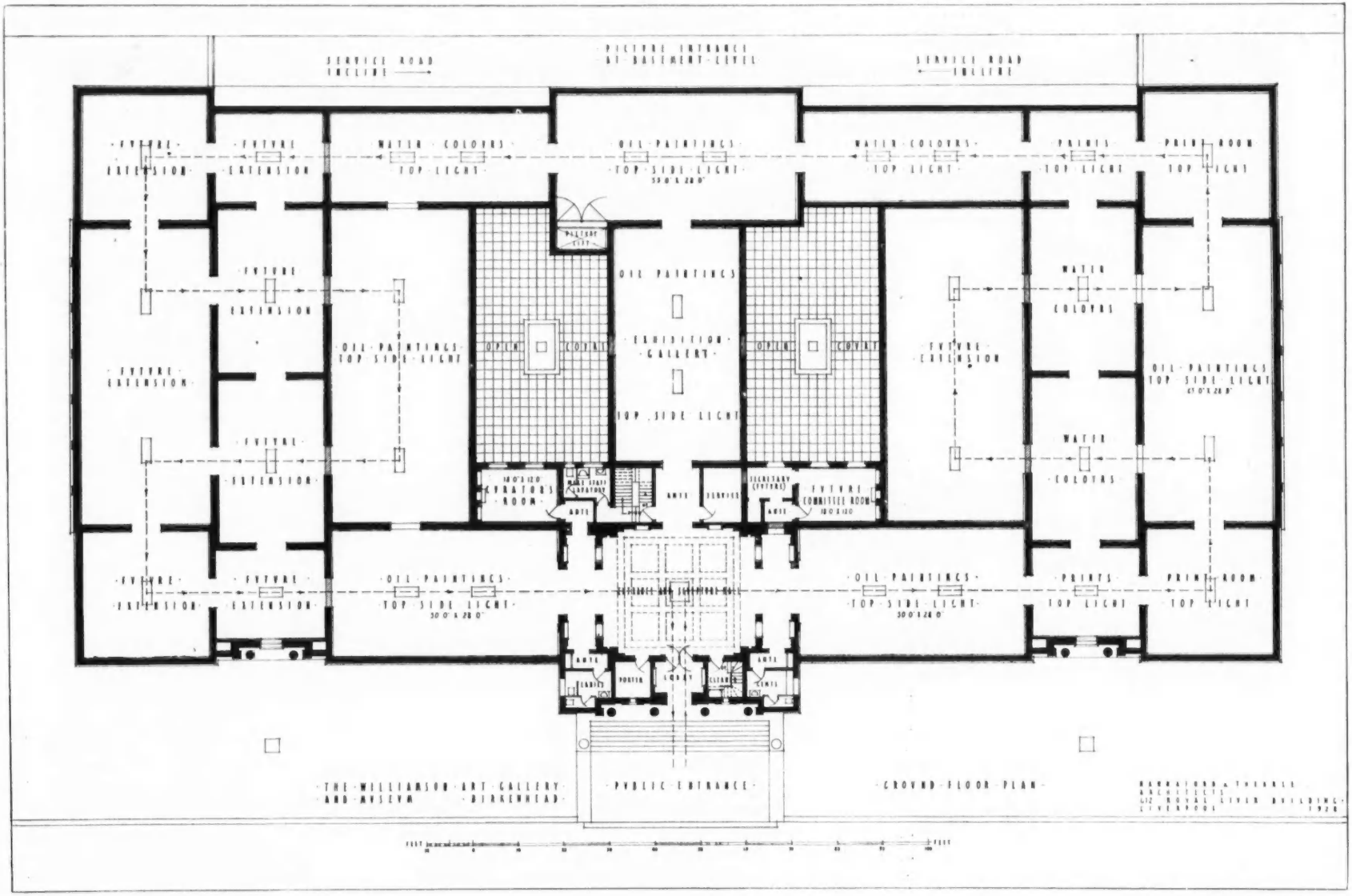


In the galleries generally the picture hanging surfaces are finished with canvas on boarding. The ceilings are in fibrous plaster. The floors are finished with oak blocks, with the exception of the entrance hall, which is paved in marble.



Williamson Art Gallery, Birkenhead] *[By Hannaford & Thearle.*

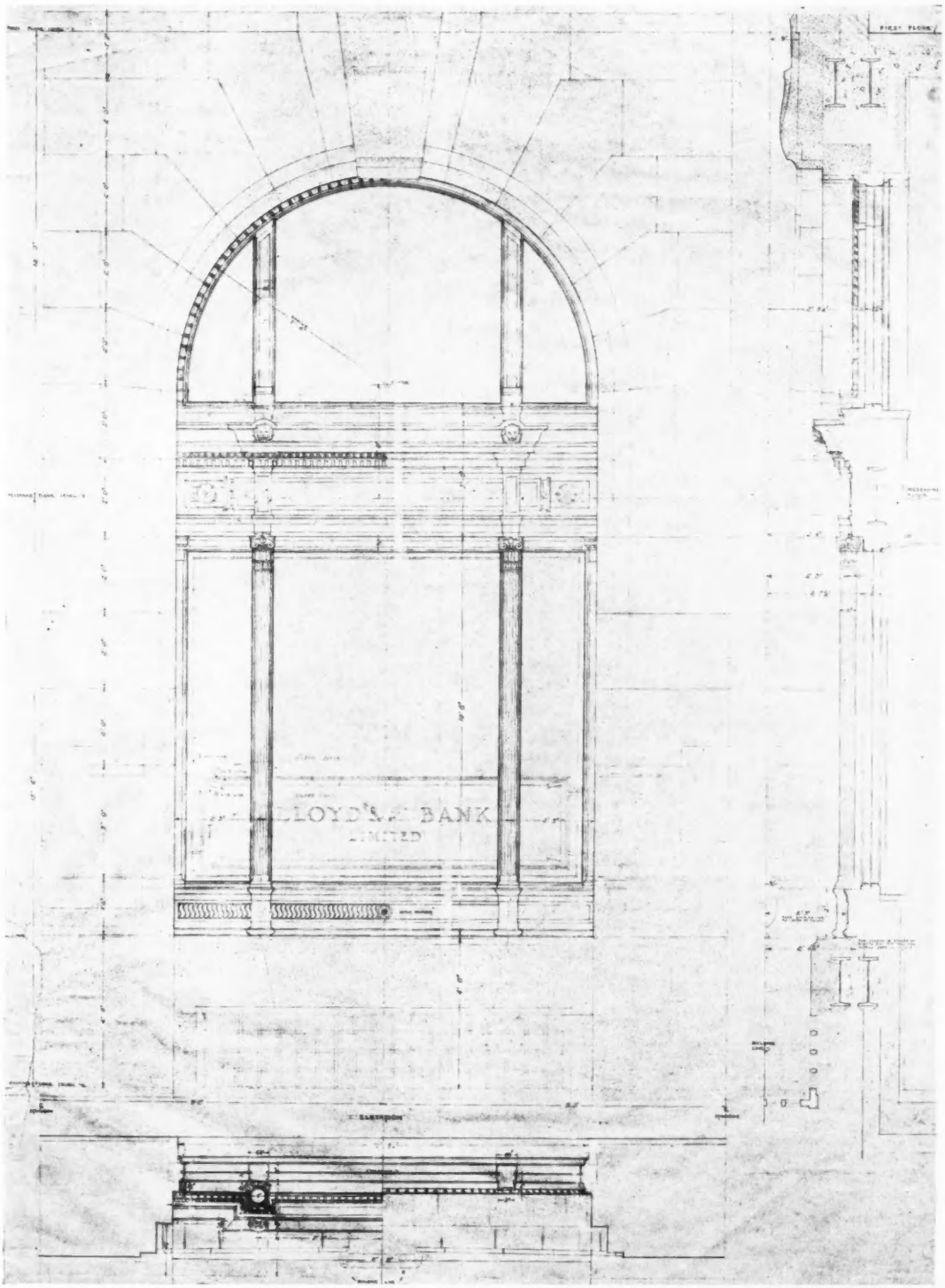
A combined system of ventilation and low-pressure hot-water heating has been installed. In summer the ventilating plant can be operated independently. Clean air enters the galleries after passing over radiators fixed under the oak seats.



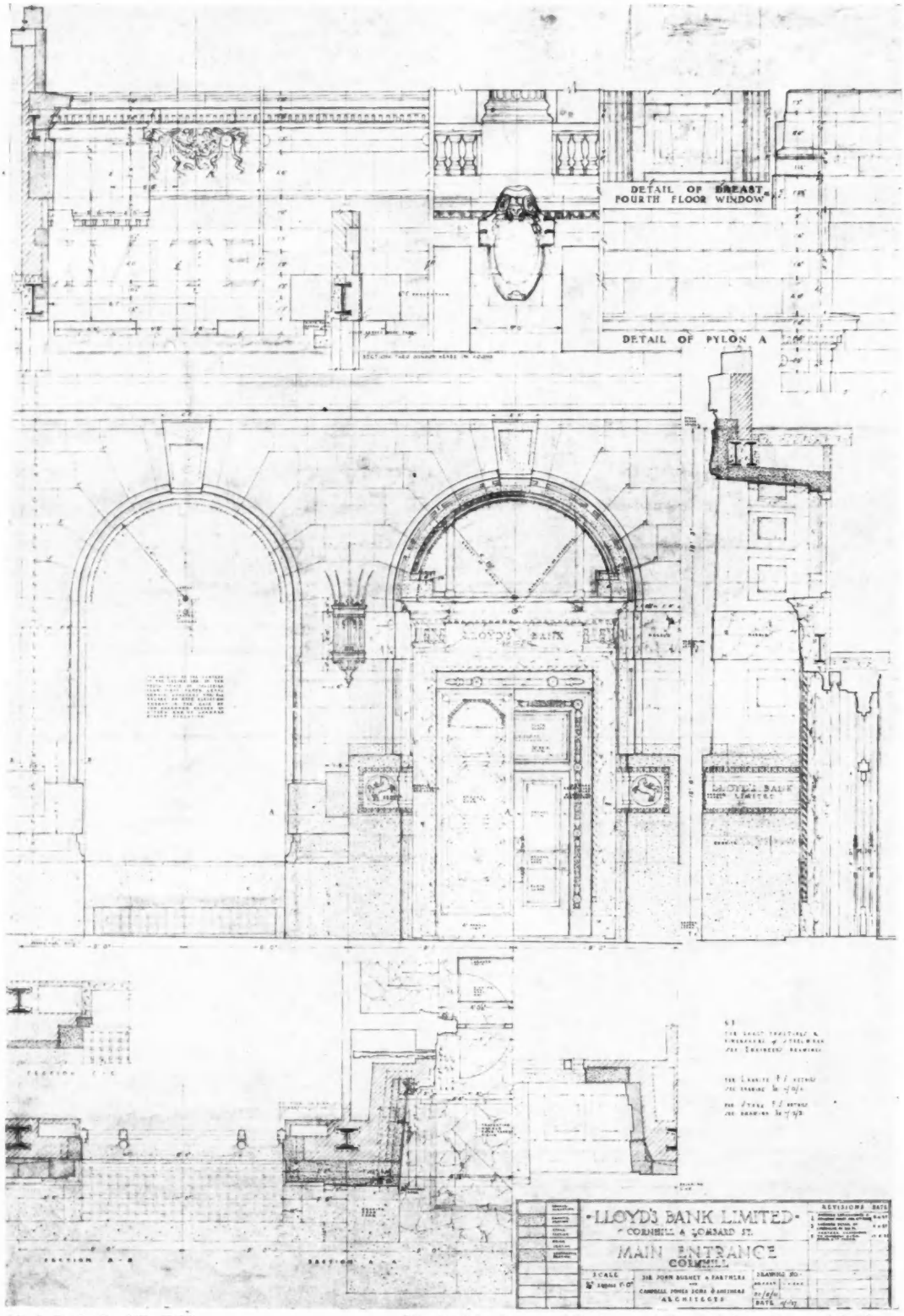
Williamson Art Gallery, Birkenhead.] [*By Hannaford & Thearle.*

The building at present erected forms a part only of the complete scheme. On the ground-floor plan, reproduced above, the future extensions are clearly shown. The public entrance leads through a lobby into the entrance and sculpture hall, from which all the service and administration rooms are easily accessible.

LLOYDS BANK: DOOR AND WINDOW DETAILS

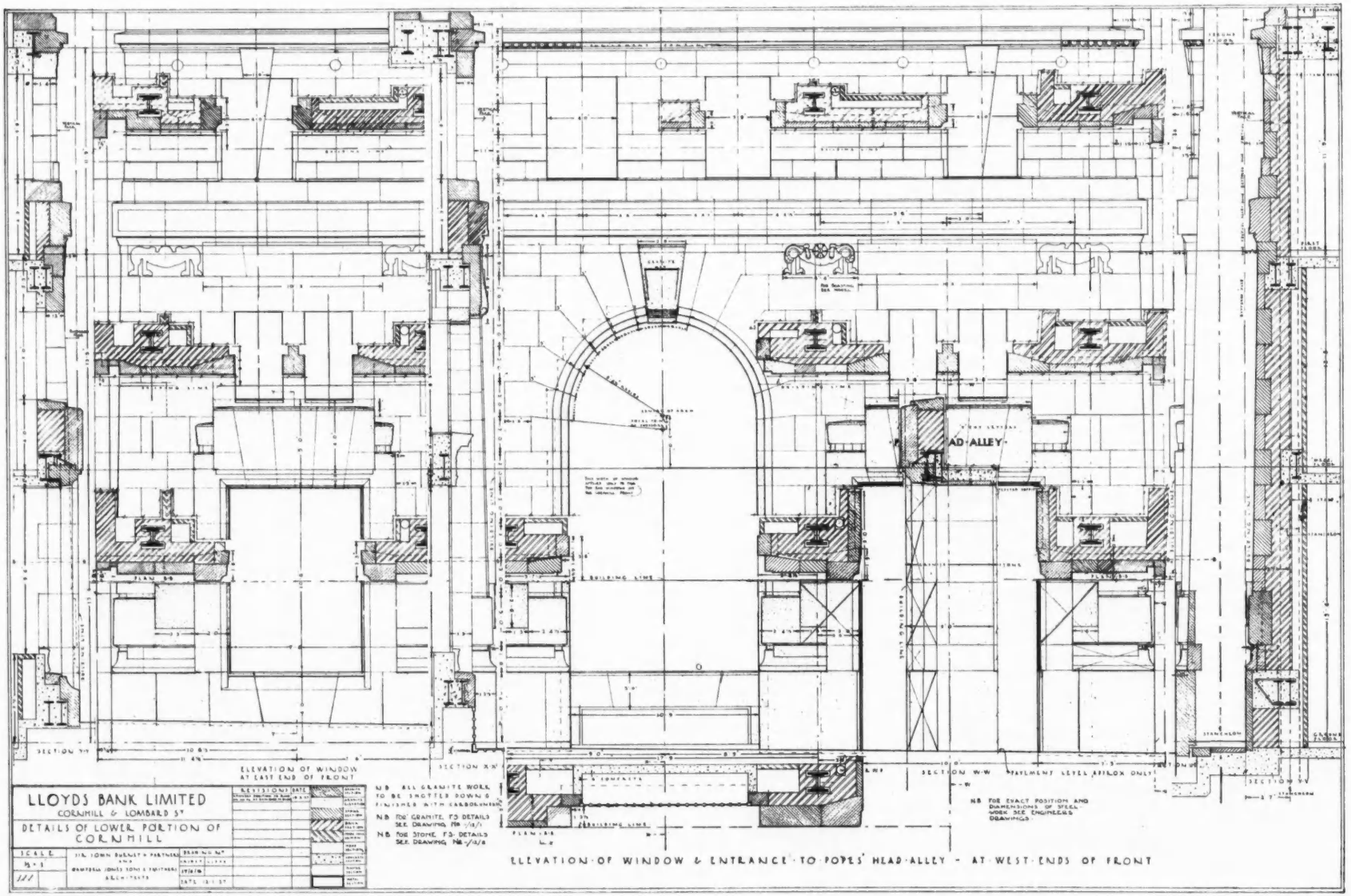


On this and the following two pages are illustrated details of some of the doors and windows of Lloyds Bank, which is now in course of erection from the designs of Sir John Burnet and Partners, and Campbell Jones, Sons and Smithers. The details reproduced above are of the bronze windows on the ground and mezzanine floors of the Cornhill and Lombard Street frontages. The keystones on the Cornhill front are of granite, and those on the Lombard Street elevation are of Portland stone. The window jambs in Cornhill are of granite. The Bank will be completed next year.



Lloyds Bank, Cornhill, E.C. [*By Sir John Burnet and Partners, and Campbell Jones, Sons and Smithers.*

There are two main entrances—one from Cornhill, shown above, and the other from Lombard Street. Both these entrances are of the same design. The outside sliding-doors are of cast bronze, and the threshold and the architrave are of marble. Inner swing-doors give on to a vestibule with a bronze screen, having swing-doors leading to the banking hall. The shield is carved with the Lloyds Bank Horse, and the date of the foundation of the Bank, 1677.



Lloyds Bank, Cornhill, E.C.] [*By Sir John Burnet and Partners, and Campbell Jones, Sons and Smithers.*

Details of the lower portion of the Cornhill elevation. There are three semicircular-headed windows on the Cornhill front, and each has an inner bronze window. A detail drawing of these windows appears on page 531. The window on the left of the drawing also has an inner bronze window. Those shown at the top of the drawing are of the wooden-sash type. The entrance to Pope's Head Alley—a public way—has a surround and five-foot jambs in granite.

HOLLOWAY ARCADE: A LONDON SHOPPING CENTRE

Designed by Gordon Jeeves



The Parkhurst Road façade. The arcade has been erected on an island site in Holloway, N., at a cost of £52,000. The building is faced with artificial stone, and tiled.

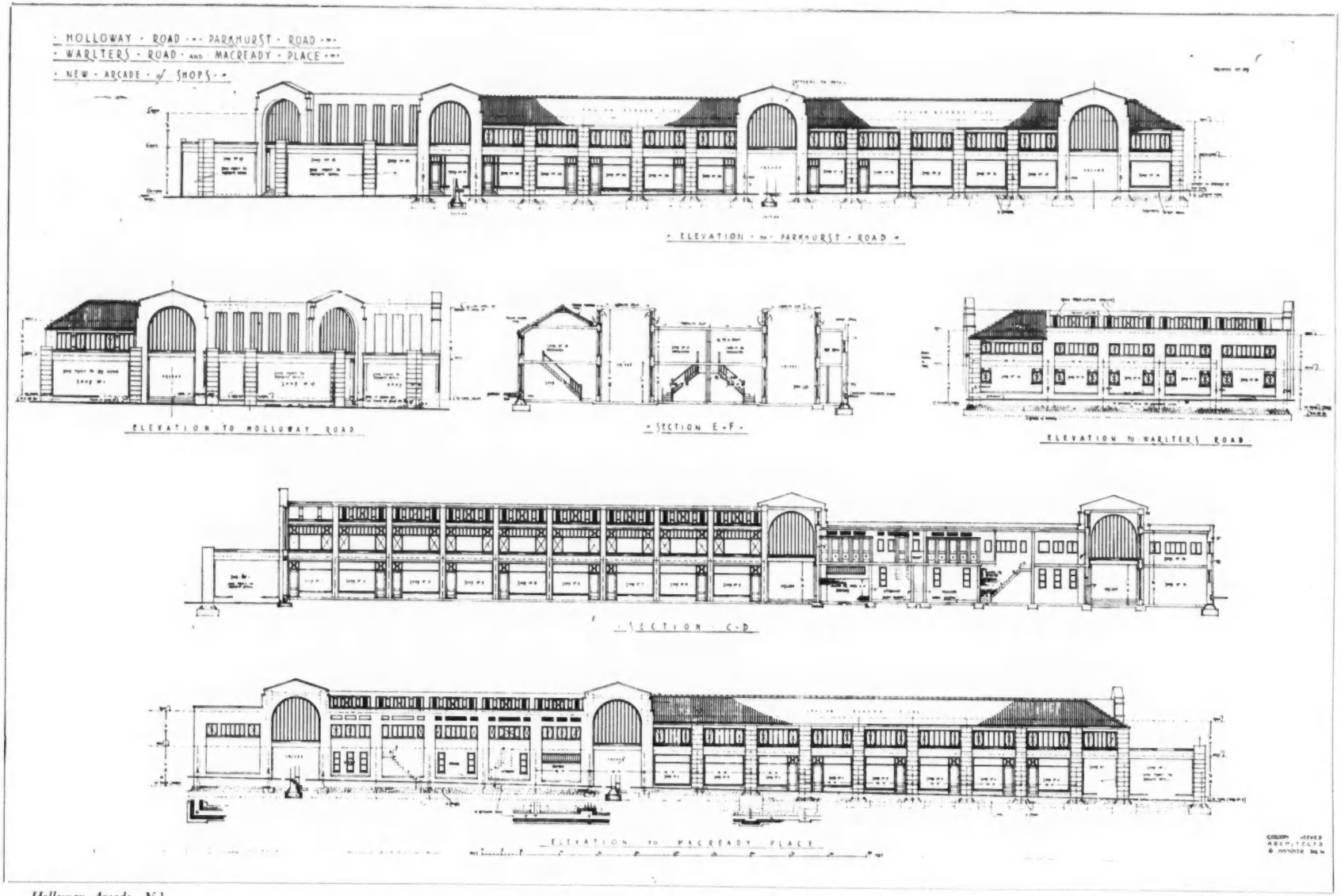


The entrance at the corner of Holloway Road and Parkhurst Road. A detail of this entrance appears on page 538. Metal bars are fitted to the arched windows over the entrances.



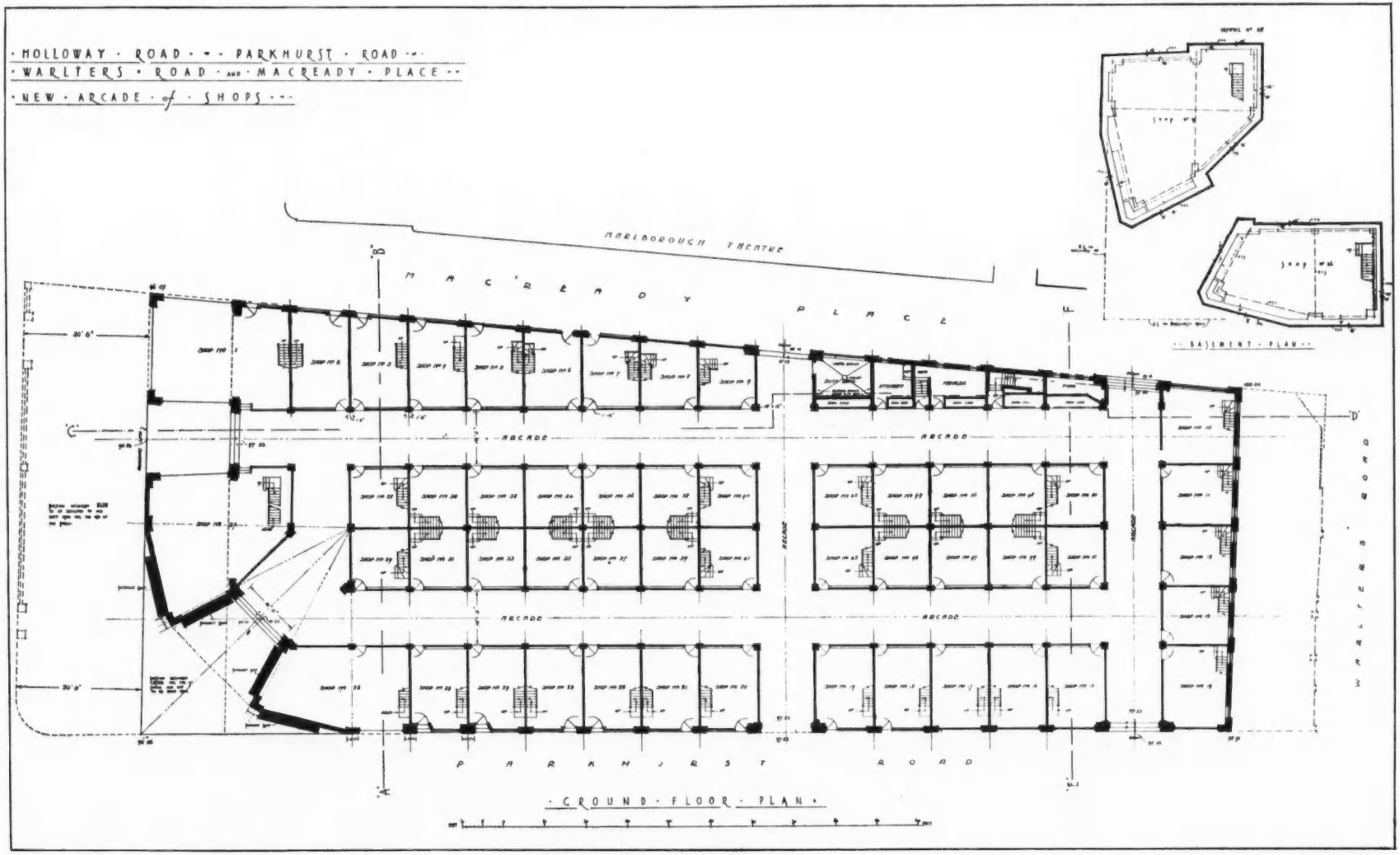
Holloway Arcade, N.] [*By Gordon Jeeves.*

One of the four arcades. Each arcade is 12 ft. 6 in. wide, and extends to the roof of the building, a height of about 24 ft. Every shop has a stockroom above it, reached by its own staircase.



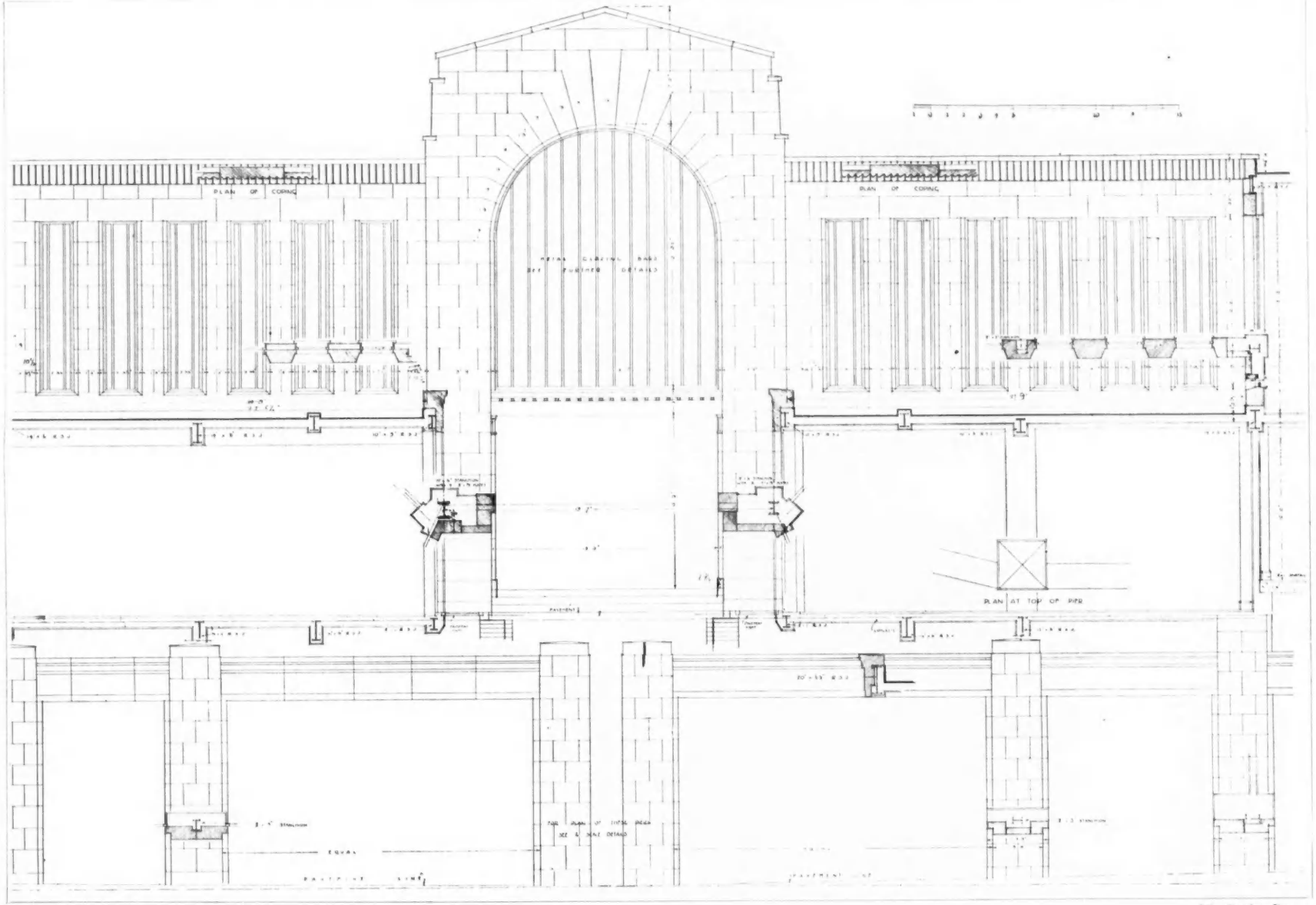
Holloway Arcade, N.] [*By Gordon Jeeves.*

The arcade is of artificial stone. The main portion of the roof is flat, and is covered with asphalt. Where pitched roofs are used they are covered with Italian glazed tiles in the front and asbestos tiles at the back.



Holloway Arcade, N.] [*By Gordon Jeeves.*

The ground-floor plan. There are fifty-one lock-up shops in the arcade, each having a staircase leading to a stockroom on the mezzanine floor. Shops numbered 26 and 27 are also provided with extra rooms in the basement. The manager's and attendants' offices, stores and dustbins on the ground floor are faced on the arcade side with showcases. Lavatories and a rest room are provided on the mezzanine floor.



Holloway Arcade, N.] [*By Gordon Jeeves.*

Details of the elevation to the corner of Holloway Road and Parkhurst floor windows of The arched windows over the entrances have metal bars. The smaller mezzanine ts in wooden frames.



ENGLISH PRECEDENT No. 58

ST. KATHERINE, CHISELHAMPTON, OXFORDSHIRE

The eighteenth century loved an urn : the designer of this little church has found room for five. They look absurd and charming where he has put them, just as his belfry perched on a clock-box looks absurd and charming, though much taller than anyone would expect it to be. On the west face of the clock-box (not seen in the photograph) there is a big and beautiful painted dial. The projection from the east gable-end shows the last stage of attrition to which chancels had come before the Gothic revival nourished them afresh. A most important element in the success of this design is the number, four, of the windows. Anything—even one window of a range—that can appear the centre of the side elevation of a church, may have most disagreeable consequences on the unity of the design, destroying its essential direction from west to east, and dividing it into two unsymmetrical halves. Had any central point checked the eye here in its passage from belfry to chancel the whole thing would have been spoilt. The church was built in 1762.—[H. S. GOODHART-RENDEL.]

THE HONEYWOOD FILE

BY KARSHISH

V: The Tenders

(Spinlove, the architect, is in trouble with his client, Sir Leslie Brash, owing to a horse blundering into a trial hole; and also with the firm of Messrs. Reaker and Smith, who dug the holes.)

SPINLOVE TO BRASH

Dear Sir Leslie Brash, 24/4/24

I can only thank you for your letter and say that I accept your view of my obligations, fully and without reserve. Permit me, however, in justification of myself to say that I had no intention of "putting the responsibility on your shoulders," but wished only to explain how it was that I did not take the necessary precautions.

Yours sincerely,

This justification of himself by Spinlove is a lame business. He has already said: 1: that it was the clear duty of the builder to protect the holes; 2: that the obligation to do so scarcely arose; 3: that responsibility lies with Brash, since the builder was employed on his recommendation; and now 4: he acknowledges that he himself did not take the precautions which he admits to have been "necessary." Spinlove's "case"—as the lawyers call it—would not have been a bad one had he held his tongue, but he has gone far to make it hopeless. However, there is not, apparently, going to be any "case" unless Reaker and Smith take action. Spinlove would, this time, be right in deeming the letter which follows to be a rude one. Mr. Smith intends to be saucy and mildly sarcastic. Spinlove could only expect some such reply to his letter from such a man, and deserves no sympathy.

REAKER AND SMITH TO SPINLOVE

Sir, 24/4/24

Yours to hand, but unfortunately we have your letters to prove it so I am afraid it will come a bit thin for Mr. James Spinlove, Esq., P.R.I.B.A., R.A., K.C.B. The account must be made out to Sir Leslie Brash, must it? Well it's not, nor yet to Dempsey nor Madame Tussaud. It is going to be made out the same as it is made out to the fellow who ordered the work and has got to pay for it.

No my lord; we humbly regret account (enclo.) is not going to be substantially reduced nor yet reduced at all and have not got clerks to waste time copying out the men's day sheets, so will thank you to send cheque per return as work has now been completed four weeks.

Yours to oblige,

SPINLOVE TO SNARTY BOLT & CO.

Dear Sirs, 25/4/24

I should be glad if you would make an appointment for your representative to call and see me here on the subject of a heating lay-out.

Yours faithfully,

There are letters of a similar kind to various other contracting specialists from which we may deduce that Spinlove is up to his chin in the contract drawings.

SPINLOVE TO BRASH

Dear Sir Leslie Brash, 28/4/24

Reaker and Smith have sent me their account for digging trial holes, £37 2s. 6d. This, in my opinion, is nearly twice as much as the work is worth. They also ask for immediate payment, have refused to make any reduction, and refused also to give details showing how the charge is arrived at. I think they feel they have put themselves in our black books and have nothing more to lose and mean to make the most of the claim. They have written in such terms that I cannot continue negotiations. I should mention that after I had entrusted them with this work I made confidential inquiries and had a very bad account of both Mr. Reaker and Mr. Smith. I am afraid it will be necessary to let your solicitors take charge of the matter. I know of no circumstances that could justify any such claim.

I enclose Messrs. Nibnose and Rasper's account for covering the holes and pumping out water so that the bottoms could be seen. I think £4 5s. a moderate charge for this work.

It is most unfortunate that Spinlove should bring solicitors on the scenes at this early stage and in such a trivial matter. With the enormous advantage of education and social standing, he should have no difficulty in coming to terms with Smith if he swallowed his humiliation and taught himself to be amused at Smith's letter, and to realize that he should not have written that to which it is a reply. It is, however, a failing of our friend Spinlove to be inordinately stiff in the neck, and his sense of humour is far to seek, as we have already observed. If he approached Smith with diplomatic overtures designed to save his own bacon he might well fail; but if he sincerely tried to do the man justice by putting himself in his place and regarding him as a human being reacting to vanity and self-preservation in the same way as himself, the thing would probably be settled in ten minutes, leaving good feeling, instead of bitterness, on both sides. Whether such action is in this case worth while is, however, another matter. It would probably best fit Spinlove's ideas and serve his ends if he sent Smith say, £25, with a gesture signifying he could go to the devil, and later on charged Brash fifteen or twenty as a disbursement. That, however, is not Spinlove's way of handling the matter. I respect Spinlove, but that does not prevent my observing him to be a devoted ass. He has no lightness of touch. He goes boring down into the dregs of every misery. We may see Brash squirming in his chair as he writes his reply, which is an autograph letter.

BRASH TO SPINLOVE

Dear Mr. Spinlove, 30/4/24

I consider that I have been involved in a sufficiently heavy expenditure over these wretched trial holes (the mare was shot yesterday) without being defrauded by overcharges. It is unfortunate that you did not ascertain the character of the firm *before* you employed them instead of *after*. I certainly have no intention of submitting to the extortion of these people, and if, as you inform me, their charge is unreasonable—and it certainly seems outrageous to me—and, for some reason I do not understand, you are unable to negotiate with them, I suppose my solicitors must take up the matter, and I will instruct them to communicate with you. It is regrettable that at the very outset, and in such a small matter, I should be involved in so many annoyances and vexations.

Yours truly,

SPINLOVE TO BRASH

Dear Sir Leslie Brash, 2/5/24

I am more sorry than I can say to hear of the loss of your mare and for my unlucky part in the matter. I made inquiries of the standing of Reaker and Smith for the purpose of finding out whether they were suitable people to invite to tender, as you suggested they should do. It did not occur to me, after your recommendation, that they were not to be trusted to dig the trial holes. Messrs. Russ, Topper, Mainprice, Cornish and MacFee rang up today—I mean the firm did—and I have made an appointment to see them with correspondence, etc., on Wednesday at 2.30.

Yours sincerely,

There is a hiatus of six weeks. Drawing-boards and T-squares have been well employed, we gather, during that time.

SPINLOVE TO BEDDY AND TINGE—QUANTITY SURVEYORS

Dear Sirs, 14/6/24

As arranged with Mr. Tinge I send you contract drawings Nos. 1 to 6 inclusive, and six sheets of rough ½ in. and other details. I also send draft specification. The drawings have not been traced and will be completed, as usual, after the quantities are taken off. Will you please, as usual, complete specification to agree exactly with the bills. I shall be glad to see you and settle any matters not made clear.

Will you be so good as to make a preliminary estimate of cost and let me know the figure?

I understood from Mr. Tinge that you could have the bills ready in four or five weeks' time. Will you please confirm this?

Yours truly,

Spinlove's arrangements are good. He has evidently "been there before." He secures that the bills shall include for no more and no less than he intends and that the drawings and specification shall show or describe the position of work measured. If particular care is not taken in this matter, work may be shown in the bills the position of which is not determined in the specification—e.g. dowels—with the result that it is not included in the building, although paid for; or, on the other hand, the architect may intend a certain class of work and the bills not cover for it. He is wise to get an estimate before the bills are prepared and to let Beddy and Tinge know that time is an object. Quantity surveyors commonly work against time, and the architect who does not make a point of date of delivery will be likely to have to wait on those who do.

The next letter has been duplicated to seven firms of builders by Spinlove.

SPINLOVE TO VARIOUS BUILDERS

Dear Sirs, 14/6/24

I shall be glad to know whether you will be willing to tender for a brick mansion, fourteen bedrooms, on a site at Thaddington, near Marlford.

In the event of your being willing to do so you may expect to receive bills of quantities and form of tender in about five weeks' time.

Yours faithfully,

Spinlove's object in writing thus is to secure that the firms he wishes to tender will be prepared to take up the work of pricing the bills when the time comes. If bills are sent out without such warning there is a chance of some builders being so busy that it will not be possible for them to prepare a competition tender within the time allotted. A builder will always send in a tender, because he feels that not to do so will prejudice his chance of being invited on a future occasion; but unless he has an opportunity of giving close attention to the business, his tender will be no serious bid and of no use to Spinlove nor to anyone else.

RUSS & CO., SOLICITORS, TO SPINLOVE

Brash v. *Reaker and Smith*

Dear Sir, 16/6/24

Messrs. Reaker and Smith have now offered to accept the sum of twenty-seven pounds (£27 . 0 . 0) in full settlement of their account. We think the matter should be so agreed and propose to advise Sir Leslie Brash to that effect unless you have any objections to raise.

Yours faithfully,

SPINLOVE TO RUSS & CO., SOLICITORS

Brash v. *Reaker and Smith*

Dear Sirs, 17/6/24

In reply to your letter I cannot agree that £27 . 0 . 0 is a reasonable charge for digging the trial holes. I have referred the measurements to my quantity surveyor, who estimates £23 10s. 0d. as an outside figure.

Yours faithfully,

Spinlove's tenacity is worthy of a better cause. He is evidently soured against Smith and cannot endure that he should get more than strict measure.

BRASH TO SPINLOVE

Dear Mr. Spinlove, 20/6/24

I have a communication from Mr. Russ informing me that Reaker and Smith are prepared to settle for £27, and as I understand your own estimate is £23 10s., I have instructed him to signify acceptance of that offer. Will you oblige me with the sketch plans? You may remember that I made this request some time ago and you promised to transmit them. They have not, however, yet eventuated.

Yours sincerely,

Spinlove's reluctance to return the sketch plans is perhaps the wisdom of the once bitten.

BEDDY AND TINGE, QUANTITY SURVEYORS, TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 20/6/24

Drawings and specifications received and instructions noted. We cube front house at 2s. 3d., and offices and servants' quarters at 1s. 10d. The terrace will cost about £1,500. Total £20,140. We will endeavour to have bills ready in five weeks' time.

Yours faithfully,

B. and T., it will be noted, waste no words. Their speciality is facts. *There here follow letters from all seven builders signifying readiness to tender. Then we find:*

SPINLOVE TO BRASH

Dear Sir Leslie Brash, 21/6/24

I enclose the sketch plans with apologies for not having sent them before. The drawings and specification are with the quantity surveyors and the tender forms will go out in five weeks' time. All builders have agreed to tender.

I note that you are proposing to settle Reaker and Smith's account for £27, but I should mention that my estimate of £23 10s. is an *outside figure*. My idea of the proper charge is £19 15s.

Yours sincerely,

What object Spinlove had in writing the last paragraph Spinlove himself could scarcely say. His grudge against Smith is at the bottom of it. James has the rattle-brained pertinacity of a bluebottle, and his victim will feel the same wild, helpless irritation. The matter of the trial holes is well over and Spinlove should be thankful it is so. The whole history is a first-rate example, in miniature, of the way in which unlucky chances, favoured by faulty organization and lack of conscientious foresight, may lead from insignificant causes to disastrous catastrophes. If the owner's liability in this matter had been a thousand or ten thousand pounds instead of a hundred, we may be sure the architect would not have been left scatheless.

SPINLOVE TO BEDDY AND TINGE

Dear Sirs, 23/6/24

I am sorry your estimate is so high. The owner expects £18,500, and I am anxious not to disappoint him. I must try and knock off £1,500. On enclosed sheet I have made a list of suggestions to this end, and I shall be glad to go into the matter further with you.

Yours truly,

Spinlove's wisdom in getting down to estimates before the quantities are taken off is now proved. It is a bad business to have to cut down costs after tenders are in, with attendant supplementary bills and specification, and notes in red ink on the drawings and other elements of confusion and future misunderstanding.

BEDDY AND TINGE TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 19/7/24

Receive herewith copy of bills and form of tender sent today to seven builders as instructed. Also drawings and specification completed with notes of modifications agreed.

Yours truly,

[NEXT WEEK. VI: THE CONTRACT]

BYZANTINE BRICK AND TILEWORK

iv: Gables.

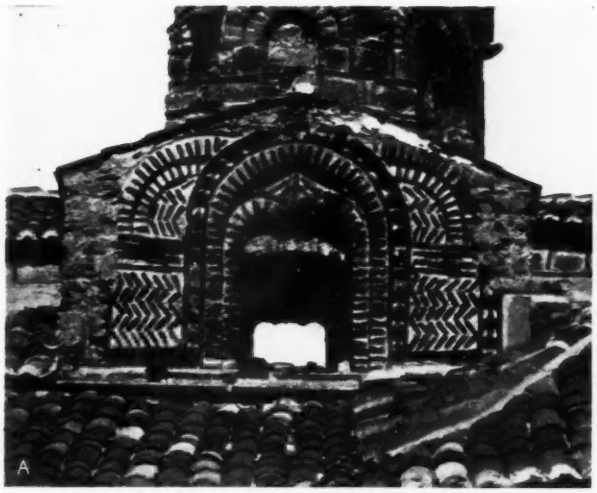
Part iii of this series indicated the limitations of tile decoration on the apsidal end of churches. The side gable presented a far more practical and unified space, and it is therefore in the gables that the most interesting tilework is found. The governing factor in the design is always the window, with its relieving and supporting arches. The infilling of the latter with two panels was the accepted treatment and varied only according to the proportion of the window and the whim of the designer. There was usually little remaining space in the gable to be dealt with, the flanking masonry providing a satisfactory frame.

A. L. McMULLEN

[The previous instalments of this series appeared in the following issues: Part i, February 20; ii, March 6; iii, March 20.]

BYZANTINE BRICK AND TILEWORK

iv: Gables



(A) The Church of St. Sophia at Mistra, Greece (c. 1350). The large amount of mortar and irregularity in the tiles (up to 1½ in. thick), date the church. The earlier churches, such as that of Hagia Moni (see part iii and part v to follow), show greater care in building with thinner tiles and narrower joints.

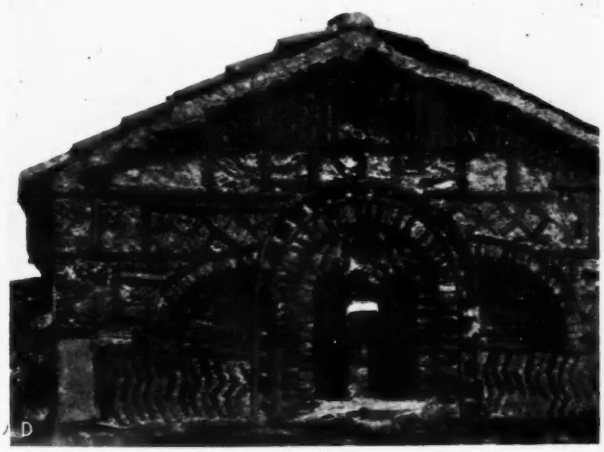
(B) The Church of St. Nicholas at Mistra, probably same date. The taller proportion gave a longer top panel and sufficient space for the diaper pattern, used also in the Palace of Porphyrogenitus, Constantinople (see part i). Here, however, the infilling is cement. On the right, where the wall has broken away, it can be seen how the tile-facing was bedded into the rubble. The herring-bone pattern was a common Byzantine one, and was sometimes used to cover far greater surfaces.





(C) This small Church of St. George at Kitta, in the Maina Peninsula, Greece, shows tiles laid flat on the walls, held in position only by the cement behind them, there being none in the joints: a form of tile decoration not common but found again at Arta in North-west Greece, where the tiles are interspersed with pieces of marble cut the same size. The gable wall being in the same vertical plane as the side wall, there was scope for linking the decoration of both by a repetition of the panel motive—a band of tiles laid flat.

(D) The Church of St. Athanasius at Leondari, Greece. The lowness of the window left an awkward space between the arch and the gable. Vertical tiles increasing in size fill it in the Byzantine custom. The square space framed in the centre once held a faience bowl, and there were smaller ones in the tympana of the central and supporting arches. Note the comparative weathering of limestone and tiles.



LAW REPORTS

ROAD MAKING: LIABILITY

Re Middleton and Young's Contract and the Law of Property Act, 1925. Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Clauson.

This summons raised a question as to liability for road-making after an apportionment by the Purley and Coulsdon Rural District Council.

Mr. Cohen, for the plaintiff, said the matter came up on a summons by Mr. P. C. Middleton, the purchaser of Homeside, Dale Road, Purley, claiming to be indemnified by the vendor, Mr. V. L. Young, in respect of a charge of £91 odd as his apportionment of making up Dale Road. The Council approved a plan for making up the road in January 1926, and it was duly registered a few days later. The plaintiff purchased Homeside in May 1928, and the completion took place the following month. A provisional notice was given, and in September 1928 the Council served plaintiff with a final apportionment. The contract provided that the vendor should indemnify the purchaser in respect of any local land charge required to be registered, of which notice had been given before the date of the contract. Counsel said he relied upon a section in the Land Charges Act which said that where a local authority expended money for any purpose which when completed would confer a charge upon the land, the proper officer of the local authority may register a local land charge in his register on the land generally. In January 1926 this was done. He contended that the purchaser was not therefore liable.

Mr. Holland, for the defendant, submitted that the land charge did not become effective until after the road was made up in January 1928, which was after the date of the contract for purchase.

His lordship found for the plaintiff, holding that the defendant was liable to indemnify the plaintiff in respect of the Council's charges.

The local authority, he said, did not obtain a charge on the property until July 1928, but during the whole of the intervening period from January 1926, there appeared upon the register what was called a local land charge which was an inept term because it only meant a memorandum that a charge would come into being on the land. He was bound to hold that in view of this entry the vendor must be deemed to have had notice that something was going on. Section 198 of the Law of Property Act, 1925, provided that any registration under the Land Charges Act must be deemed as notice. Accordingly it seemed to him clear that whatever it was that was registered in January 1926, the defendant had notice of it.

He granted the plaintiff the declaration he sought.

AN IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

Rex v. *The Minister of Health. Court of Appeal. Before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Lawrence and Greer.*

This was an appeal by the Minister of Health against a decision of a King's Bench Divisional Court, making absolute a rule nisi for prohibition granted at the instance of Mr. Wm. Davis, calling on the Minister to show cause why he should not be prohibited from proceeding further in the matter of an order confirming the Derby (River Street, Duke Street, Bridge Gate, and Darley Lane area) Improvement No. 2 Scheme, 1928.

The scheme provided for the compulsory acquisition by the Council of the County Borough of Derby of the lands included in the scheme and further provided:

> After obtaining possession of the lands included in the area, the Council shall, except so far as the Minister may otherwise direct, cause all the buildings to be demolished and the sites to be cleared. The whole of the cleared area shall be sold, leased, or otherwise disposed of as the Council may think fit, or may be appropriated or used by the Corporation for any purposes approved by the Minister of Health.

It was also provided that, if the Minister so required, the Council would provide a number of dwellings, not exceeding seventy-two, suitable for the working classes either within or without the area.

It was claimed that the Minister had no power to order an inquiry into the scheme and had no jurisdiction to consider the scheme further or to confirm it.

It was alleged that the scheme was not an improvement scheme within the meaning of the Housing Act, 1925, in that it was not a scheme for the rearrangement or reconstruction of the streets or houses within the area, or of some of such streets or houses, and in that it was not otherwise an improvement scheme within the meaning of the Act; that it contained a provision for the sale, lease, or disposition of the whole of the cleared land, which provision was in excess of the powers conferred on the Council by the Act and was contrary to the terms thereof; and that it permitted the appropriation or use of the land by the Corporation for any purpose approved by the Minister of Health, which provision was also in excess of the powers conferred on the Council by the Act and was contrary to the terms thereof.

The Divisional Court held that there was nothing in the Housing Act, 1925, to authorize a local authority to take, or the Minister to approve, an unrestricted power to sell or lease the lands compulsorily acquired, and made the rule absolute.

The Minister of Health now appealed, and his case was argued by the Attorney-General, Mr. Hill appearing for Mr. Davis.

The Attorney-General said the real question was whether the scheme must provide a cut-and-dried plan for the use of the land. He contended that the scheme was a perfectly proper one as it stood. There had been an inquiry, at which the Council had suggested a modification of the scheme. Unless there was power for the Council to sell the land, or to use it for their own purposes, it was difficult to see how the owners of the land could ever obtain the fullest measure of compensation under the proviso to section 46.

Mr. Hill contended that the scheme was altogether too vague to be a proper scheme.

The appeal was dismissed, with costs.

The Master of the Rolls, in his judgment, said, after carefully surveying and examining the sections of Part II of the Act, he could find no warrant for holding that a scheme for mere demolition without any proposal for replacement or reconstruction or for substitution was within the Act. The power to hand over the area or any part of it by selling or letting to purchasers or lessees under section 42 was only granted on the condition that such purchasers or lessees would carry the scheme into execution. As the Lord Chief Justice pointed out, the power was guarded by special conditions and limitations.

At the present moment the Council had not made any scheme which could be carried into execution either for building, laying out as streets, or providing an open space. He could not feel satisfied that the absence of such a scheme was justified, because the scheme propounded by the local authority could be modified by the Minister.

He came to the conclusion that an improvement scheme must contain provisions for the use of the land when acquired and that a proposal to acquire sites in an area, leaving open the question of its subsequent use till after the Minister had given expression to the purpose for which it should be used, was not a scheme that complied with the Act. Further, he could not hold that the statement that the Council would provide a number of dwellings for the working classes not exceeding seventy-two, if the Minister of Health so required, filled in the necessary requirements of the Act to make the proposals into a good scheme. The

terms of that clause were hypothetical, and they could not be relied on as giving a detailed purpose and use to the inchoate proposals.

Lords Justices Lawrence and Greer concurred.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

ARCHITECTURE AND THE PUBLIC

Architecture as an art is beginning to have a public once more, said Professor L. B. Budden, of Liverpool, in a lecture he gave at the Manchester University.

During the last ten years there had been more building in England than at any other similar period in its history. There were good and bad manners in architecture. Buildings which paid no regard to environment, but set out to create some effect, could be definitely vulgar and anti-social. The dumping down of four-square houses in the country and the use of materials utterly unsuited to the surroundings were features to be deplored. In regard to skyscrapers, he thought that it was difficult to say how far we could resist the Americanizing methods. We did certainly have high buildings, and it was obviously right that we should. There would, he thought, always be some relationship between the size of a country and its buildings, and a consciousness of that would prevent us from going to the limits. To give an architect a free hand was one thing, but whether it was a good thing for civilization was another matter.

A REVIEW OF ARCHITECTURE

A very comprehensive "Review of Architecture through the Ages" was the subject of a lecture given by Professor A. E. Richardson at a meeting of the Surveyors' 1921 Club.

The lecture covered a wide field, and Professor Richardson traced the evolution of architecture from its earliest beginnings in the simple post-and-lintel type and the primitive house of predynastic Egypt, to the stepped and smooth pyramids and pyloned temples. As in Egypt so in Chaldea, the influence of the climate and the riverine country was shown in the extensive use of sun-dried brick, and the lines of development were much the same though varying in details and artistic conception. In Mesopotamia ziggurat towers took the place of the Egyptian pyramids, and, together with palaces and temples, were reared on enormous platforms built of brick and drained.

The lecturer rapidly sketched the developments of Persepolis and Persia, of Crete and the Minoan civilizations, of Mycenæ, Troy, and the Homeric period, leading to the perfections of Greek art in the Parthenon and temples of the age of Pericles, through the Doric, Ionian, and Corinthian, to the Roman and Romanesque, and so to the Byzantian, the Norman, the Gothic, and ultimately to the Renaissance, and to the best types of English domestic architecture in the last two centuries. The review was carried from Europe into America, where the same influences were manifest, and in conclusion Professor Richardson commented upon the depressing modern factory type of building to which he gave the name of Robotesque.

SOUTH WALES ARCHITECTS' ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the South Wales Institute of Architects was held at Cardiff; Mr. C. S. Thomas (Swansea), the retiring president, occupied the chair. The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

President, Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd (Cardiff); vice-presidents, Messrs. C. S. Thomas and J. Herbert Jones; hon. treasurer, Mr. H. Teather; hon. librarian, Mr. R. H. Winder; hon. secretary, Mr. Ivor P. Jones.

Members of the Council: Central Branch: Messrs. H. N. Edwards, W. S. Purchon, J. Williamson, Percy Thomas, F. H. Heaven, J. Llewellin Smith, T. Edgar Smith, A. G. Lynham, C. F. Jones, J. B. Fletcher, and W. D. Thomas.

Western Branch: Messrs. C. Russell Peacock, G. R. H. Rogers, O. S. Portsmouth, S. R. Crocker, Edwin Smith, and D. F. Ingleton.

Eastern Branch: Messrs. Walter Rosser, E. H. Fawckner, C. E. Tebbs, C. E. Compton, and Charles F. Ward.

Associates' and Students' Representatives: Central Branch: Messrs. A. J. Hayes, J. R Hallett, A. G. Fletcher, and C. H. Evans. Western Branch: Mr. C. W. Geddes. Eastern Branch: Mr. J. Edward Lenton.

THE FRANCO-BRITISH UNION OF ARCHITECTS

The next annual meeting of the Franco-British Union of Architects will be held on June 7 at Strasbourg (Alsace), at the invitation of the French section. A party of British members will leave London on Thursday, June 6, and if those who wish to take part in the meeting and in the excursions which are being arranged, will send their names to the secretary-general, Mr. H. P. Cart de Lafontaine, 11 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, S.W.1, it will greatly facilitate arrangements with regard to travel and hotel accommodation. It is anticipated that reduced fares for the journey to and from Strasbourg and special terms for rooms can be arranged; but this, of course, will depend on the number of those who signify their intention of being present. Ladies and guests may be invited by members, and further details (giving the agenda for the meeting and the programme of visits and excursions) will be sent in due course by Mr. Cart de Lafontaine to members who wish to attend.

DESIGN AND DECORATION

At a meeting of the West Yorkshire Society of Architects, held at Leeds, Mr. G. H. Foggitt, F.R.I.B.A., was re-elected president, and Mr. Joseph Addison, A.R.I.B.A., hon. secretary, of the Society, for the session 1929-30.

A lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, was given on "Modern Design and Decoration" by Mr. Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A.

The lecturer observed that ideals of beauty did not remain constant. They varied with peoples, countries, and also with periods of time. The "Venus de Milo" was still accepted as a model of beauty in form; but that form was not the ideal of feminine beauty today, which was slender and boyish. Though we admired the beauty of the "Venus," we did not attempt to reproduce it. The same applied to form in building; ideals changed.

Today life was complex and active; machinery was a part of it, and our architecture and decoration was bound to express these factors. It also expressed our reactions, which were towards repose and relaxation from complexity. Our machines, the automobile, the gramophone, the wireless, were complicated. But their mechanisms were clothed in comparatively simple and smooth forms, which yet expressed their mechanical functions. Modern design and decoration did the same. It expressed our acknowledgment of the mechanical age, and yet our desire that it should not obtrude or dominate.

A recent exhibition of modern rooms and furniture in London marked an advance in the modern movement. The specimens were largely influenced by the Continent, but it was seen that English designers were making great steps forward. The Orient, particularly Japan, had been a source of inspiration to the modernist. Flat tones, plain surfaces, colour combinations of red and black, yellow and green, the use of lacquers, typical of Japanese art, were very popular today. Rhythm, a fundamental in the decoration of the Orient, was the basic factor in present-day design. The speaker thought that the modern movement had come to stay, because it was real and vital, and would make the twentieth century one of the great periods of living art.

Mr. J. C. Procter, in moving a vote of thanks, thought that the lecturer had purposely spoken in somewhat

restrained terms regarding some of the examples they had seen on the screen; as though he had come to the meeting primed with humorous stories, but not being quite sure of his audience, had refrained from relating them. As one of the architects of the new Horticultural Hall, Mr. Robertson had shown an example to the younger men in the form of a chastened modernism which, nevertheless, amply fulfilled its purposes.

In seconding the vote, Mr. Norman Culley considered that it spoke well for this country that we still had to travel abroad to see modernist architecture in its ultra form. Shop fronts seemed to be an irresistible field for the perpetrators of zigzag, chevron, and naturalistic ornament, and it was to be hoped they would remain confined to that sphere.

Mr. Alban Jones expressed himself as being on the way to becoming a partial convert to the modern movement, provided it took a modified form. He did not think that Voysey received his due share of recognition as an undoubted pioneer of the modern movement. There could be no disputing the fact that many of these modernist buildings had been designed with sincere conviction; but there was no thrill about them as was provided by a great piece of architecture or musical composition. Many of them seemed to him to have been put up for mere amusement.

Mr. Robertson, in reply to Mr. Alban Jones's remarks, assured him that Voysey's share in the spadework that had been done for the modernist movement was generously recognized on the Continent, and that his tradition still existed there.

ARCHITECTURAL LIGHTING

At a meeting of the Illuminating Engineering Society, Mr. Waldo Maitland spoke on "Architectural Lighting." He said: "I will endeavour to define what is meant by architectural lighting, since, in many quarters, there undoubtedly exists some confusion as to the exact meaning of the term. Of necessity all lighting is architecturally important, but this new development aims at making lighting a more prominent element in the design of buildings, so that the artificial lighting becomes an essential part of the architectural decoration, and, in some instances, definitely the major element. The chief characteristic of architectural lighting is the fact that it is built into the fabric of the building, and forms an integral part of the architecture."

The resultant effect which is being obtained by artificial lighting, he said, is receiving greater attention in its application to public, commercial, and domestic buildings. Due consideration is given to the proper clothing of the light source and its correct position in relation to the general scheme of decoration; this last being of vital importance in the field of architectural lighting.

Isolated examples of built-in lighting, such as cornice lighting or illumination from skylights, have been designed during the last ten to fifteen years, but it was not until comparatively recently that this movement received general stimulus subsequent to the Paris Exhibition in 1925 from which the basis of architectural lighting, as we know it at the present day, took form.

In interior lighting an interesting effect has been obtained in some instances by lighting the caps of columns, and this method may be applied to provide general lighting in the interior when the columns are sufficiently close together. To be at all successful from an architectural point of view, the columns themselves have to be very carefully designed.

MODERN COMMERCIAL ARCHITECTURE

The International Exhibition of Modern Commercial Architecture will be held at the R.I.B.A. from May 7 to June 8. At the request of the Exhibition Subcommittee, the Board of Architectural Education arranged a competition for the design of the exhibition poster, and this competition was open to students of the recognized schools of architecture. Twenty-five designs were submitted by the schools for consideration by the Exhibition Subcommittee, and the latter have now made their award as follows: First prize (£10). Mr. J. A. Pinckheard (Northern Polytechnic). Second prize (£5). Miss K. Winter (Architectural Association). Third prize (£3). Mr. W. G. Holford (Liverpool University).

NEW INVENTIONS

[The following particulars of new inventions are specially compiled for THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office. All inquiries concerning inventions, patents, and specifications should be addressed to the Editor, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. For copies of the full specifications here enumerated readers should apply to the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.2. The price is 1s. each.]

LATEST PATENT APPLICATIONS

7922. Bell, G. Construction, &c., of concrete floors. March 11.

7991. Bettles, J. W. E. Manufacture of stair treads, &c. March 12.

7980. Bidgood, F. Fireplaces. March 12.

7941. Estler, E. P. B. Reinforced-concrete construction. March 11.

8387. Mouravieff, P. Construction of metal structural, &c., members. March 14.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED

307527. Peverley, R. St. L. Frames for windows, skylights, and the like.

307550. Bandini, F. Process for the manufacture of bricks.

307380. Carson, N. B. Reinforced-concrete structures.

307448. Hadfield, G. H., and Sand and Shingle, Ltd. Coloured building material.

307657. Haynes, F. G. Fireplace air-heating fittings.

ABSTRACT PUBLISHED

304409. Hurden, E., the Gables, Harefield, and Hurden, A. P., Bodwen, Green Lane, Northwood, both in Middlesex. Roof and wall coverings.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE PARTHENON LAW

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—The Parthenon design has the pi-ratio and 666 in balance, and so has St. Peter's, Rome. In William J. Anderson's classic book, *The Architecture of the Renaissance in Italy*, plate forty-four shows a fine sectional elevation of St. Peter's to the scale of 1 in. to 100 ft. The length of the great church is exactly 666 ft. That is, it is 432 ft. (6×6×6×2) from the east porch to the centre of the great dome, and from there to the back west wall is 234 ft. (13×6+6+6), or 432 in reverse. The exterior height of the dome is 432 ft., and the interior height is 333 ft., or 666÷2. The distance from the east porch to the centre of the domelets, just east of the main dome, is exactly 314·16 ft. The juxtaposition of the pi-ratio with 666 appears to be cosmic, as the earth is 7,930·26 British miles in diameter at the Equator, but at the Arctic Circle, or 66·6 deg. north, the globe is exactly 3,141·6 miles diameter. One mentions the Great Pyramid with diffidence as so many cranks have discredited it by their silly theories of "pyramid inches," but late last year a well-known civil engineer of the West of Scotland cleared the north base of sand and had the length of the socket edges apart measured accurately, and found it to be 9,131·416 British inches. Note the 31·416 appended to the 91. The point I am making is this: 9131·416 ×400 as feet is 69·177 miles, and this

is the length of 1 deg. at the Equator, 360 such degrees being 7,930·26 miles diameter. St. Peter's is exactly 666 miles south in latitude from London, like Chicago. L. DOWD

COMPETITION CALENDAR

April 24. The Promoters, the Committee of the Mount School, York, invite architects who are members of the Society of Friends, or those who have at one time attended either the Bootham School or the Mount School at York, to submit designs for their proposed new school at the Mount School. Assessor: Mr. G. Mansell Jenkinson, A.R.I.B.A. Premiums: £50, £30, and £20. Latest date for submitting designs, April 24, 1929. Particulars from Dr. C. E. Hodgson, Mount School, York.

April 30. The Board of the Middlesex Hospital invite competitive designs for the general tiling and picture panel decoration for the children's ward in the new hospital. The donor of the children's ward, Mr. Bernhard Baron, offers a prize of £150, which will be paid to the successful competitor, whose designs will become the property of the Board, but the Board does not bind itself to make use of the designs. The designs, packed flat, must be sent in by midday on Tuesday, April 30, 1929. Particulars from Mr. Walter Kewley, House Governor, the Middlesex Hospital, W.1.

June 17. Design for front of typical commercial building. Open to anyone of British nationality practising architecture. Assessors: Messrs. Maurice B. Adams, F.R.I.B.A., and S. D. Adshead, M.A., M.ARCH., F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., assisted by Messrs. Alexander Maclean, M.A., R.B.A., and H. Gordon Selfridge. Premium: Fifty Guineas. Particulars from Mr. G. B. J. Athoe, Secretary, 1 Wilbraham Place, London, S.W.1.

THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

Following are the names of the general contractors and sub-contractors for the Williamson Art Gallery and Museum (pages 527-530), and Holloway Arcade (pages 534-538):

The Williamson Art Gallery and Museum, Birkenhead, Cheshire, for the Birkenhead Corporation. General contractors, J. A. Milestone and Son, Ltd.; clerk of works, Mr. Pearce Williams; contract price, £40,000. Sub-contractors: Penmaenmawr and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., dampcourses and asphalt; The Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., reinforced concrete engineers; Buckley Junction Co., bricks; W. Thornton and Sons, Ltd., stone and stonework; McIntyre and Sons, structural steel; John Tanner & Co., slates and plaster; Williams and Watson, Ltd., glass and patent glazing; R. W. Brooke & Co., wood-block flooring; The Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd., central heating and ventilation; John Hunter & Co., electric wiring; Musgraves, Ltd., sanitary fittings; James Gibbons, Ltd., door and window furniture; H. H. Martyn & Co., Ltd., decorative plaster; Birmingham Guild, Ltd., and George Lowe and Sons, metalwork; John Stubbs and Son, marble; George Swift, tiling; Express Lift Co., lifts.

Holloway Arcade, Holloway Road, Parkhurst Road, Warlters Road, and Macready Place, N. General contractors, Patman and Fotheringham, Ltd.; clerk of works, Mr. A. J. Parfitt; contract price, £52,000. Sub-contractors: The Ragusa Asphalte Co., Ltd., asphalt; The Empire Stone Co., Ltd., artificial stone; Moreland, Hayne & Co., Ltd., structural steel; H. W. Cullum & Co., fireproof construction; Roberts Adlard & Co., tiles; Jos. F. Ebner, patent flooring; The Gas Light and Coke Co., gas fixtures and gasfitting; Cecil Cooper & Co., Ltd., electric wiring and electric light fixtures; The Carron Company, sanitary fittings; W. James & Co., Ltd., casements; The Potter Rax Gate Co., folding gates; Haywards, Ltd., iron staircases; Saml. Haskins and Bros., Ltd., cast-iron letters.

TRADE NOTES

The Expanded Metal Co., Ltd., have moved to Burwood House, Caxton Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Telephone Nos.: Victoria 2156, 2157, and 2158.

The new works of Messrs. G. and T. Earle (1925), Ltd., at Hope, in Derbyshire, will be nearing completion in May or June. They are being built almost entirely of concrete and asbestos cement from materials produced in the country. The machinery is being made in Scotland at Messrs. Beardmore's works. The factory will be a model one in which the conditions of the workers will be as perfect as possible. Messrs. Earle are prepared to allow visitors to inspect the works.

Prominent among the new features in the latest domestic appliance catalogue of Messrs. Metro-Vick Supplies, Ltd., are the firm's automatic self-regulating kettle, imitation coal fires, ultra-violet ray outfits, and Savage health motors. The imitation coal fires are designed to give the maximum possible heating efficiency, and the standard form of Metro-Vick reflector has been adapted. The result, it is claimed, is that in addition to the heat radiated from the reflector, the direct heat radiated from the elements is also diverted straight into the room. A further advantage, it is claimed, is that the reflector is near the floor level, thus a great amount of heat is projected at floor level immediately in front of the fire. The imitation fuel is arranged in a tray above the element reflector, and the coal fire effect is produced by means of a standard electric lamp positioned at the back of the fire. The automatically controlled ultra-violet ray artificial sunlight apparatus is British-made throughout, and may be used with all standard voltages, A.C. or D.C. It is said that with this apparatus over-exposure, due to the fact that the rays are very soothing and conducive to sleep, is entirely eliminated. The apparatus is equipped with a patent controlling device which, it is claimed, makes it impossible to operate the apparatus until some predetermined dose, from one to fifteen minutes, has been measured off on the expometer, and upon the expiration of the exposure the apparatus is automatically switched off. The result, it is claimed, is that "you can enjoy, without fear, the wonderful curative effects of the ultra-violet rays." Below is illustrated one of the latest types of imitation coal fires.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. Percival M. Fraser, F.R.I.B.A., has transferred his office to 87 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. Telephone: Victoria 9189.

Mr. F. Lindus Forge, F.R.I.B.A., architect and surveyor, has moved his office to 13 Hart Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.1. Telephone: Holborn 2710.

Messrs. Rowland Plumbe and Partners, architects, have moved to 107 Great Russell Street, W.C.1. Telephone: Museum 1039.

Mr. A. H. Gardner, A.R.I.B.A., has entered into partnership with Mr. C. M. C. Armstrong, F.R.I.B.A., of 39 High Street, Warwick.



An imitation coal fire, embodying the latest principles of heat reflection.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

The PORTLAND U.D.C. is making inquiries as to sites for housing schemes.

*

H.M. Office of Works is to erect a telephone exchange in Farm Street with a frontage abutting upon Mount Street Gardens, WESTMINSTER.

*

The Glasgow Congregational Union of Scotland is seeking a site for a church at Knightswood, GLASGOW.

*

The LANARK County Council is considering the question of the erection of a fire station at Baillieston.

*

Mr. Walter Quennell is to develop a building estate on the by-pass road at BARNET.

*

The GRIMSBY Corporation is to construct a subway at Wellsby Road crossing at a cost of £24,500.

*

The CITY OF LONDON Corporation is to carry out structural repairs to Blackfriars Bridge at an estimated cost of about £5,500.

*

At a meeting of the STOKE-ON-TRENT Corporation Housing Committee, the city surveyor submitted a block plan showing the suggested layout for the houses proposed to be erected on the Vivian Road site, Fenton, with a density of 20·5 houses per acre. The layout was approved and is to be forwarded to the Ministry of Health for approval.

*

Plans passed by the SHIPLEY U.D.C.: Four houses, Glenside Road, for Messrs. Mellor and Booth; additions to bungalows, Nab Wood Grove, Nab Wood Bank, and Nab Wood Place, for Messrs. Wm. Pitts and Sons; five houses, Grove Avenue, for Mr. C. Marsden.

*

The Stoke-on-Trent Corporation has now acquired 34 acres at Uttoxeter Road, MEIR, for a housing scheme.

*

Plans passed by the WANDSWORTH B.C.: Alterations and additions, 5 The Pavement, Clapham, for Messrs. Hickman, Ltd.; warehouse, Park Hill, Clapham, for Wilton Decorators, Ltd.; three shops, Streatham Vale, for Messrs. Wates, Ltd.; additions, premises of Stevens and Adams, Ltd., in Point Pleasant, for Mr. R. A. C. Churchward; buildings, Grove Mills, Grove Road, Balham, for Messrs. Grace and Marsh, Ltd.

*

The BIRMINGHAM Corporation has obtained sanction to borrow £14,000 for the erection and equipment of a new Diseases Centre.

Messrs. Estateways, Ltd., is to erect thirteen houses with shops at the corner of Gower Road and Dillwyn Road, SWANSEA.

*

Plans passed by the HORNSEY Corporation: Six houses, Creighton Avenue, and four houses, Page's Lane, for Messrs. A. E. Bailey and Sons; house, Denewood Road, for Mr. W. Quennell; shops, flats, and garages, Archway Road, for Mr. C. H. Parker; alterations and additions, 12a Hampstead Lane, for Messrs. Farnham, Son and Goigley.

*

Plans passed by the POPLAR B.C.: Additions, the Lady Coborn public-house, Old Ford Road, for Messrs. John Walker and Son; additions, Lollar Wharf, Union Road, Millwall, for Messrs. Lukie and Bidewell; rebuilding, 3-6 King Street, for Commercial Structures, Ltd.

*

The Durham County Education Committee has acquired a site at WATERHOUSES for the erection of an elementary school.

*

The Rev. R. F. Drury is to erect a Church of England elementary school for 300 children at Henderson Street, DARLINGTON.

*

Plans passed by the NORTHFLEET U.D.C.: Two houses, Napier Road, for Messrs. A. Reed and Son; six houses, Coulton Avenue, for Messrs. R. Hopkins and Sons; four houses, North Road, for Mr. W. J. Crowhurst.

*

The ESTON U.D.C. Parks Committee has adjourned consideration of a plan submitted by the surveyor for the laying out of the recreation ground, Trunk Road, South Bank. The work is estimated at £14,000.

*

A scheme to spend £370,000 on cliff protection and the widening of the cliff-top road to ROTTINGDEAN is to come before the Council, and other improvements costing roughly £100,000 are to be submitted in the near future.

*

The HACKNEY Council are considering building houses on 42 acres of land that was formerly a refuse dump.

*

The Prince's Hotel and Restaurant, PICCADILLY, have been acquired by the Piccadilly Development Company. The premises are to be reconstructed with shops on the Piccadilly and Jermyn Street frontages.

*

The BRISTOL Housing Committee has decided to build twenty-four one-story houses, as an experiment in providing cheaper dwellings for people transferred by slum clearances.

At a meeting of the BOSTON R.D.C. the town clerk was reported to have informed the Housing Committee that he had obtained from the Ministry of Health loan sanctions for £855 for the purchase of land, and £14,450 for the erection of houses. The committee recommended that application be made to the Public Works Loan Commissioners for the advance of these amounts. This was agreed to.

*

At a meeting of the HINCKLEY Rural District Council it was recommended that another fifty-four houses should be erected in the district—twelve at Barwell, six at Burbage, twelve at Earl Shilton, four at Sapcore, six at Sharnford, four at Stoke Golding, four at Higham-on-the-Hill, and six at Stoney Stanton.

*

Plans passed by the CROYDON Corporation: Three houses, Manchester Road, for Messrs. Scratchley Bros.; twelve garages, Quadrant Road, for Messrs. Scratchley Bros.; alterations and additions, 2 Imperial Buildings, Addiscombe Road, for Mr. G. R. Farrow; bungalow, Woodmere Avenue, for Mr. R. W. Trent; sub-station, Eldon Park, for the borough electrical engineer; sub-station, Southbridge Road, for the electrical engineer; house and garage, Farley Road, for Messrs. R. Costain and Son; alterations and additions, 19-21, George Street, for Messrs. J. Barker & Co.; workshop, London Road, for Messrs. Moore and Dartnall; two houses, Grange Avenue, for Mr. H. A. Neale; bungalow, Hartland Way, for Messrs. Burcote, Ltd.; alterations and additions, Greyhound Hotel, High Street, for Messrs. Barclay, Perkins & Co., Ltd.; bungalow, The Glade, for Messrs. Wylie and Berlyn; alterations and additions, 11-31 North End, for Messrs. J. T. Evans and Sons; alterations and additions, Station Road, for Messrs. Chart, Son and Reading; workshop, Canterbury Road, for Messrs. Brown and Davis; additions, Coventry Road, for Messrs. Coldrey and Son; two houses, Woodmansterne Road, for Messrs. C. Midmer and Son; boiler house, Strathmore Road, for Mr. J. J. Clark; office and stores, 9 and 10 Park Street, for Mr. E. Bates; store, 116 Addiscombe Road, for Messrs. Worsfold & Co.; two workshops, Limes Place, for Mr. C. H. King; two houses, Woodmere Avenue, for Mr. J. W. Walker.

*

Plans passed by the HERNE BAY U.D.C.: Two houses, Western Esplanade and Albany Drive, for Mr. W. H. Stitson; two houses, Mickeburgh Hill, for Mr. C. H. H. Kenworthy; house, Pier Avenue, for Mr. A. J. Goodwin; two bungalows, Linden Avenue, for Mr. J. W. Jordan; two shops, Station Approach, for Mr. D. Moyses; cottage, Oxenden Park Drive, for Messrs. Goodwin and Russell, Ltd.; house, Western Esplanade, for Messrs. Goodwin and Russell, Ltd.

Plans passed by the TYNEMOUTH Corporation: Four houses, Creswell Avenue, for Mr. A. K. Tasker; alterations, 19 Borough Road, for Mr. Geo. J. Bell, for Britannic Assurance Co., Ltd.; workshop, Hudson Street, for Messrs. Linkleter; six houses, Hawkey's Lane, for Messrs. F. R. N. Haswell and Son; houses and shops, St. George's Road, Mast Land and Longston Avenue, Cullercoats, for Mr. J. R. Wallace, for Messrs. H. D. Burton, Ltd.; alterations to property, corner of Bedford Street and Union Street, for Tynemouth Blind Welfare Society and Northern Counties Library; alterations and additions, Masonic Hall, Norfolk Street, for Mr. W. Stockdale, for trustees of St. George's Lodge of Freemasons.

*

Plans passed by the MORECAMBE Corporation: Alterations to workshop, White Lund, for Mr. S. Frith; forty-four houses, Albert Avenue, Bellamy Avenue and Buckingham Road, for Mr. W. M. Gardner; layout of streets, Torrisholme, for Messrs. Edmondson Bros., Ltd.; four houses, West End Road, for Mr. T. H. Coupe; bungalow, Lancaster Road, Torrisholme, for Mr. W. Frankland; house and shop, Woborrow Road, for Mr. Z. Hodgson; alterations, Battery Hotel, for Messrs. D. Thwaites & Co.; twelve houses, Cumberland View Road, for Messrs. Kershaw and Brook; four houses, Carleton Street, for Mr. W. Sanders.

*

Plans passed by the GUILDFORD Corporation: Addition to bakehouse and flour-room, Recreation Road, for Messrs. Pitcher & Co.; shop, 161 High Street, for Singer Sewing Machine Co., Ltd.; layout, Keene's Gardens, Sydenham and Harvey Roads, and three houses, Sydenham Road, for Mr. F. Cobbett; house, Grantley Road, for Mr. W. R. Stirling; additions to showrooms, Walnut Tree Close, for Mr. R. C. Jennings; six houses, Cemetery Road, for Mr. W. R. Stirling; house, Manor Road, for Mr. C. Jones; house, Poltimore Road, for Mr. E. W. Parker; four houses, Dunsdon Avenue, for Mr. H. Ashenden; alterations to premises, Chapel Street, for Messrs. Hepworth and Son; arcade, High Street and North Street, for Mr. W. J. King, architect, 5 Great James Street, Bedford Row, W.C.; showroom extension, 32 High Street, for Messrs. Stent, Clarke & Co.; four houses, Cemetery Road, for Mr. W. R. Stirling.

*

The COVENTRY Education Committee is to erect a new department at Stoke Council School, at an estimated cost of £15,840.

*

The LEICESTER Corporation Estates Committee has considered the scheme for the alteration of the existing Town Hall, and recommends that application be made to the Minister of Health for sanction to borrow £22,000, the estimated cost of carrying out the work.

Plans passed by the BOLTON Corporation: Four houses, Grendon Street, for Mr. Maurice Welch; twelve houses, Thorns Road, for Mr. W. E. Yates; twelve houses, Brook Hey Avenue, for Mr. Thomas P. Smith; four houses, Danesbury Road, for Mr. Albert Coward; twenty-three houses, Doffcocker Estate, off Moorside Avenue, for Messrs. J. England and Son; five houses, St. Aubin's Road, for Mr. J. E. Paiton; nine houses, St. Helens Road, for Mr. Ernest Howarth; nine houses, Calder Road, for Messrs. Bleakley and Wesley; eight houses, Barcroft Road, for Mr. Norman O. Halliwell; streets and levels off Crompton Way, for Messrs. Leigh Bros., Ltd.; additions to premises, Pilkington Street, for SS. Peter and Paul's Guild Club; twelve houses, Brook Hey Avenue, for Mr. T. P. Smith; bowling and tennis pavilion, Raikes Bleachworks, for Messrs. Horridge & Co., Ltd.; extension to works, off Bury Road, Breightmet, for Ainsworth Mercersing Co., Ltd.; four houses, Grendon Street, for Mr. Maurice Welch; bowl-house, Brooklyn Hotel, Green Lane, for Messrs. Magee, Marshall & Co.; electric motor-shed, Darley Street, for Mr. George H. Pearse; new street and levels, Dalegarth Avenue, for Lady Beaumont; twelve houses, Thorns Road, for Mr. W. E. Yates.

*

Plans passed by the LEWISHAM B.C.: Buildings, 34-52 Ticehurst Road, and 24-42 Hawkesfield Road, for Mr. L. Carhart Harris; factory, Gladiator Street, for Messrs. Rice and Son, Ltd.; thirty-five shops, Bromley Road, and eleven shops, Downham Way, for Mr. A. Frampton; church hall, Downham Way, for Messrs. C. Miskin and Sons, Ltd.

*

The BOLTON Corporation Housing Committee has approved the layout of housing estates at Heathfield, Crumpsall Street, Snow Hill, and Castle Hill.

*

The CHORLEY Corporation is seeking sanction to borrow £28,576 for alterations, additions, and improvements at the Gas Works.

*

The SEAHAM HARBOUR U.D.C. has approved a scheme for the erection of 200 houses at Carr House estate, and a first instalment of 124 houses of cottage type is to be started as soon as possible.

*

The BETHNAL GREEN B.C. is to erect tenements in Pedley Street at a cost of £12,500.

*

The BIRMINGHAM Education Committee is to extend Hartfield Crescent School, Acocks Green, at a cost of £19,500.

*

The BEXHILL Corporation Housing Committee has approved the plans and estimates for the erection of forty houses of the two-bedroom type on the Burnt House Farm site, and recommends that application be made for sanction to borrow £15,720 for the houses, and £800 for roads and sewers.

The BEXHILL Corporation Housing Committee is to purchase land at Sidley from the Southern Railway Company for the erection of further houses.

*

The BIRMINGHAM Corporation Baths Committee has under consideration proposals for the reconstruction of the baths and washhouses in Kent Street, the cost being estimated at £75,000.

*

The BIRMINGHAM Watch Committee is to reconstruct and enlarge the fire station in Soho Road, Handsworth, at a cost of £23,000.

*

The Surrey Education Committee has considered a request urging that steps be taken for the acquisition of a site for the erection of a secondary school in the SANDERSTEAD district.

*

The L.C.C. is to purchase four sites in Clapham, Hackney, Lambeth, and Peckham for the erection of dwellings in connection with the scheme for the provision of housing accommodation in the central area.

*

The SURREY Education Committee is considering a request from the Beddington and Wallington U.D.C. for the early provision of a new secondary school for boys at Wallington.

*

The MANCHESTER Education Committee has prepared the programme for school buildings for the year, the total cost amounting to £570,000.

*

The BRIGHTON Education Committee has obtained a suitable site in Hertford Road, and has approved plans for the erection thereon of a school for 270 children, including the provision of a caretaker's house, at a total estimated cost of £13,786.

*

Plans passed by the CHORLEY Corporation: Additions to Rough Cottages, for The Dacca Twist Co.; additions to laundry, Harpers Lane, for the Chorley and District Hygienic Laundry Co., Ltd.; bungalow, Canterbury Street, for Messrs. R. Gardiner and Sons; house, Claremont Avenue, for Mrs. A. Cook; five houses, Highfield Road, for Mr. C. G. Froom; two houses, Carr Lane, for Mr. Joseph Turner.

*

Mr. D. Edwards, the borough engineer, has prepared a scheme for widening Madeira Drive and Grand Junction Road, BRIGHTON, at a cost of £48,000.

*

Plans passed by the GLOSSOP Corporation: House, Newshaw Lane, for Mr. J. Harrison; two houses, Turn Lee Road, for Mr. T. Neal; four houses, Hadfield Road, Hadfield, for the Hadfield Equitable Co-operative Society, Ltd.; alteration to café, Empire Theatre; house, Simmondley Lane, for Mr. Henry Band.

RATES OF WAGES

The initial letter opposite each entry indicates the grade under the Ministry of Labour schedule. The district is that to which the borough is assigned in the same schedule. Column I gives the rates for craftsmen; Column II for labourers; the rate for craftsmen working at trades in which a separate rate maintains is given in a footnote. The table is a selection only. Particulars for lesser localities not included may be obtained upon application in writing.

			I	II
			s. d.	s. d.
A_1	ABERDARE	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_1	Abergavenny	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B	Abingdon ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Accrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Addlestone	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Adlington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Airdrie ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
C	Aldeburgh	E. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Altrincham	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Appleby ..	N.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Atherstone	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_3	Aylesbury ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B_2	BANBURY ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bangor ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Barnard Castle	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barnsley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Barnstaple	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Barrow ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barry ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Basingstoke	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bath ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Batley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Bedford ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Berwick-on-Tweed	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Bewdley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_3	Bicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Birkenhead	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A	Birmingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bishop Auckland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackburn	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackpool	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blyth ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Bognor ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Bolton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Boston ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Bournemouth	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Bovey Tracey	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Bradford ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Brentwood ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Bridgend ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Bridgwater	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_1	Bridlington	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Brighouse ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Brighton ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Bristol ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Brixham ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Bromsgrove	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
C	Bromyard ..	Mid. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Burnley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burslem ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burton-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bury ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Buxton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	CAMBRIDGE	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Canterbury	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Cardiff ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Carlisle ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Carmarthen	S. Wales & M.	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Carnarvon	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Carnforth ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Castleford	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Chatham ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Chelmsford	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Cheltenham	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Chester ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Chesterfield	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Chichester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Chorley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Cirencester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Clitheroe ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Clydebank	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Coalville ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Colchester ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Colne ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Colwyn Bay	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Consett ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Conway ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Coventry ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Crewe ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Cumberland	.....	1 6	1 1½
A	DARLINGTON	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Darwen ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Deal ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_1	Denbigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Derby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Dewsbury	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Didcot ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Doncaster	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Dorchester	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Driffield ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Droitwich	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Dudley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Dundee ..	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Durham ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	EASTBOURNE	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Ebbw Vale	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Edinburgh	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	E. Glamorganshire & Monmouthshire	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Exeter ..	S.W. Counties	*1 6½	1 2
B_2	Exmouth ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	FELIXSTOWE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Filey ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A	Fleetwood ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Folkestone ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Frodsham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Frome ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	GATESHEAD	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Gillingham	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Gloucester	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Goole ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Gosport ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Grantham	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Gravesend	S. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Greenock ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Grimsby ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Guildford ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	HALIFAX	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hanley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Harrogate ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hartlepools ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Harwich ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Hastings ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Hatfield ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Hereford ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Hertford ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Heysham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Howden ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Huddersfield	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hull ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	ILKLEY ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Immingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Ipswich ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Isle of Wight	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	JARROW ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	KEIGHLEY	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Kendal ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Keswick ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Kettering ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	King's Lynn	E. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	LANCASTER	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Leamington	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Leeds ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leek ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Lewes ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Lichfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lincoln ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Liverpool ..	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A_2	Llandudno	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Llanelly ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	London (12 miles radius)		1 9	1 4
	Do. (12-15 miles radius)		1 8½	1 3½
A	Long Eaton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Loughborough	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Luton ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Lytham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	MACCLESFIELD	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Maidstone	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Malvern ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Manchester	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Mansfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Margate ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Matlock ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Merthyr ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Middlesbrough	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Middlewich	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Minehead ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Monmouth	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	S. and E. Glamorganshire			
	Morecambe	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	NANTWICH	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Neath ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nelson ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newcastle ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newport ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Normanton	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Northampton	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	North Staffs.	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	North Shields	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Norwich ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Nottingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nuneaton ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	OAKHAM ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Oldham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Oswestry ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Oxford ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	PAISLEY ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Pembroke	S. Wales & M.	1 4	1 0
A	Perth ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Peterborough	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Plymouth	S.W. Counties	**1 7½	1 2½
A	Pontefract	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Pontypridd	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Portsmouth	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Preston ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	QUEENSFERRY	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	READING	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Reigate ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Retford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Rhondda	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Ripon ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A	Rochdale ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Rochester ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Ruabon ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Rugby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Rugeley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Runcorn ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	ST. ALBANS	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	St. Helens ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Salisbury ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_1	Scarborough	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Scunthorpe	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Sheffield ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Shipley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Shrewsbury	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Skipton ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Slough ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Solihull ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	South'pton	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Southend-on-Sea	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Southport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	S. Shields ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Stafford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Stockport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stockton-on-Tees	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stoke-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Stroud ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Sunderland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swadlincote	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swansea ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B	Swindon ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	TAMWORTH	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Taunton ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Teeside Dist.	N.E. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Teignmouth	S.W. Coast	1 5½	1 1½
A	Todmorden	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Torquay ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
C	Truro ..	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
B_1	Tunbridge Wells	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Tunstall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Tyne District	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	WAKEFIELD	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Walsall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Warrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Warwick ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Wellingborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Weston-s-Mare	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Whitby ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Widnes ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Wigan ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Winchester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Windsor ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Wolverhampton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Worcester	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Worksop ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Wrexham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Wycombe	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	YARMOUTH	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Yeovil ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	York ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2

* In these areas the rates of wages for certain trades (usually painters and plasterers) vary slightly from those given.

The rates for each trade in any given area will be sent on request.

PRICES CURRENT

The wages are the Union rates current in London at the time of publication. The prices are for good quality material, and are intended to cover delivery at works, wharf, station, or yard as customary, but will vary according to quality and quantity. The measured prices are based upon the foregoing, and include usual builders' profits. Though every care has been taken in its compilation it is impossible to guarantee the accuracy of the list, and readers are advised to have the figures confirmed by trade inquiry.

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

EXCAVATOR, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* NAVVY, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* TIMBERMAN, 1s. 5½d. *per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour;* WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. *per shift.*

Broken brick or stone. 2 in., per yd.	£0	11	6
Thames ballast, per yd.	0	10	0
Pit gravel, per yd.	0	15	0
Pit sand, per yd.	0	12	6
Washed sand, per yd.	0	15	0

Screened ballast or gravel, add 10 per cent. per yd.
Clinker, breeze, etc., prices according to locality.

Portland cement, per ton	£2	8	0
Lias lime, per ton	2	0	0

Sacks charged extra at 1s. 9d. each and credited when returned at 1s. 6d.
Transport hire per day:

Cart and horse	£1	3	0	*Trailer*	£0	15	0
3-ton motor lorry	3	15	0	*Steam roller*	4	5	0
Steam lorry, 5-ton	4	0	0	*Water cart*	1	5	0

EXCAVATING and throwing out in ordinary earth not exceeding 6 ft. deep, basis price, per yd. cube . 0 3 0
Exceeding 6 ft., but under 12 ft., add 30 per cent.
In stiff clay, add 30 per cent.
In underpinning, add 100 per cent.
In rock, including blasting, add 225 per cent.
If basketed out, add 80 per cent. to 150 per cent.
Headings, including timbering, add 400 per cent.

RETURN, fill, and ram, ordinary earth, per yd.	£0	1	6
SPREAD and level, including wheeling, per yd.	0	1	6
FILLING into carts and carting away to a shoot or deposit, per yd. cube	0	10	6
TRIMMING earth to slopes, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
HACKING up old grano. or similar paving, per yd. sup.	0	1	3
PLANKING to excavations, per ft. sup.	0	0	5
DO. over 10 ft. deep, add for each 5 ft. in depth, 30 per cent.			
IF left in, add to above prices, per ft. cube	0	2	0
HARDCORE, 2 in. ring, filled and rammed, 4 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	2	1
DO. 6 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	2	10
PUDDLING, per yd. cube	1	10	0
CEMENT CONCRETE, 4-2-1, per yd. cube	2	3	0
DO. 6-2-1, per yd. cube	1	18	0
DO. in upper floors, add 15 per cent.			
DO. in reinforced-concrete work, add 20 per cent.			
DO. in underpinning, add 60 per cent.			
LIAS-LIME CONCRETE, per yd. cube	£1	16	0
BREEZE CONCRETE, per yd. cube	1	7	0
DO. in lintels, etc., per ft. cube	0	1	6
CEMENT concrete 4-2-1 in lintels packed around reinforcement, per ft. cube	0	3	9
FINE concrete benching to bottom of manholes, per ft. cube	0	3	0
FINISHING surface of concrete spade face, per yd. sup.	0	0	9

DRAINER

LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* TIMBERMAN, 1s. 5½d. *per hour;* BRICKLAYER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* PLUMBER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. *per shift.*

Stoneware pipes, tested quality, 4 in. per ft.	£0	0	10
DO. 6 *in., per ft.*	0	1	3
DO. 9 *in., per ft.*	0	2	3
Cast-iron pipes, coated, 9 ft. lengths, 4 in., per yd.	0	5	6
DO. 6 *in., per yd.*	0	8	0
Portland cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.			
Leadwool, per cwt.	£2	0	0
Gaskin, per lb.	0	0	4½
STONEWARE DRAINS, jointed in cement, tested pipes, 4 in., per ft.	0	4	3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0	5	0
DO. 9 in., per ft.	0	7	9
CAST-IRON DRAINS, jointed in lead, 4 in., per ft.	0	8	3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0	10	3

Note.—These prices include digging concrete bed and filling for normal depths, and are average prices.
Fittings in Stoneware and Iron according to type. *See* Trade Lists.

BRICKLAYER

BRICKLAYER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour.*

London stocks, per M.	£4	5	0
Flettons, per M.	2	15	0
White facing bricks, per M.	5	0	0
Multi-coloured facings, per M.	7	7	9
Best red facings, per M.	7	7	9
Rubbers, 9¼ in., per M.	12	0	6
Staffordshire blue, per M.	9	5	0
Firebricks, 2½ in., per M.	9	0	0
Glazed salt, white, and ivory stretchers, per M.	21	10	0
DO. *headers, per M.*	20	10	0
Colours, extra, per M.	5	10	0
Seconds, less, per M.	1	0	0
Cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.			
Lime, grey stone, per ton	£2	11	6
Mixed lime mortar, per yd.	1	6	0
Dampcourse, in rolls of 4½ in., per roll	0	2	6
DO. 9 *in. per roll*	0	4	9
DO. 14 *in. per roll*	0	7	6
DO. 18 *in. per roll*	0	9	6
BRICKWORK in stone lime mortar, Flettons or equal, per rod	32	0	0
DO. in cement do., per rod	34	10	0

DO. in stocks, add 25 per cent. per rod.
DO. in blues, add 100 per cent. per rod.
DO. circular on plan, add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in backing to masonry, add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in raising on old walls, etc., add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in underpinning, add 20 per cent. per rod.

HALF-BRICK walls in stocks in cement mortar (1–3), per ft. sup	£0	1	0
BEDDING plates in cement mortar, per ft. run	0	0	3
BEDDING window or door frames, per ft. run	0	0	3
LEAVING chases 2½ in. deep for edges of concrete floors not exceeding 6 in. thick, per ft. run	0	0	2
CUTTING do. in old walls in cement, per ft. run	0	0	4
CUTTING, toothing and bonding new work to old (labour and materials), per ft. sup.	0	0	7
TERRA-COTTA flue pipes 9 in. diameter, jointed in fireclay, including all cuttings, per ft. run	0	3	6
DO. 14 ft. by 9 in. do., per ft. run	0	6	0
FLAUNCHING chimney pots, each	0	2	0
CUTTING and pinning ends of timbers, etc., in cement	0	1	0
FACINGS fair, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	3
DO. picked stocks, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	7
DO. red rubbers gauged and set in putty, per ft. sup. extra	0	4	9
DO. in salt white or ivory glazed, per ft. sup. extra	0	5	6
TUCK pointing, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	10
WEATHER pointing, do. do.	0	0	3
TILE creasing with cement fillet each side per ft. run	0	0	6
GRANOLITHIC PAVING, 1 in., per yd. sup.	0	5	0
DO. 1½ in., per yd. sup.	0	6	0
DO. 2 in. per yd. sup.	0	7	0
If coloured with red oxide, per yd. sup.	0	1	0
If finished with carborundum, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
If in small quantities in finishing to steps, etc., per ft. sup.	0	1	4
Jointing new grano. paving to old, per ft. run	0	0	4
Extra for dishing grano. or cement paving around gullies, each	0	1	6
BITUMINOUS DAMP COURSE, ex rolls, per ft. sup.	0	0	7
ASPHALT (MASTIC) DAMP COURSE, ½ in., per yd. sup	0	8	0
DO. vertical, per yd. sup.	0	11	0
SLATE DAMP COURSE, per ft. sup.	0	0	10
ASPHALT ROOFING (MASTIC) in two thicknesses, ¾ in., per yd.	0	8	6
DO. SKIRTING, 6 in.	0	0	11
BREEZE PARTITION BLOCKS, set in cement, 1½ in. per yd. sup	0	5	3
DO. DO. 3 in.	0	6	6
BREEZE fixing bricks, extra for each	0	0	3

MASON

MASON, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* DO. *fixer,* 1s. 10d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. per hour; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour.*

Portland Stone:			
Whitbed, per ft. cube	£0	4	6
Basebed, per ft. cube	0	4	9
Bath stone, per ft. cube	0	3	0
Usual trade extras for large blocks.			
York paving, av. 2½ in., per yd. super.	0	11	0
York templates sawn, per ft. cube	0	7	6
Slate shelves, rubbed, 1 in., per ft. sup.	0	2	6
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.			
HOISTING and setting stone, per ft. cube	£0	2	2

DO. for every 10 ft. above 30 ft. add 15 per cent.

PLAIN face Portland basis, per ft. sup.	£0	2	8
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	0
SUNK FACE, per ft. sup.	0	3	9
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	10
JOINTS, arch, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. sunk, per ft. sup.	0	2	7
DO. DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
CIRCULAR-CIRCULAR work, per ft. sup.	1	2	0
PLAIN MOULDING, straight, per inch of girth, per ft. run	0	1	1
DO. circular, do., per ft. run	0	1	4
HALF SAWING, per ft. sup.	0	1	0

Add to the foregoing prices, if in York stone, 35 per cent.
DO. Mansfield, 12½ per cent.
Deduct for Bath, 33⅓ per cent.
DO. for Chilmark, 5 per cent.

SETTING 1 in. slate shelving in cement, per ft. sup.	£0	0	6
RUBBED round nosing to do., per ft. lin.	£0	0	6
YORK STEPS, rubbed T. & R., ft. cub. fixed	1	7	6
YORK SILLS, W. & T., ft. cub. fixed	1	10	0
ARTIFICIAL stone paving, 2 in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO. 2½ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	1	3

SLATER AND TILER

SLATER, 1s. 9d *per hour;* TILER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour.*
N.B.—Tiling is often executed as piecework.

Slates, 1st quality, per 1,200:

Portmadoc Ladies	£13	0	0
Countess	25	0	0
Duchess	32	0	0

Old Delabole	*Med. Grey.*	*Med. Green*
24 in. × 12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0
20 in. × 10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6
16 in. × 10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9
14 in. × 8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3

Green Randoms, per ton	8	3	9
Grey-green do., per ton	7	3	9
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long, per ton	5	13	9
In 4-ton truck loads, delivered Nine Elms station.			
Clips, lead per lb.	£0	0	6
Clips, copper, per lb.	0	2	0
Nails, compo, per cwt.	1	6	0
Nails, copper, per lb.	0	2	2
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above			
Hand-made tiles, per M	£5	18	0
Machine-made tiles, per M.	5	8	0
Westmorland slates, large, per ton	9	0	0
DO. *Peggies, per ton*	7	5	0

SLATING, 3 in. lap, compo nails, Portmadoc or equal:

Ladies, per square	£4	0	0
Countess, per square	4	5	0
Duchess, per square	4	10	0
WESTMORLAND, in diminishing courses, per square	6	5	0
CORNISH DO., per square	6	3	0
Add, if vertical, per square approx.	0	13	0
Add, if with copper nails, per square approx.	0	2	6
Double course at eaves, per ft. approx.	0	1	0

SLATING with Old Delabole slates to a 3 in. lap with copper nails, at per square.

	Med. Grey.	Med. Green
24 in. × 12 in.	£5 0 0	£5 2 0
20 in. × 10 in.	5 5 0	5 10 0
16 in. × 10 in.	4 15 0	5 1 0
14 in. × 8 in.	4 10 0	4 15 0

Green randoms	6	7	0
Grey-green do.	5	9	0
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long	4	13	6
TILING, 4 in. gauge, every 4th course nailed, in hand-made tiles, average per square	4	0	0
DO., machine-made do., per square	3	10	0

Vertical Tiling, including pointing, add 18*s.* 0*d.* per square.

FIXING lead soakers, per dozen	£0	0	10
STRIPPING old slates and stacking for re-use, and clearing away surplus and rubbish, per square	0	10	0
LABOUR only in laying slates, but including nails, per square	1	0	0

See "Sundries for Asbestos Tiling."

CARPENTER AND JOINER

CARPENTER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* JOINER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour.*

Timber, average prices at Docks, London Standard, Scandinavian, etc. (equal to 2nds):

7 × 3, per std.	£23	0	0
11 × 4, per std.	30	0	0
Memel or Equal. Slightly less than foregoing.			
Flooring, P.E., 1 in., per sq.	£1	5	0
DO. *T. and G., 1 in., per sq.*	1	5	0
Planed boards, 1 in. × 11 in., per std.	30	0	0
Wainscot oak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	4
Mahogany, Honduras, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	4
DO. *Cuba, per ft. sup. of 1 in.*	0	2	6
DO., *African, per ft. sup.*	0	1	3
Teak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	3
DO., *ft. cube*	0	14	0
FIR fixed in wall plates, lintels, sleepers, etc., per ft. cube	0	5	0
DO. framed in floors, roofs, etc., per ft. cube	0	6	0
DO. framed in trusses, etc., including ironwork, per ft. cube	0	8	6

PITCH PINE, add 33⅓ per cent.

FIXING only boarding in floors, roofs, etc., per sq.	0	13	6
SARKING FELT laid, 1-ply, per yd.	0	1	6
DO. 3-ply per yd.	0	1	9
CENTERING for concrete, etc., including horsing and striking, per sq.	2	10	0
TURNING pieces to flat or segmental soffits, 4½ in. wide, per ft. run	0	0	4½
DO. 9 in. wide and over per ft. sup.	0	1	2

continued overleaf

CARPENTER AND JOINER: *continued.*

SHUTTERING to face of concrete, per square	£1	10	0
DO. in narrow widths to beams, etc., per ft. sup.	0	0	6
USE and waste of timbers, allow 25 per cent. o above prices.			
SLATE BATTENING, per sq.	£0	12	6
DEAL boarding to flats, 1 in. thick and firrings to falls, per square	2	10	0
STOUT feather-edged tilting fillet to eaves, per ft. run	0	0	6
FEATHER-edged springer to trimmer arches, per ft. run	0	0	4
STOUT, herringbone strutting (joists measured in), per ft. run	0	0	6
SOUND boarding, ¾ in. thick and fillets nailed to sides of joists (joists measured over), per square	2	0	0
RUBEROID or similar quality roofing, one ply, per yard sup.	0	2	3
DO., two-ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	6
DO., three-ply, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
TONGUED and grooved flooring, 1¼ in. thick, laid complete with splayed headings, per square	2	5	0
DEAL skirting torus, moulded 1¼ in. thick, including grounds and backings, per ft. sup.	0	1	0
TONGUED and mitred angles to do.	0	0	6
WOOD block flooring standard blocks laid herringbone in mastic:			
Deal 1 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	10	0
DO. 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	12	0
Maple 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	15	0
DEAL moulded sashes, 1¾ in. with moulded bars in small squares, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. 2 in. do., per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DEAL cased frames, oak sills and 2 in. moulded sashes, brass-faced pulleys and iron weights, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
MOULDED horns, extra each	0	0	3
DOORS, 4-panel square both sides, 1¼ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. moulded both sides per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. 2 in. thick, square both sides, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0	3	0
DO. in 3 panels, moulded both sides, upper panel with diminished stiles with moulded bars for glass, per ft. sup.	0	3	6
If in oak, mahogany or teak, multiply 3 times.			
DEAL frames, 4 in. × 3 in., rebated and beaded, per ft. cube	£0	15	0
Add for extra labours, per ft. run	0	0	1
STAIRCASE work:			
DEAL treads 1¼ in. and risers 1 in., tongued and grooved including fir carriages, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DEAL wall strings, 1¼ in. thick, moulded, per ft. run	0	2	6
If ramped, per ft. run	0	5	0
SHORT ramps, extra each	0	7	6
ENDS of treads and risers housed to strings, each	0	1	0
2 in. deal mopstick handrail fixed to brackets, per ft. run	0	1	6
4½ in. × 3 in. oak fully moulded handrail, per ft. run	0	5	6
1¼ in. square deal bar balusters, framed in, per ft. run	0	0	6
FITTINGS:			
SHELVES and bearers, 1 in., cross-tongued, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
1¼ in. beaded cupboard fronts, moulded and square, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
TEAK grooved draining boards, 1¼ in. thick and bedding per ft. sup.	0	4	6
IRONMONGERY:			
Fixing only (including providing screws):			
TO DEAL—			
Hinges to sashes, per pair	0	1	2
Do. to doors, per pair	0	1	7
Barrel bolts, 9 in., iron, each	0	1	0
Sash fasteners, each	0	1	0
Rim locks, each	0	1	9
Mortice locks, each	0	4	0

SMITH

SMITH, *weekly rate equals* 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour*; MATE, *do.* 1*s.* 4*d. per hour*; ERECTOR, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour*; FITTER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour*; LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Mild Steel in British standard sections, per ton	£12	10	0
Sheet Steel:			
Flat sheets, black, per ton	17	0	0
DO., *galvd., per ton*	18	0	0
Corrugated sheets, galvd., per ton	18	0	0
Driving screws, galvd., per grs.	0	1	10
Washers, galvd., per grs.	0	1	1
Bolts and nuts per cwt. and up	1	18	0
MILD STEEL in trusses, etc., erected, per ton	25	0	0
DO., in small sections as reinforcement, per ton	16	0	0
DO., in compounds, per ton	17	0	0
DO., in bar or rod reinforcement, per ton	22	10	0
WROT-IRON in chimney bars, etc., including building in, per cwt.	2	0	0
DO., in light railings and balusters, per cwt.	2	5	0
FIXING only corrugated sheeting, including washers and driving screws, per yd.	0	2	0

PLUMBER

PLUMBER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour*; MATE OR LABOURER, 1*s.* 4½*d. per hour.*

Lead, milled sheet, per cwt.	£1	12	6
DO. *drawn pipes, per cwt.*	1	13	0
DO. *soil pipe, per cwt.*	1	16	0
DO. *scrap, per cwt.*	1	1	0
Copper, sheet, per lb.	0	1	0
Solder, plumber's, per lb.	0	1	0
DO. *fine, per lb.*	0	1	6
Cast-iron pipes, etc.:			
L.C.C. soil, 3 in., per yd.	0	3	0
DO. 4 *in. per yd.*	0	3	8
R.W.P., 2½ in. per yd.	0	1	6
DO. 3 *in., per yd.*	0	1	9
DO. 4 *in., per yd.*	0	2	6
Gutter, 4 in. H.R., per yd.	0	1	0
DO. 4 *in. O.G., per yd.*	0	1	4
MILLED LEAD and labour in gutters, flashings, etc. per cwt.	3	2	6
LEAD PIPE, fixed, including running joints, bends, and tacks, ½ in., per ft.	0	2	2
DO. ¾ in., per ft.	0	2	5
DO. 1 in., per ft.	0	3	4
DO. 1¼ in., per ft.	0	4	5
LEAD WASTE or soil, fixed as above, complete, 2½ in., per ft.	0	6	6
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	7	9
DO. 4 in., per ft.	0	10	6
WIPED soldered joint, ½ in., each	0	2	6
DO. ¾ in., each	0	3	2
DO. 1 in., each	0	3	8
BRASS screw-down stop cock and two soldered joints, ½ in., each	0	11	0
DO. ¾ in., each	0	13	6
CAST-IRON rainwater pipe, jointed in red lead, 2½ in., per ft. run	0	1	4
DO. 3 in., per ft. run	0	1	8
DO. 4 in., per ft. run	0	2	0
CAST-IRON H.R. GUTTER, fixed, with all clips, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	6
DO. O.G., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	9
CAST-IRON SOIL PIPE, fixed with caulked joints and all ears, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	2	0
Fixing only:			
W.C. PANS and all joints. P. or S., and including joints to water waste preventers, each	2	5	0
BATHS, with all joints	1	3	6
LAVATORY BASINS only, with all joints, on brackets, each	1	10	0

PLASTERER

PLASTERER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour (plus allowances in London only)*; LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Chalk lime, per ton	£2	17	0
Hair, per cwt.	2	5	0
Sand and cement see "Excavator," etc., above.			
Lime putty, per cwt.	£0	2	9
Hair mortar, per yd.	1	7	0
Fine stuff, per yd.	1	14	0
Sawn laths, per bdl.	0	2	5
Keene's cement, per ton	5	15	0
Sirapite, per ton	3	10	0
DO. *fine, per ton*	3	18	0
Plaster, per ton	3	0	0
DO. *white, per ton*	3	12	6
DO. *fine, per ton*	5	12	0
Lath nails, per lb.	0	0	4
Ferrocrete, per ton	2	15	6
LATHING with sawn laths, per yd.	0	1	7
METAL LATHING, per yd.	0	2	6
FLOATING in Cement and Sand, 1 to 3, for tiling or woodblock, ¾ in. per yd.	0	2	4
DO. vertical, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER, on brickwork, 1 to 3, per yd.	0	2	0
RENDER in Portland and set in fine stuff, per yd.	0	3	3
RENDER, float, and set, trowelled, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER and set in Sirapite, per yd.	0	2	5
DO. in Thistle plaster, per yd.	0	2	5
EXTRA, if on but not including lathing, any of foregoing, per yd.	0	0	5
EXTRA, if on ceilings, per yd.	0	0	5
ANGLES, rounded Keene's on Portland, per ft. lin.	0	0	6
PLAIN CORNICES, in plaster, per inch girth, including dubbing out, etc., per ft. lin.	0	0	2
WHITE glazed tiling set in Portland and jointed in Parian, per yd., from	1	11	6
FIBROUS PLASTER SLABS, per yd.	0	1	10

GLAZIER

GLAZIER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

Glass: 4ths in crates:			
Clear, 21 oz.	£0	0	4½
DO. 26 *oz.*	0	0	5
Cathedral white, per ft.	0	0	7½
Polished plate, British ¼ in., up to 2 ft. sup. per ft.	0	1	2
DO. 4 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	2	3
DO. 6 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	2	6
DO. 20 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	1
DO. 45 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	3
DO. 65 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	5
DO. 100 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	10
Rough plate, ¾ in., per ft.	0	0	6½
¼ in., per ft.	0	0	6½
Linseed oil putty, per cwt.	0	15	0
GLAZING putty, clear sheet, 21 oz.	0	0	11
DO. 26 oz.	0	1	0
GLAZING in beads, 21 oz., per ft.	£0	1	1
DO. 26 ozs., per ft.	0	1	4

Small sizes slightly less (under 3 ft. sup.).
Patent glazing in rough plate, normal span 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per ft.

LEAD LIGHTS, plain, med. sqs. 21 oz., usual domestic sizes, fixed, per ft. sup. and up	£0	3	0

Glazing only, polished plate, 6½*d.* to 8*d.* per ft. according to size.

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER

PAINTER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour*; LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d per hour*; FRENCH POLISHER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour*; PAPERHANGER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

Genuine white lead, per cwt.	£3	4	0
Linseed oil, raw, per gall.	0	3	5
DO., *boiled, per gall.*	0	3	7
Turpentine, per gall	0	4	4
Liquid driers, per gall.	0	15	0
Knotting, per gall.	1	4	0
Distemper, washable, in ordinary colours, per cwt., and up	2	5	0
Double size, per firkin	0	3	6
Pumice stone, per lb.	0	0	4½
Single gold leaf (transferable), per book	0	2	0
Varnish, copal, per gall, and up	0	17	6
DO., *flat, per gall.*	1	5	0
DO., *paper, per gall.*	1	5	0
French polish, per gall.	0	16	0
Ready mixed paints, per cwt. and up	3	10	6
LIME WHITING, per yd. sup.	0	0	3
WASH, stop, and whiten, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
DO., and 2 coats distemper with proprietary distemper, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
KNOT, stop, and prime, per yd. sup.	0	0	7
PLAIN PAINTING, including mouldings, and on plaster or joinery, 1st coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
DO., subsequent coats, per yd. sup.	0	0	8
DO., enamel coat, per yd. sup.	0	1	0
BRUSH-GRAIN, and 2 coats varnish, per yd. sup.	0	3	8
FIGURED DO., DO., per yd. sup.	0	5	6
FRENCH POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	1	2
WAX POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	0	6
STRIPPING old paper and preparing per piece	0	1	7
HANGING PAPER, ordinary, per piece	0	1	10
DO., fine, per piece, and upwards	0	2	4
VARNISHING PAPER, 1 coat, per piece	0	9	0
CANVAS, strained and fixed, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
VARNISHING, hard oak, 1st coat, yd. sup.	0	1	2
DO., each subsequent coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	11

SUNDRIES

Fibre or wood pulp boardings, according to quality and quantity.			
The measured work price is on the same basis . . . per ft. sup.	£0	0	2½
FIBRE BOARDINGS, including cutting and waste, fixed on, but not including studs or grounds, per ft. sup. . . . from 3d. to	0	0	6
Plaster-board, per yd. sup. . from	0	1	7
PLASTER-BOARD, fixed as ast, per yd. sup. . . . . from	0	2	8
Asbestos sheeting, 5/32 in., grey flat, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., *corrugated, per yd. sup.*	0	3	3
ASBESTOS SHEETING, fixed as last, flat, per yd. sup	0	4	0
DO., corrugated, per yd. sup.	0	5	0
ASBESTOS slating or tiling on, but not including battens, or boards, plain "diamond" per square, grey	2	15	0
DO., red	3	0	0
Asbestos cement slates or tiles, 5/32 in. punched per M. grey	16	0	0
DO., *red*	18	0	0
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION FLOORING: Laid in two coats, average ¾ in. thick, in plain colour, per yd. sup.	0	7	0
DO., ½ in. thick, suitable for domestic work, unpolished, per yd.	0	6	6
Metal casements for wood frames, domestic sizes, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO., *in metal frames, per ft. sup.*	0	1	9
HANGING only metal casement in, but not including wood frames, each	0	2	10
BUILDING in metal casement frames, per ft. sup.	0	0	7

Waterproofing compounds for cement. Add about 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. to the cost of cement used.

PLYWOOD, per ft. sup.

Thickness	⅛ in.			¼ in.			⅜ in.			½ in.		
Qualities ..	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7	6
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	—	1 0½	10	—
Figured Oak 1 side	8½	7	—	10	8	—	11½	—	—	1 6	—	—
Plain Oak 1 side	6½	6	—	7½	7	—	9½	—	—	1 0	—	—
Oregon Pine	5	4	—	5½	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Closing date for applications for admission to the Examinations, with fee of £3 3s. Exhibition in the Galleries of the designs submitted in the R.I.B.A. Competition for a Garage in the Theatre Area of London, and a National Sign for Petrol-filling Stations and Garages. Open until June 29. 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. (Saturdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.). **10 a.m**

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. At Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1. "The Excavations at Newark Priory, Surrey." By Captain Christopher M. H. Pearce. **5 p.m.**

IMPERIAL GALLERY OF ART, Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W. Exhibition of Paintings, Drawings, Engravings, and Sculpture by artists resident in Great Britain and the Dominions. Open until June 29. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. **10 a.m.**

BUILDING TRADES EXHIBITION, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester. Eleventh Exhibition. Open 11 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. till April 18. **11 a.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Ironwork." Indian Section: "Tibetan Art." **3 p.m.**

THURSDAY, APRIL 11

SHEFFIELD, SOUTH YORKSHIRE AND DISTRICT SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS. In the General Lecture Room, Sheffield University. Annual General Meeting. **6.15 p.m.**

FRIDAY, APRIL 12

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "English Pottery." 12 noon. "Early English Furniture." 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "Recent Electrical Developments in India." By A. T. Cooper, M.INST.C.E., M.CONST.E. **4.30 p.m.**

BIRMINGHAM ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. At Royal Society of Artists' Galleries, New Street, Birmingham. "Birmingham Architectural Association's Visit to Chartres." By W. T. Benslyn, A.R.I.B.A., A.R.C.A. **6.30 p.m.**

SATURDAY, APRIL 13

Sunrise, 5.10. Sunset, 6.52.

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL RURAL INDUSTRIES SUB-COMMITTEE. At the Forge of Messrs. G. D. Lovell and Son, Newtown, Hatfield. Demonstration of Leaf-Making in Wrought Iron. **4.30 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Chippendale Furniture." **7 p.m.**

MONDAY, APRIL 15

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Evolution of the Panel." **3 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. Mersey and North Wales Centre. At the University, Liverpool. Annual General Meeting. **7 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. "Problems involved in the Design of Overhead Transmission Lines." By E. T. Painton. **6 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "Vita Glass." By F. E. Lamplough. **8 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Indian Section: "Architecture." **3 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. Tees-Side Sub-Centre. At the Cleveland Technical Institute, Middlesbrough. Annual General Meeting. **7 p.m.**

FRIDAY, APRIL 19

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Tudor and Jacobean Furniture." **3 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. Address by Dr. A. H. Railing, Vice-President. **6.15 p.m.**

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. At the Castle, Winchester. General Meeting. 5.30 p.m. "Town Planning Here and in America." By Dr. Raymond Unwin, F.R.I.B.A. 6.30 p.m. **5.30 p.m.**

SATURDAY, APRIL 20

Sunrise, 4.55. Sunset, 7.4.

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL RURAL INDUSTRIES SUB-COMMITTEE. At the Forge of Messrs. G. D. Lovell and Son, Newtown, Hatfield. Demonstration of Practical Ironwork in general. **4.30 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Evolution of the Chair." **7 p.m.**

MONDAY, APRIL 22

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. "The Work of George Wittet." By John Begg, F.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

LONDON SOCIETY. Annual Dinner, to be held at the Hotel Victoria (Edward VII Rooms), Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2. **7.30 p.m.**

TUESDAY, APRIL 23

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. "Organization." By Matthew Hill (Messrs. Higgs and Hill) and Maurice E. Webb, D.S.O., M.C., F.R.I.B.A. **5.30 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Ordinary Meeting. **6 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Students' Meeting. **6.30 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "The Educational Value of Broadcasting." By H. L. Fletcher. **8 p.m.**

GARDEN CITIES AND TOWN PLANNING ASSOCIATION, 3 Gray's Inn Place, W.C.1. Closing date for applications for tickets for the Whitsun Tour to Germany and Holland (May 15 to 24).

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY, Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane, Liverpool. Annual General Meeting. **6 p.m.**

THURSDAY, APRIL 25

WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, 62 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds. Presentation of Gold Medal. **7 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Italian Renaissance Furniture." "Stained Glass." **7 p.m.**

FRIDAY, APRIL 26

TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE. At the Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, S.W.1. "Preparation of a Statutory Joint Town-Planning Scheme." By Reginald Bruce, A.R.I.B.A. **6 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Early Renaissance Sculpture." "French Furniture." **7 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. Annual General Meeting. **6.15 p.m.**

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1. At the City Hall, Cardiff. Sessional Meeting. Discussion on "The New Local Government Act," to be opened by Ralph M. F. Picken, M.A., C.H., B.SC., D.P.H., and E. Colston Williams, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H. 3 p.m. Discussion on "Some Notes on Town Planning," to be opened by A. N. J. Sair, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.T.P.I., and on "The Proposed Reconstruction, Widening, and Lowering of Cardiff Bridge," to be opened by Thomas H. Morris, A.M.I.MECH.E. 5 p.m. **3 p.m.**

SATURDAY, APRIL 27

Sunrise, 5.41. Sunset, 8.15.

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1. Meet at City Hall, Cardiff. Visits to New Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory and the Greenhill Open-air School, Rhiwbina. **9.30 a.m.**

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Visit to Pitreavie, Dunfermline Abbey and Palace.

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL RURAL INDUSTRIES SUB-COMMITTEE. At the Forge of Messrs. G. D. Lovell and Son, Newtown, Hatfield. Demonstration on Ironwork. Selected Subject. **4.30 p.m.**

MONDAY, APRIL 29

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1. "Modern Factory Buildings." By Thomas Wallis, F.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Statutory Examinations for District and Building Surveyors.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "Architectural Models." By P. Morley Horder, F.S.A. **8 p.m.**

THURSDAY, MAY 2

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Statutory Examinations for District and Building Surveyors.

SALE OF THE PORTLAND (OR BARBERINI) VASE. At Christie, Manson, and Woods, 8 King Street, St. James's Square, S.W.1. This vase, the property of the Duke of Portland, has for over one hundred years been exhibited on loan at the British Museum.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, S. Kensington, S.W.7. "Evolution of the Panel." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **7 p.m.**

FRIDAY, MAY 3

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Statutory Examinations for District and Building Surveyors.

SATURDAY, MAY 4

Sunrise, 5.28. Sunset, 8.27.

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. Visit to an "All Electric" Farm, East Grinstead, Sussex.

TUESDAY, MAY 7

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. James Forrest Lecture. **6 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. At the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1. "The Stanton Family of Sculptors." By Mrs. Arundell Esdaile. **5 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. Ordinary Meeting. **8 p.m.**

THURSDAY, MAY 9

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. Annual General Meeting. **7 p.m.**

SATURDAY, MAY 11

Sunrise, 5.15. Sunset, 8.38.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Chippendale." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **7 p.m.**

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. At the Castle, Winchester. Annual General Meeting. **10 a.m.**

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Visit to Dalkeith, Southra Aisle and Cakemuir Castle.

MONDAY, MAY 13

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit St t, W.1. Ninety-fifth Annual General Meeting. **8 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. Irish Centre, Dublin. At the Laboratories, Trinity College, Dublin. Annual General Meeting. **7.45 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. Ordinary Meeting. "The Reform of the British Patent System." By Robert Burrell. **8 p.m.**

THE GARDEN CITIES AND TOWN PLANNING ASSOCIATION, 3 Grays Inn Place, W.C.1. Visit to Holland and Germany until May 24.

THURSDAY, MAY 16

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Ivories." By L. O. Faraker. "Historic English Wall Papers." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **7 p.m.**

SATURDAY, MAY 18

Sunrise, 5.4. Sunset, 8.49.

WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, 62 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds. Annual Excursion.

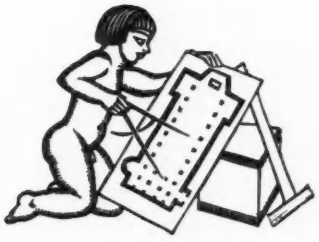
VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Evolution of the Chair." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **7 p.m.**



THE SITE OF "AN ARCHITECTURAL EXEMPLAR"?

Where the new R.I.B.A. premises will stand, in the north-east angle of the cross formed by Portland Place and Weymouth Street. The events leading up to the acquirement of this site are recounted in the leading article, on the facing page, in the course of which the expediency of the design of the future building being put out to open public competition is also argued. The statue in the foreground is of Field-Marshal Sir George Stuart White.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL.



WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1929

AN ARCHITECTURAL EXEMPLAR?

"... *more fit our bright abodes for warbling muses* ..."
THOMAS TICKELL

SOME fifteen months ago THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL had occasion to lament the negotiations entered into by the R.I.B.A. for new and larger premises. It was feared at the time that an attempt to rent the Civil Service Commissioners' building in Burlington Gardens might be successful. "The Institute," we wrote, "is a society of men one of whose chief aims in life is the encouragement of good building. It is now in the position of having to find new and more commodious accommodation; it is put to the test, *and itself does not build!* The doctor will not drink his own physic!"

In point of fact, Pennethorne's building in Burlington Gardens was a tempting morsel. Though we condemned the Institute for preferring it to its own physic, it was a preference which we could understand.

The R.I.B.A. was tempted and, following the modern adage that the best way to fight a temptation is to yield to it, would undoubtedly have fallen if the temptation had not been removed in time. The architectural profession of this country is indebted to no single person more than to the obscure Government official who made it impossible for the R.I.B.A. to conclude an arrangement discreditable to us all. How many architects, when they read with a thrill of satisfaction in last Friday's papers that the R.I.B.A. is really to build itself a new home, reflected on the timely appearance of this anonymous benefactor? For ourselves, he was our first thought; and whatever may be his name, his age, his ancestry, his position, wherever he may work and dwell, we thank him for the news that last week stirred the imagination of every architect in whom there is imagination to be stirred.

Fine as it is, the house in Conduit Street is, of course, ludicrously unsuited to the activities it has to harbour. Seventy years ago the R.I.B.A. hired rooms on the first floor of this house, and for seventy years it has been acquiring, room by room—yard by yard almost—the space it now so amply and uncomfortably fills. The only perceivable reason, then, for the occupation of the house in Conduit Street is that the R.I.B.A. once had rooms there. We are all for tradition and conservation, but if every institution and every business were to be housed by methods such as these there would be precious little work for architects to do. The decision to build is at least twenty years overdue. There is, however, very little cause for regretting this postponement. If the R.I.B.A. had built itself premises at the end of the last century, or the beginning of the present one, we know the kind of building that would have resulted. There are excellent reasons for hoping that Portland Place may today receive an addition worthy not only of its new resident, but of those who made it the civic masterpiece it is. Architects are practising in England today who can give us something as good as this superb Adam street. Not for many a year has the country had their like.

Since only one architect will be given the work to do, the choice of this happy individual is a matter which must excite a good deal of speculation. No official statement has as yet been made and, so far as we know, no decision has been taken. But in our view there can only be one way of effecting a successful and an equitable choice, namely, by public competition.

No alternative is to be conceived. The procedure that will be followed is another matter; but the two-stage Shakespeare Theatre method, which combines with the advantages of the ordinary open contest all those (and they are not to be despised) offered by the limited sort, has more to recommend it than any other. As to the choice of the assessor or assessors, it would be madness even to refer to so vast a subject at the tail of an article. But we can, and will, add our hope that the newspapers' reference to the choice of Portland stone for the building may have been an error. We have nothing against Portland stone, a material not unworthy of our greatest city and greatest architectural genius. But many other excellent materials are to be found in this country, not the least of which is brick. Some of our best designers today have found brick their most congenial medium. The list of the buildings awarded the London Architecture Medal makes notable evidence of its possibilities. We cannot believe that these possibilities have been ruled out from the beginning.

NEWS & TOPICS

DOUBTFUL SCHEMES FOR CHEAPENING HOUSING

WELL over a million houses have been built since the war. It is calculated that the demand for houses that can be sold for £600 to £800 has been fully met, and that it is to the smaller type of house, that can be sold for under £400 and rented for less than 10s. per week, that the attention of builders and local authorities should be turned. Various suggestions, mostly entailing Government subsidy or some form of de-rating, have been brought forward as solutions of an otherwise insoluble problem, but it has yet to be proved that houses at this low price, and with undiminished accommodation, cannot be built with profit to the contractor. In Warrington, houses are being sold for £360, with the help of a £50 subsidy and a Corporation loan, and it is doubtful if the absolute disappearance of State aid will very much affect the cost.

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With this in view, an all-too-feasible scheme has been suggested, to bring in the small builder once more, as part of a plan of pooled resources. The idea, briefly, is to deal with land and materials from a central organization, which lends money at 1 per cent. above Bank Rate to the small builder, thereby cutting out wasteful buying, costing, quantity surveying, and architects' fees! Like so many schemes put forward in this country, the appearance of the houses and all the amenities of site-planning are regarded as wasteful extras that can have no part in a sound business scheme. Surely, if resources are to be pooled, architectural advice at headquarters would work out fairly cheaply in the main.

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"NEARLY LIKE CHARITY"

There must have been great rejoicings among certain sculptors when the Underground Company and Adams, Holden and Pearson, their architects for the new building at St. James's Park, commissioned Epstein, Gill, and other members of the advanced school of sculpture to execute work for them. "It nearly looks like charity," said one, long used to regarding the empty world of Philistinism. The Underground building is one that demands the simple forms of modern sculpture or none at all. Being faced entirely in smooth Portland stone, with the slightest of modelling, every variation from the normal treatment is bound to tell with terrific emphasis, so that it is only a matter of days before the public begin to register disapproval. Mr. Epstein, wary from past experience, bars all admission to the huts that have been built round his partly-finished work, and labours in peace.

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FIRST LIVERPOOL SCHOLAR FOR AMERICA

The first Liverpool School man to travel to America as holder of the new £300 scholarship given to the School by the Society of Arts and Sciences of America, left for New York last week. His name is William Graham Holford. He is a South African, and a degree student at the school. A selection board, compact of eminence, since it included the three Liverpool LL.D.'s, Blomfield, Lutyens, and Scott, was unanimous in its choice. Mr. Holford's great capacity for design might have alone justified his selection, but to this he has added all-round scholarship, and keen interest in life as exemplified in the general work of the University. As a member of the Guild Council, editor of the University magazine, and secretary of the



Mr. W. G. Holford, first holder of the new American travelling scholarship offered to Liverpool architectural students.

dramatic society, he has evinced qualities most esteemed in the semi-ambassadorial calling of a travelling scholar.

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OUR DECAYING CATHEDRALS

Time seems to deal very gently with old buildings. Within the quiet precincts of ancient cathedrals one is apt to imagine that time is arrested at the full flowering of beauty—but it is a bloom of decay that softens the aspect of these venerable piles. Rain beats upon the stone and sulphurous fumes spread a contagion of decay over the surface; mortar runs away like dust, and from the heart of great timbers whole races of beetles eat the strength away. Sooner or later the bloom begins to fade, and buildings that have defied time for eight centuries take on the aspect of impending ruination. In more than one English cathedral the cumulative effects of long decay begin at last to cause real alarm. At Durham, York, Canterbury, Peterborough, and Wells the condition of the fabric calls for immediate restoration. Appeals have been issued to the public for one or other of them, but as it is estimated that half a million pounds would be required to cover the work of repair to the cathedrals generally, the Church Assembly is to consider the advisability of inaugurating a common fund for all, making the appeal widely national.

*

The retired setting of most cathedrals removes them from the direct concussion of traffic reverberation, but at Wells, where the cathedral stands so beautifully at the head of the village-like street, it is one of the real joys of motoring to be allowed to drive under the archway that leads through the precincts and on out of the city. It is a narrow opening, not without danger to the larger type of vehicle, nor, it appears, without a corresponding danger to the archway and to the Vicar's Hall which spans it. The thunder of charabanc and lorry is perceptibly weakening the old stones and timbers, and it is quite likely that the archway will be prohibited to all forms of transport in the future.



This great block of property, bounded by Trafalgar Square, Duncannon Street, and the Strand, is shortly to be rebuilt.

SHOPS AND FLATS, FLATS AND SHOPS

A year or two ago the news of the impending demolition of some fine mansion in the West End of London raised howls of indignation and gave birth to dozens of schemes for putting the property to other uses. Most of these schemes verged on the noble, and generally required the assistance of somebody else's money. With few exceptions the money was never forthcoming, and brickdust filled the air at the latter end. There were not many prophets in the land at that time to foretell the translation of West End London from houses to flats, and yet it seems abundantly clear today that not only is Mayfair to become a shopping district in its entirety, but that vast areas farther west will be redeveloped, and that the house will everywhere be replaced by the flat.

*

Looking round we may see how the tide is running. The Foundling Hospital site is to be planned for flats, despite the efforts of the national theatre protagonists and others; Dorchester House is to go; Lansdowne House is to go; Park Lane is to go; and now comes news of an enormous property deal covering some 14 acres of land in Chelsea, not to mention the rebuilding of the conspicuous block on the east side of Trafalgar Square. This is transformation, indeed ! New streets and traffic routes; new and greater blocks of flats, and, let us hope, new open spaces, new squares and trees, avenues and vistas.

JUGGLING WITH FIGURES

Mr. Chatterton's letter on the Parthenon in THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for March 27, the Editor tells me, is producing some entertaining correspondence; he adds that it contained a misprint which somewhat marred the effect of the intended joke. The number as printed, viz. 59·54 mm., was obviously meant to read 59·94 mm.—which number, divided by 9, of course gives 6·66. This juggling with figures is really rather a fascinating exercise, and I am encouraged to " release " the following little effort of my own. Taking once more Mr. Hutcheson's letter of March 20 and measuring from the bottom of the last line to the underside of the sixteenth line above it, the height is seen to be 2·22 in. If we now count the vowels in the word Parthenon—or Hutcheson—or Chatterton—and multiply 2·22 by this number, the result is still 6·66 !

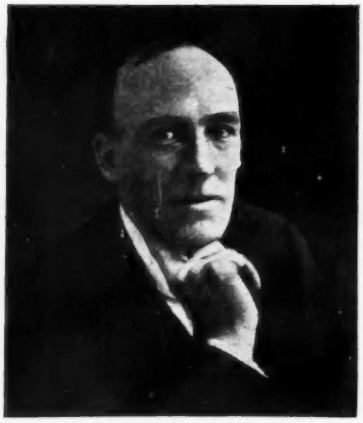
ASTRAGAL



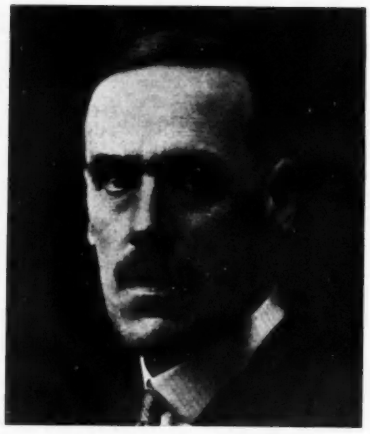
Attributed to Inigo Jones, this ceiling and oak panelling of the Globe Room, at " Ye Olde Reindeer Inn," Banbury, once the scene of an impromptu "Parliament" held by Oliver Cromwell, were disposed of just before the war by the owner of the hostelry. They are, however, intact in London, and efforts are being made to replace them.



Mr. T. R. Milburn.



Professor S. D. Adshead.



Mr. Maurice E. Webb.

R.I.B.A. PRESIDENTS-ELECT?

Whom will the Council Choose?

IT will shortly be the task of the R.I.B.A. to elect a new President. This is now a matter which involves the votes of some sixty members of Council. Their choice invariably receives the assent of the general body. Time-honoured procedure gives to every member of the Council power to nominate, without disclosing his own name, one or more candidates. The nominees are balloted on at a full meeting. No candidate need know who has nominated or voted for him.

Whom will the Council choose?

Certain qualifications have appeared essential in the past for the holding of the office of President. Obviously the President must be *persona grata* with members generally. He must have proved his loyalty to the Institute, both in and outside it. While his practice need not necessarily be a large one, the quality of his work must command general respect. Lastly, the President of so distinguished a body as the R.I.B.A. must be a man of decision, impartiality, and tact, and possess some talent for public speaking.

The Council will naturally turn for names to the vice-presidents and to the chairmen of the various committees.

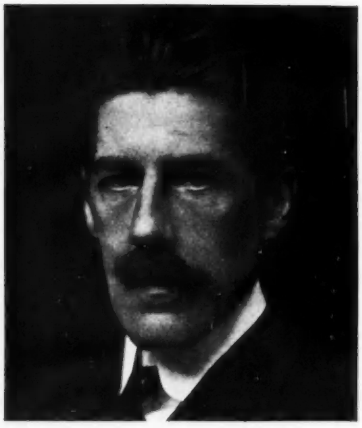
The consideration that the presidency should come as a



Sir Banister Flight Fletcher.



Mr. H. M. Fletcher.



The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.



Mr. E. Stanley Hall.

reward for service to the profession still holds sway among members. We may therefore legitimately infer that those prominent architects who rarely grace No. 9 Conduit Street with their presence are unlikely to receive the support which their eminence would, to the uninitiated, seem to render probable.

It is said that there are those who would favour the election of a lay President—such a man as the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, who is an Honorary Fellow and has always shown himself ready in every way to assist the Institute. Lord Crawford was chairman of the Street Architecture Medal Committee and recently piloted the Architects' Registration Bill through the House of Lords. Such an election would not be a new departure, as the first President of the R.I.B.A.—from 1835 to 1859—was a layman, the Earl de Grey.

There is, however, before the Council a wide choice.

Of the four vice-presidents—Messrs. H. V. Lanchester, Maurice E. Webb, E. Stanley Hall, and G. C. Lawrence—the first has been president of the Town Planning Institute, and his wide experience and uncompromising honesty of outlook will no doubt recommend him. Some may wonder why he has not already been President. Mr. Webb, with his energy and driving power, will undoubtedly occupy the presidential chair sooner or later. His war record and the valuable work he has done as president of the Architectural Association and as chairman of the Board of Architectural Education are common knowledge. Mr. Stanley Hall has been honorary secretary of the Institute and president of the Architectural Association. He has a mind of balanced and judicious quality, while his geniality would make him popular in any capacity. Mr. Lawrence's name is a reminder that the purview of the Council need not be limited to the Metropolis. Quite lately Mr. Gotch has filled the office of President with charm and distinction. Another name which occurs in this connection is Mr. P. S. Worthington's. Mr. Worthington is a past vice-president, and many consider him the most eminent architect in the North of England. Certainly he seems to be one of those rare people who has never designed a building which has not been the subject of general admiration.



Mr. H. V. Lanchester.

There are also the past-presidents of allied societies—Messrs. Francis Jones, of Manchester; T. R. Milburn, of Sunderland; and H. T. Buckland, of Birmingham—all men of judgment and experience, any one of whom might well be thought fitted to hold the office of President.

Professor S. D. Adshead, who was one of last year's vice-presidents, is above all an artist and is perhaps so devoted to the study and practice of his art as to have little time or inclination to concern himself with matters of merely professional interest. The same may be true of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, but it is to be hoped that his colleagues will some day prevail upon him to occupy the position in the Institute which should undoubtedly be his.

The retiring chairman of the Board of Architectural Education, Mr. H. M. Fletcher, wears his learning with an attractive modesty. In speaking, he is a master of clarity and felicity of expression. Another likely candidate is Mr. Arthur Keen, who was honorary secretary of the Institute for several years. His sincerity inspires confidence and his devotion to the cause of architecture has been clearly shown in the chairmanship of the conference which urged the preservation of Waterloo Bridge and the immediate construction of a new bridge at Charing Cross to relieve traffic congestion at this spot.

Of the chairmen of the various standing committees, Sir Banister Fletcher, the chairman of the Practice Committee, is certain to receive strong support. Sir Banister is a barrister as well as an architect, and has been a Sheriff of the City of London. He has fought the battles of architects in the City and elsewhere with a tenacity which has won him notable successes. It is to be imagined that Sir Banister will receive at least as many votes as any other candidate.



Mr. Francis Jones, Society of Architects.



Sir Giles Gilbert Scott.



A general view of the octagonal central hall, showing, on the left, one of the two opposing deep niches, with draperies of royal purple, bearing a gold chevron-pattern, and, in the centre, the entrance to a circulating exhibition corridor.

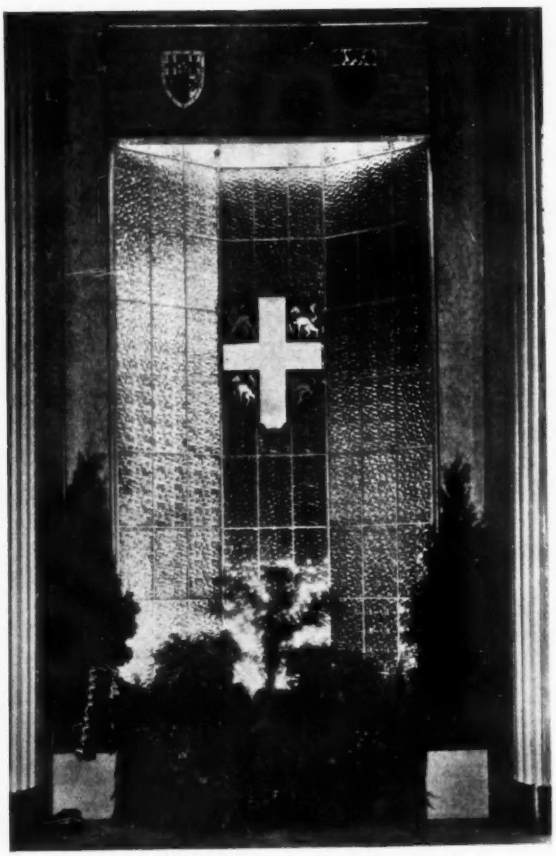
TORONTO EXHIBITION

Empire Marketing Board's Pavilion

DESIGNED BY RICHARDSON AND GILL

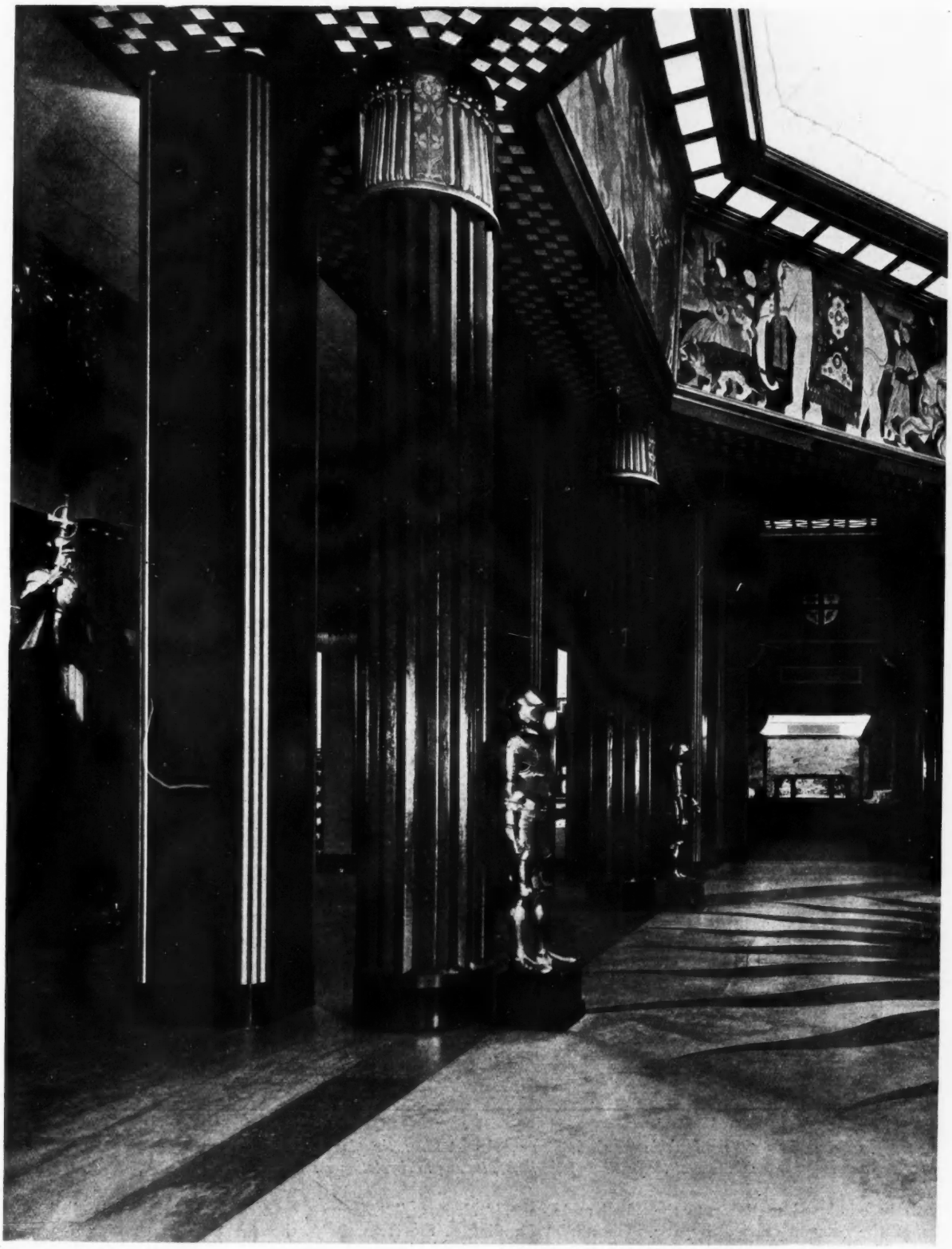
For the Canadian National Exhibition of the Golden Jubilee Year (1928), held at Toronto, the British Government (Department of Overseas Trade) caused to be erected the principal pavilion: that of the Empire Marketing Board. To Messrs. Richardson and Gill, of London, England, was entrusted the task of designing a temporary house for the Board's exhibits, which should convey an Imperial character, and, at the same time, be itself housed within an existing shell having numerous stanchions and iron supports. The photographs and architects' drawings reproduced on this and the following pages show how the problems were solved.

There was scope for a lofty structure, and, in fact, the velarium above the central octagonal hall—representing the chief spectacular feature, and giving access to the aisles of circulation among the utilitarian features, viz. stalls for exhibits—embraced a space 50 ft. high.



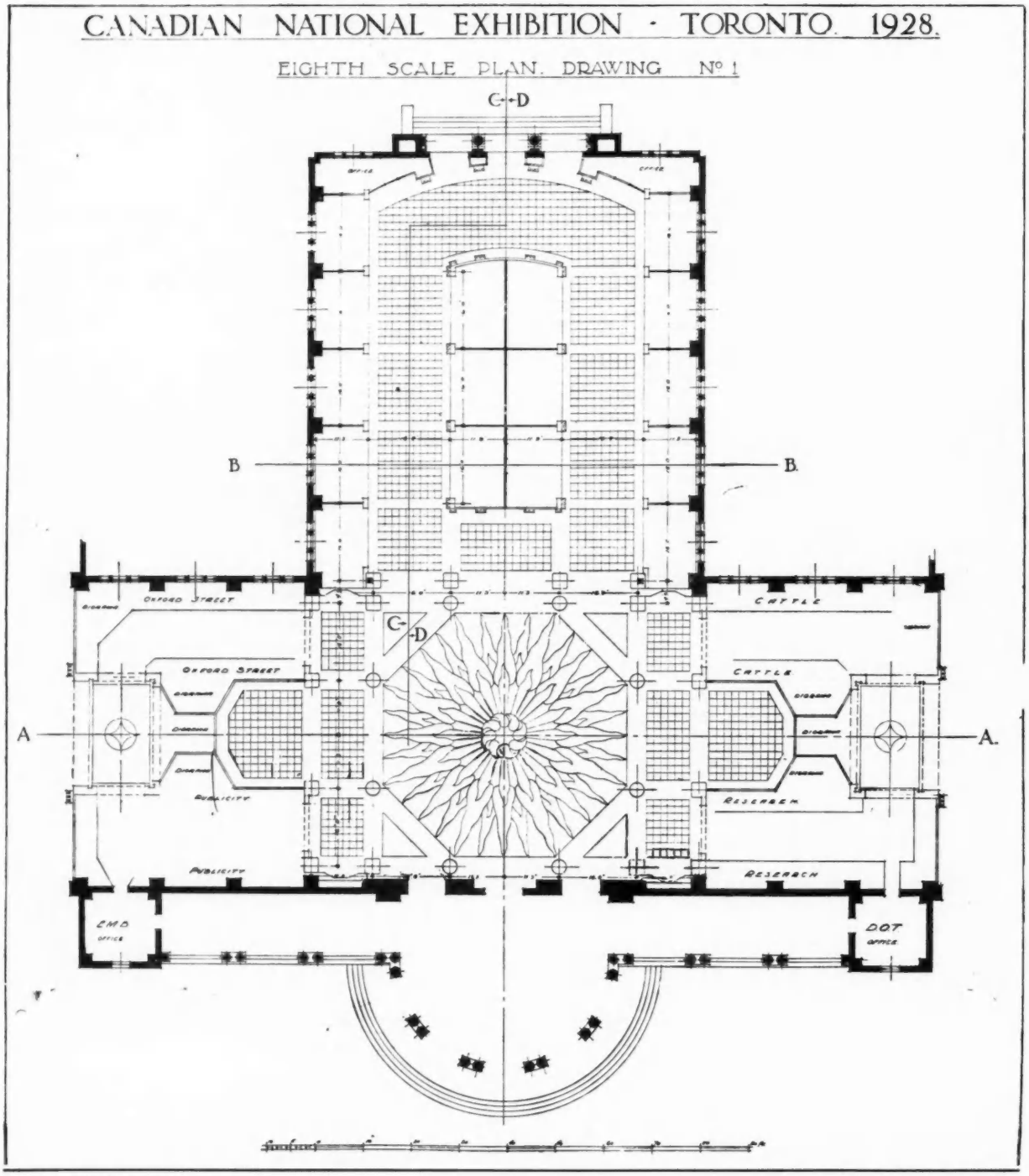
A mirrored shallow niche in the central hall.

Rich colouring was relied upon to enhance the effect of the design of this central area. The columns and pillars were painted red, the fluted corners of the latter being gilt, and the capitals of the former finished in ivory and gold. Two main niches of considerable depth were hung with royal purple curtains, decorated with a repeating pattern of chevrons in gold; lesser niches had special mirrored glass as backgrounds for the figures in armour that gave a festive and dignified character to the interior. The beams and other woodwork of the pavilion were of cedar wood, chequered patterns being



Toronto Exhibition Pavilion] [*By Richardson and Gill.*

Columns of the octagonal hall seen at close quarters. Both these and the pillars were painted red with black bases. The fluted corners of the pillars were gilt, and the capitals of the columns painted in ivory and gold. Cedar was used for all woodwork, including beams. Above the central space the velarium rose to no less than 50 ft.



Toronto Exhibition Pavilion.] *[By Richardson and Gill.*

Expressly designed to be contained within the shell of an existing structure, the plan was given the form of an inverted T with an octagonal central hall at the junction of the limbs, leading to circulating spaces lined with exhibition stands.

extensively employed to decorate the soffits of the octagon carried by the pillars. The inner walls of this lofty octagon bore a frieze of eight symbolic coloured paintings, designed by Maurice Greiffenhagen, entitled "Canada," "Britannia," "India," "Queen Elizabeth and Drake," "Neptune," "Magna Charta," "Landing of the Romans," etc. Upon the floor beneath was laid a "sunburst" of coloured rubber flooring, in orange, red, and blue tints. The assistance of Mr. Warren Wilson, A.R.C.A., and Mr. Percy Bentham, A.R.B.S., was enlisted for the heraldic devices and the architectural modelling, respectively.

The scheme was organized in this country, and is the first of a projected series in contemplation by the Government Department concerned in the furtherance of Empire trade.

"CANADA."

One of the frieze panels of the octagon. All were symbolical of the history and extent of the British Empire: "Magna Charta," "Landing of the Romans," "Neptune," "India," "Queen Elizabeth and Drake," etc.

Toronto Exhibition Pavilion]





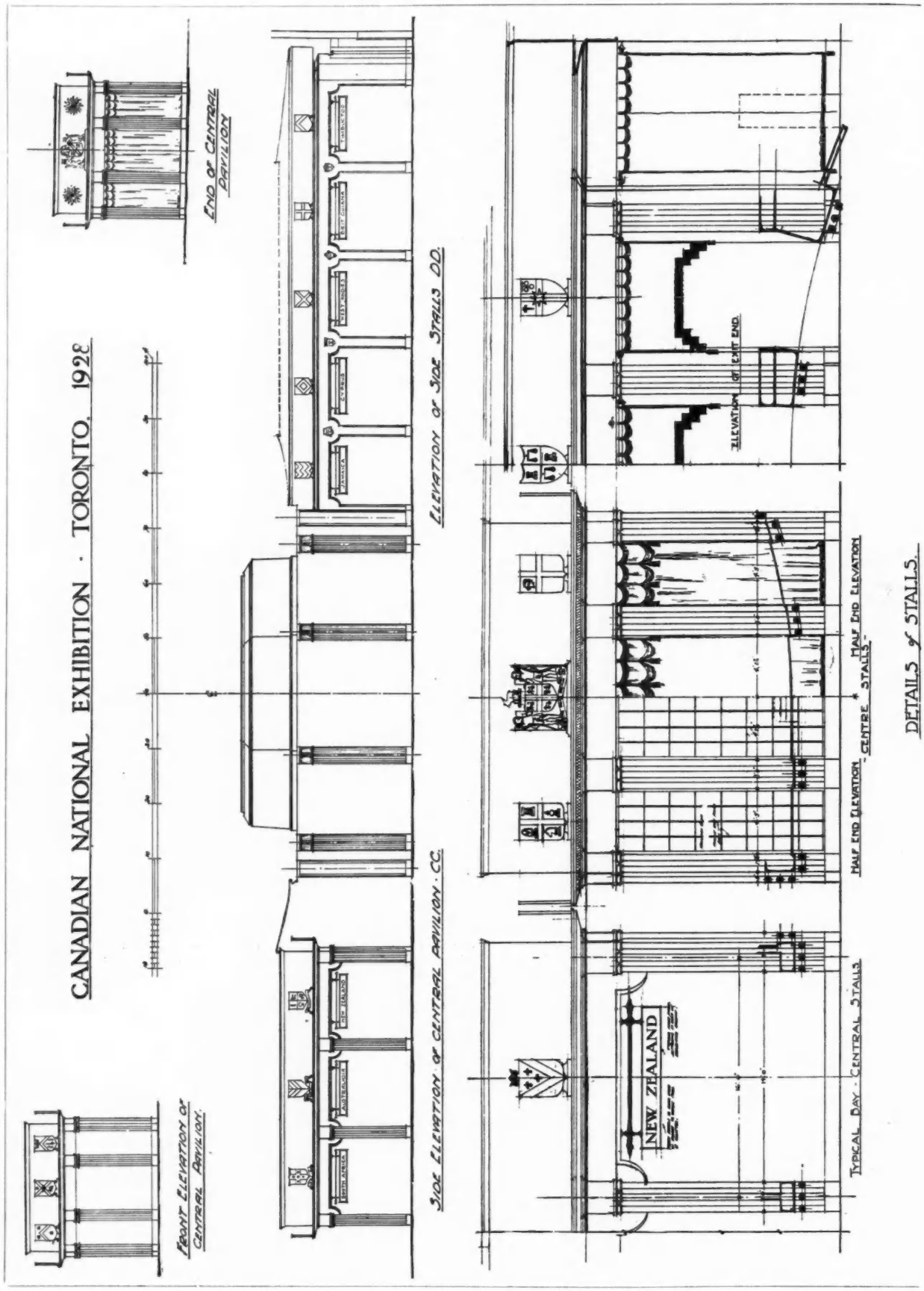
This deep niche, opposite to that seen in the picture at the top of page 560, contained a portrait of the King.

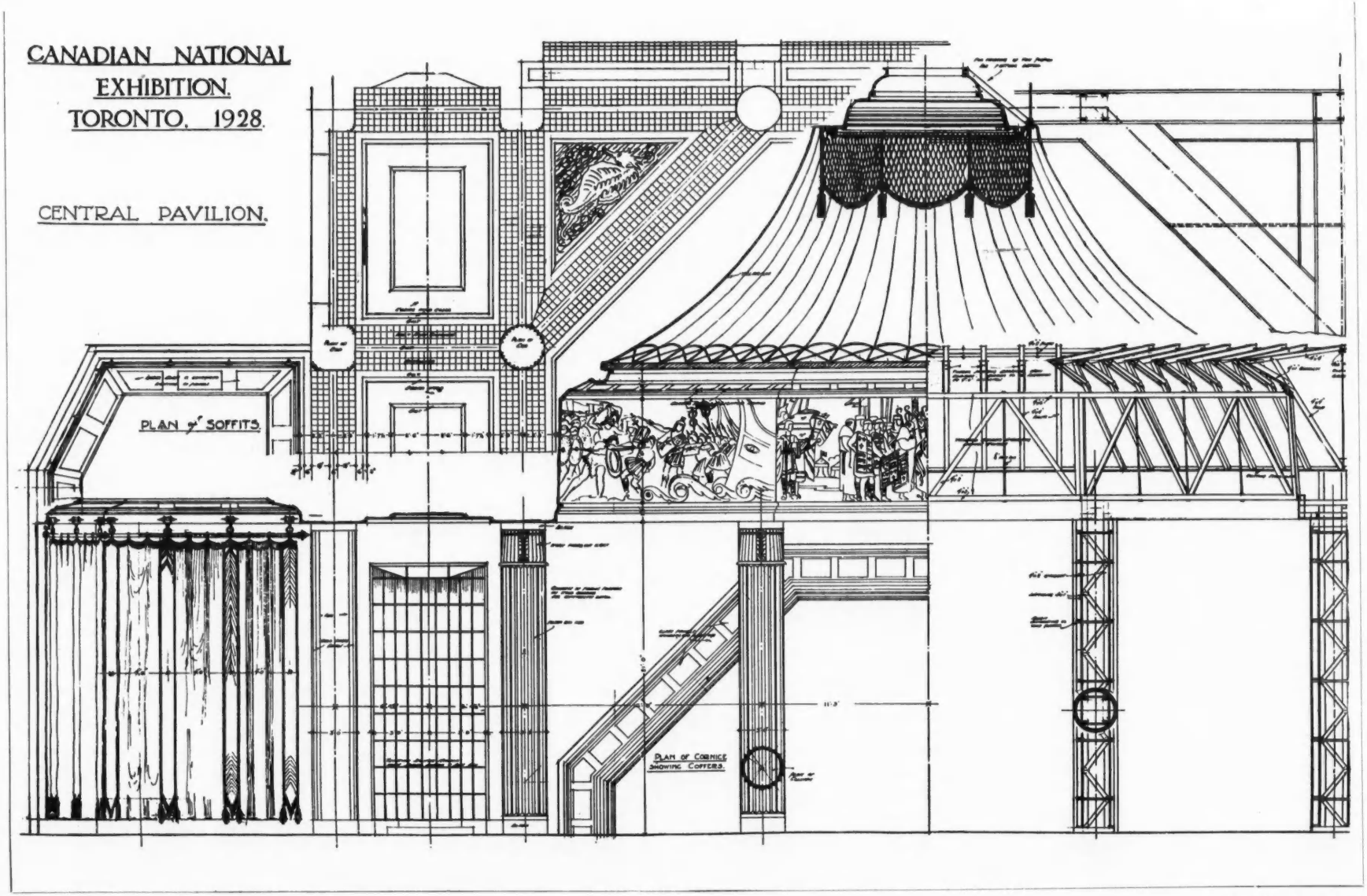


"BRITANNIA."

Another of the frieze panels, specially designed by Maurice Greiffenhagen, in collaboration with the architects. This Canadian National Exhibition commemorated the Golden Jubilee (1879-1928), the pavilion being erected by H.M. Government.

[By Richardson and Gill.


CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION · TORONTO. 1928
END OF CENTRAL PAVILION
FRONT ELEVATION OF CENTRAL PAVILION.
SIDE ELEVATION OF CENTRAL PAVILION: CC.
ELEVATION OF SIDE STALLS DD.
ELEVATION OF EXIT END.
HALF END ELEVATION
CENTRE STALLS
HALF END ELEVATION
NEW ZHALAND
TYPICAL BAY · CENTRAL STALLS
DETAILS of STALLS.



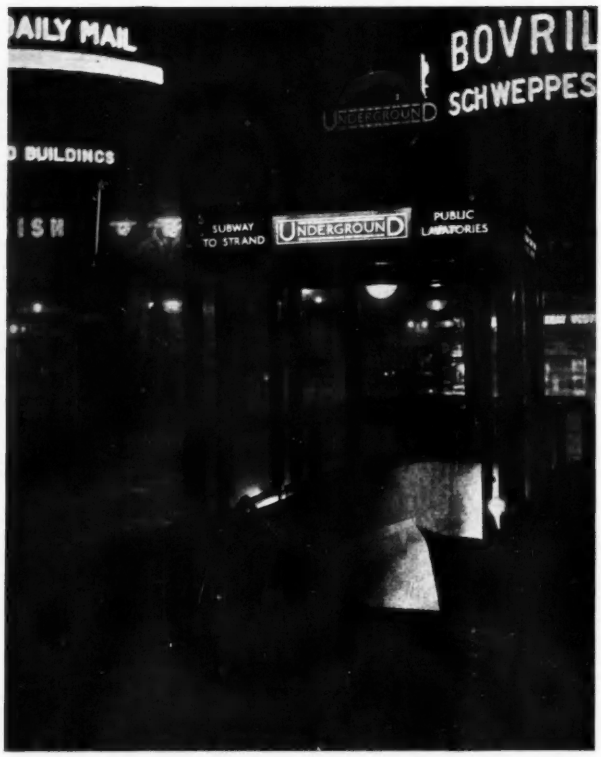
Toronto Exhibition Pavilion.] [*By Richardson and Gill.*

Architects' drawings, general and detailed, of the central hall and ranges of stalls for exhibits. The detailed drawing of the octagon in half-section is particularly interesting, as showing the method of structure adopted and the devices by which an exhibition pavilion was fitted within a building already in existence.

LONDON'S UNDERGROUND

The New Supersedes

Charing Cross, Mansion House, and Bond Street are among the latest of the London Underground Railway stations to be remodelled. Of these Charing Cross is the most important, for, with three separate railways, it handles over 100,000 passengers a day. It is of importance that the work of remodelling shall cause little or no inconvenience to traffic and that the public have the benefit of the improvements at the earliest possible moment. For this reason the various new features of the stations have been introduced piecemeal. Gradually the new supersedes the old, and the result at



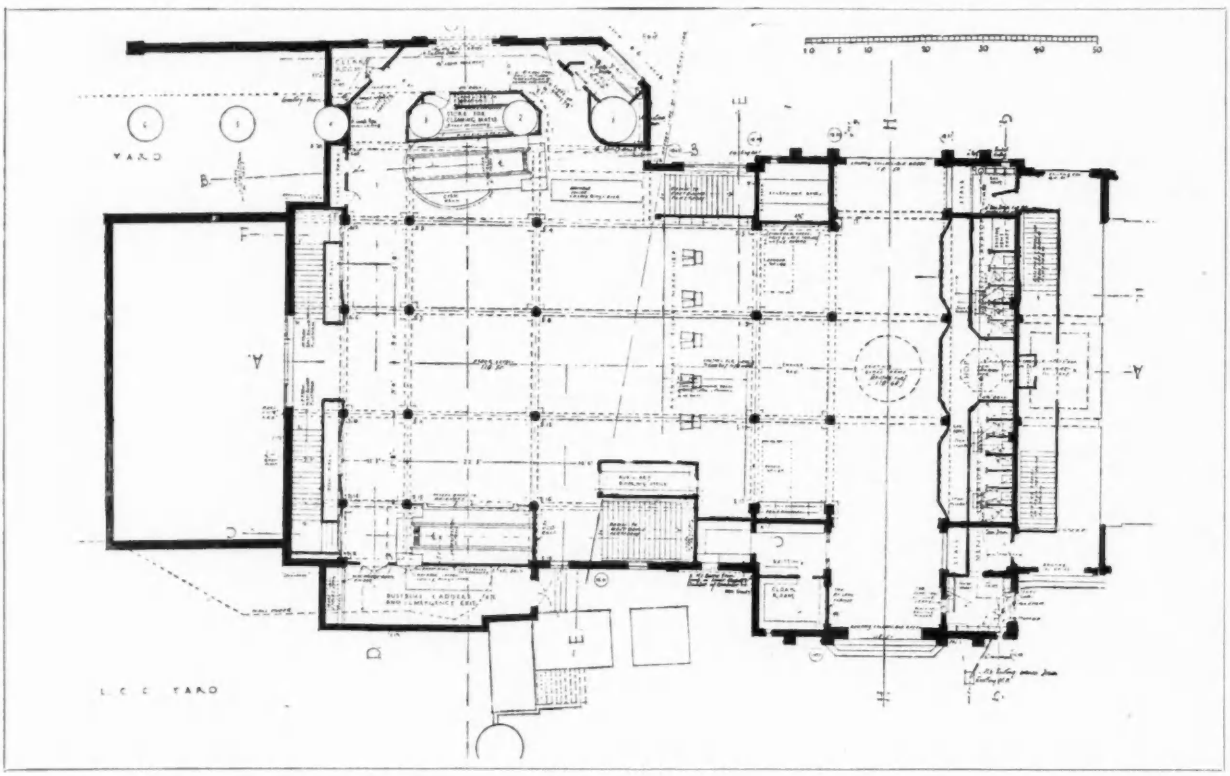
A subway entrance to the Underground Railway in Trafalgar Square. It is the work of the Westminster City Council.

LATEST STATIONS

Gradually the Old

Charing Cross is virtually a new station, capable of handling at least 50,000,000 passengers a year.

The need for reconstruction at Charing Cross became apparent when the new Morden Tube, linked up with the Hampstead line by a short connecting tube, threw an additional traffic of about 26,000 passengers a day through the station exchanges. The residents of Hendon and Edgware also made further claims upon the resources of the station, and there was the prospect of still further increases in traffic. Previously there were four escalators at Charing Cross; now there are eight.



Ground-floor plan of Charing Cross Underground Station. By S. A. Heaps, architect to the Underground Railways. Charing Cross, with its three separate railways, handles over 100,000 passengers a day.



Charing Cross Station by night looking from Villiers Street. The old façade containing the entrance has been retained: that portion shown on the right-hand side is of new design. There is also an entrance to the station from the Embankment.

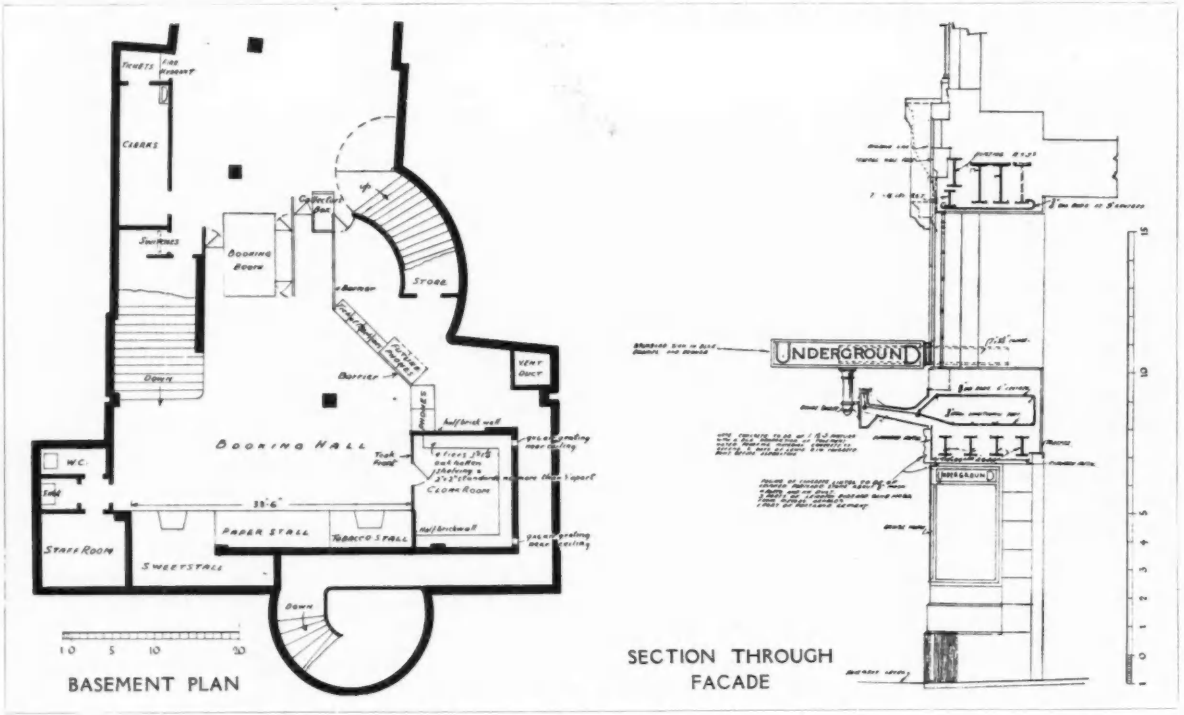


Charing Cross Underground Station.] [*By S. A. Heaps.*

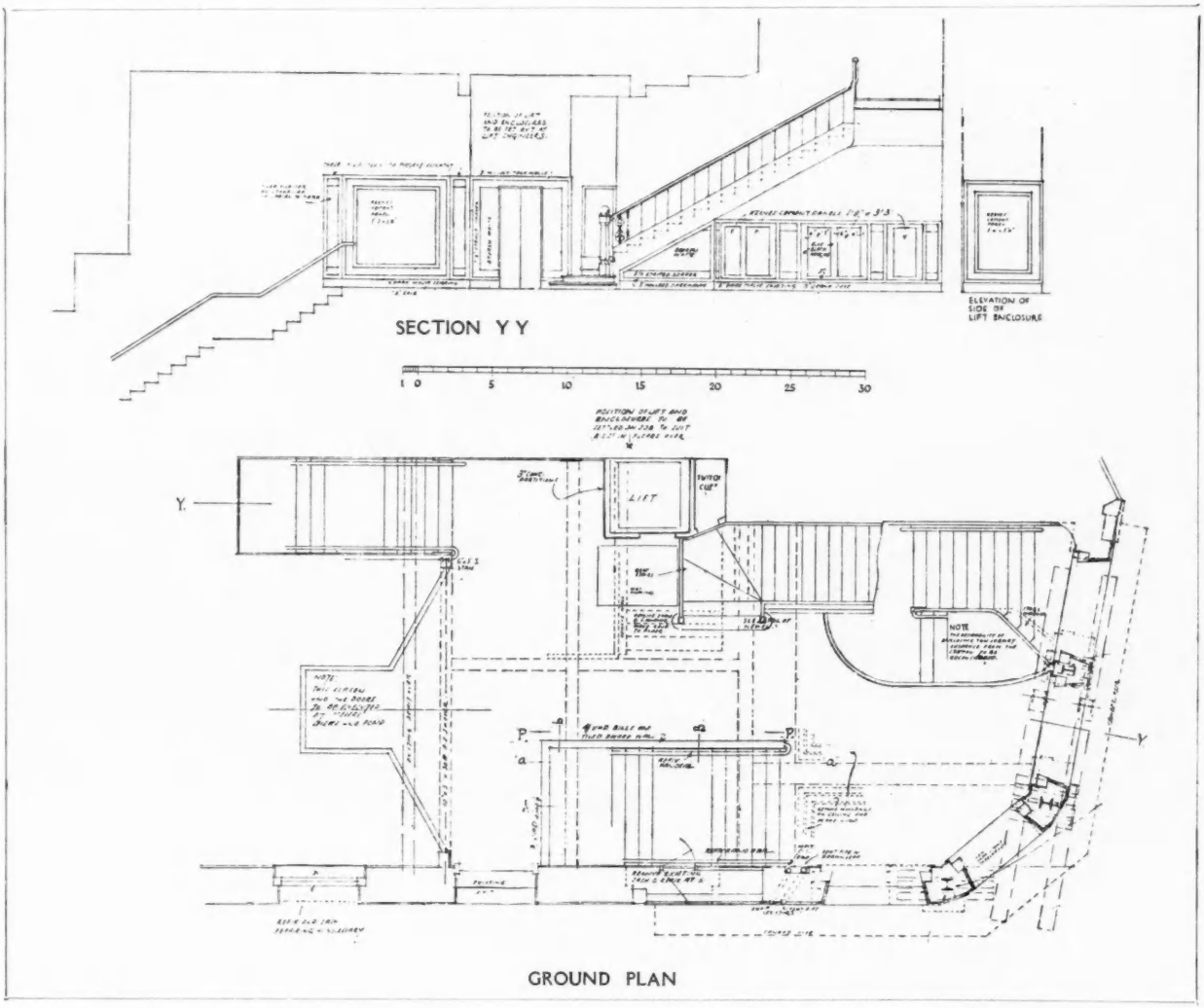
A view in the new booking hall at Charing Cross Station. There are twenty automatic ticket machines, an ordinary booking office, change-giving kiosks, and an inquiry office. There are now eight escalators, an increase of four.



Bond Street Station.] *[By Adams, Holden and Pearson in collaboration with S. A. Heaps.*



The remodelling of Bond Street Station included the installation of two escalators. Access to the booking-hall is obtained by means of the staircase shown on the left of the plan. The escalators are beyond the booking booth.



Mansion House Underground Station.] [*By Adams, Holden and Pearson in collaboration with S. A. Heaps.*

The narrow arcade booking office connecting Villiers Street with the Embankment has been cleared away and a new hall, thrice as large as the old one, built. This hall extends practically the whole length of the District Railway platforms. It is 112 ft. long, 83 ft. wide, and has an area of 10,000 sq. ft.

The new stations on the Morden line were described and illustrated in our issue for February 23, 1927. A progress photograph of the new head offices of the Underground Railway Company, now in course of erection in Broadway, Westminster, appeared in our issue for January 23 last.

Among the other stations shortly to be remodelled are Ealing Common and Hounslow West.



No escalators were necessary in the reconstruction of the Mansion House Station. Standardized methods of architectural treatment and artificial illumination have been adopted to make all the stations of the Underground Railway easily recognizable both by day and by night.

THE HONEYWOOD FILE

BY KARSHISH

VI: The Contract

(Tenders for the house are almost due. Sir Leslie Brash, the client, has with difficulty reconciled himself to the estimate of £18,500 given him by his architect, James Spinlove.)

LADY BRASH TO SPINLOVE

Dear Mr. Spinlove, 29/7/24

I met an acquaintance today who told me that the kitchen window ought to be on the left side of the range for the light, and that architects always put it on the other side, but I want mine to be on the *right* side. What lovely weather we are having. Sir Leslie is fishing in Cornwall till next week.

Yours sincerely,

SPINLOVE TO LADY BRASH

Dear Lady Brash, 30/7/24

Thank you for your letter. You will be glad to know that the kitchen window *does* come on the right side. Yes, the weather, as you say, has been beautiful, but I am sorry to notice that it is clouding over this morning. I hope Sir Leslie will enjoy his visit to Cornwall. I know of no part of the country where I would rather spend a holiday

Yours sincerely,

Spinlove knows how to purr loudly, but there was an ambiguity in Lady Brash's letter which he appears to have overlooked. However, here are the tenders at last.

SPINLOVE TO NIBNOSE AND RASPER

Dear Sirs, 1/8/24

I have to thank you for your tender for £18,221, and to say that I am prepared to recommend it for acceptance. You may expect to hear from me in a day or two.

Complete list of Tenders received is as follows:

	£	s.	d.	
Carloop Building Co.	25,000	0	0	18 months
Bintoch Bros. ..	24,429	10	9	18 months
Paul & Kirsh, Ltd.	21,050	0	0	18 months
Toller, Bunsen & Topp.	19,500	0	0	18 months
George Robble ..	19,237	15	0	2 years
Marston Grigblay ..	18,970	0	0	16 months
Nibnose & Rasper ..	18,221	7	8	20 months

Yours faithfully,

Omitting the first two, which are not bona fide *tenders, but mere formal compliances, these tenders are a fairly close group except for the big difference of £750 between the lowest and that next it, where small differences only are to be expected. It seems that Spinlove has not realized the significance of this disparity.*

The following letter is marked as having been sent to all unsuccessful firms.

SPINLOVE TO UNSUCCESSFUL BUILDERS

Dear Sir, 1/8/24

I have to thank you for your tender, but regret I am unable to recommend it for acceptance. The complete list of tenders received is as follows: (List as above).

Spinlove is right in notifying results to all firms as it is important to builders, for many reasons, to know at once what their obligations are. It would have been better, however, had he omitted the names of firms from the list, for, as he will be likely to invite them to tender on a future occasion, he is opening the door to collusion.

SPINLOVE TO BRASH

Dear Sir Leslie Brash, 1/8/24

I opened tenders today, and enclose list. I am glad to feel that the result will be satisfactory to you. You will see that Nibnose and Rasper's price is well within the figure I named. I recommend the acceptance of this tender. Twenty months is a reasonable time for carrying out the work.

I am sorry Marston Grigblay is not the lowest, for he has a reputation for this kind of work, but I have good accounts of Nibnose and Rasper from architects for whom they have done work, and I was favourably impressed when I called at their premises one day when I was in Marlford. Have I your authority to accept their tender?

Yours sincerely,

BRASH TO SPINLOVE

Dear Mr. Spinlove, 2/8/24

I am deeply gratified at the contents of your letter informing me of the result of the tenders. It is, I can assure you, a great satisfaction to me after waiting so long to know that the estimate is not to be exceeded. Most certainly act upon your recommendation and accept Messrs. Nibnose and Rasper's tender, but only on the express condition that they finish the work within the period of sixteen months, for, as another firm undertakes to complete erection within that limit of time, there is no excuse for Messrs. Nibnose and Rasper not entering upon a similar engagement. I postulate that there will be certain formal Contract documents.

Since I am in credit on the tender in the sum of £300, I contemplate augmenting the dimensions of the reception rooms which I still consider somewhat restricted in area. I will determine these and communicate particulars in the course of a few days. The erection of the building will, I assume, now commence immediately.

Yours sincerely,

As it is impossible to know whether Spinlove first read this letter or the telegram that is filed next it, it is impossible to imagine his feelings on that second day of August, 1924. We shall be safe, however, in giving him our sympathy.

TELEGRAM, NIBNOSE AND RASPER TO SPINLOVE

2/8/24

Regret must withdraw tender Writing Nibrasp.

NIBNOSE AND RASPER TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 2/8/24

We much regret we were obliged to wire to you today withdrawing our tender, as per enclosed confirmation. On receipt of your letter for which we thank you, we noticed the large difference between the amount of our tender and the next lowest, and on checking over our prices we found an error of several hundred pounds. We may say that such a thing has not happened in our experience, and was due to an irregularity in the bills. The tiler's bill is paged 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 4, and the clerk in collecting the castings of each page to arrive at the total did not observe the repetition of pages 2 and 3, and omitted two pages, which was not noticed in the check as they were stuck together by a blot of ink.

The correct total of our pricings is £18,953 4s. 7d., and we shall be obliged if you will substitute this figure for that entered on our tender, as the mistake arose through error in the particulars supplied to us, and although we would have corrected it had we noticed, we feel that we were led into the error which would not have occurred had the bills been correctly paged.

We shall be glad to send the bills to you or your quantity surveyor for examination so that our statement may be checked.

Yours obediently,

Spinlove has again been unlucky, but his ill-luck is again attributable to his lack of perspicacity. He should have noted the incongruity of Nibnose and Rasper's tender; told them that before recommending their tender the priced bills should be sent to the quantity surveyor for examination; and refrained from mentioning the amount of other tenders.

The state of affairs now is that as Nibnose and Rasper know the amount of the tender they have to beat they can increase their bid to one very little more than the next one above. This, it appears, is what they may actually have done. Bills are usually priced out in pencil and the rates could be readily reviewed and amended to give a more judicious total. Opinions would differ on the point whether, in the matter of business, this would be a dishonest act. The old-established building firms, in which the pride and tradition of craftsmanship still linger, are, with scarcely an exception, honourable and fair-dealing; but the field of business is very much a field of battle and has its own

code, and when one side surprises a weakness in the defences of the other it can only be assumed, in the course of business, that use will be made of that knowledge. This revised tender is, however, a new tender ; and as it has not been delivered on the day named for the receipt of tenders it is, strictly speaking, inadmissible. On the other hand, the error in the original tender arose from irregularity in the particulars supplied and "Nibrasp" is entitled to some consideration.

Spinlove, also, has notified Grigblay and others that their tenders are not *accepted and any or all of them may have other irons hot in the fire or have given the go-by to options and quotations upon which their tenders were based, and so will be unwilling to renew their tenders, except at an increased price ; and as each now knows who his rivals are, all can get together and arrange a lowest tender in collusion, so that the devices to secure* bona fide *competitive tenders are now, in a great measure, stultified. It should be understood that this kind of collusion is not illegal.*

Another aspect of the case is whether Spinlove's notification to "Nibrasp" that he had recommended their tender for acceptance, constitutes actual acceptance, and therefore debars "Nibrasp" from withdrawing ; but as the tender would relieve the proprietor from any obligation to "accept the lowest or any tender" we may assume the tender has not been accepted and that the "Nibrasp" withdrawal is good. In any case it would be a foolish policy to compel him to build at a price which was known to be disastrous for him ; a house is not a sewer or a gasometer, and the ready collaboration of the builder is necessary for its success. Spinlove's predicament is, therefore, an awkward one ; and he has also the painful duty of swallowing his own complacency and deflating the exuberances he has roused in the bosom of his client.

SPINLOVE TO BRASH

Dear Sir Leslie Brash, 4/8/24

I am extremely sorry to have to tell you that with your letter of Saturday I found a telegram from Nibnose and Rasper withdrawing their tender; and this morning I have received a letter from them stating that they had made a mistake in casting up their total, and substituting a tender of £18,953 4s. 7d. Such a thing is quite new in my experience. This new tender is only £27 less than Grigblay's and I am very sorry to say, more than my estimate has prepared you for. I should mention, however, that the tenders include the sum of £300 for contingencies—that is a sum to cover unforeseen work which may, only, be found necessary—so that the actual tender for the work can be considered to be £18,653 4s. 7d., which is only £153 4s. 4d. more than my own estimate. I am extremely sorry this has happened and am much disappointed. Perhaps it would be well if I saw you tomorrow. I can come over at any hour that suits you if you would be so good as to ring up and let me know.

Yours sincerely,

Spinlove is here altogether too apologetic, as he was before too self-congratulatory. Although the uninitiated may suppose that an architect, by looking at the plan of a house, can name the lowest sum for which unknown builders on an unknown day and under unknown conditions will bargain to build it, Spinlove's estimate of £18,500 was, in fact, not so wide of the mark as such estimates go. He was probably too ready to hope for the best in arranging modifications with the quantity surveyor, but his is less than 2½ per cent. below the tendered price. Brash has nothing to complain of, and Spinlove shoula not, as he does, invite him to think that he has. Spinlove ought to have found an early opportunity of letting Brash understand that an architect can, at best, make only a shrewa guess at the cost of a building, and that even builders with exact particulars before them of the labour and materials involved in the work, arrive at results varying by 20 and even 30 per cent. and, when all is done, often find themselves on the wrong side of the account. Spinlove, although his earnestness is exemplary, is worrying and wearying himself to no useful purpose by identifying himself so closely with his client's monetary anxieties. He should regard himself strictly as an agent conducting another's business ; his own particular business being to get the house well and beautifully built. He should not have written as he did but in some such terms as these : "Dear Sir Leslie Brash,—Nibnose and Rasper have withdrawn their tender on the grounds of an error in their calculations, and have substituted an amended tender for £18,953 4s. 7d. Will you let me know what you wish me to do. Perhaps it would be better if I saw you. . . ."

If he had so written he would have exonerated instead of blamed himself, ana put the plain question before Brash instead of confounding him with a confusion of issues. Such a letter, it is true, would appear to Brash curt and off-hand in contrast with what he is used to receiving from his architect : it is to be regarded as the sort of letter Spinlove ought to be able to write without *appearing curt and off-hand. The meeting, we gather, duly took place, for we next read :*

SPINLOVE TO WILLIAM WYCHETE, ESQ., PP.R.I.B.A.

Dear Mr. Wychete, 5/8/24

You have been so kind in letting me ask your advice that I hope you will not mind my writing to you, as I am in a fix. On the enclosed sheet I have set out the position of affairs. The question is what ought I to do. Sir Leslie Brash, my client, is fixed in his decision to accept the second lowest tender, that of Marston Grigblay, because Grigblay is the better builder. He says he has the right to accept the lowest or any tender, and he can do what he likes. I can make no impression on him. If you could tell me what line I ought to take I should be very much obliged to you indeed.

Yours sincerely,

WYCHETE TO SPINLOVE

My Dear Spinlove, 7/8/24

Your scrape interests me. Your client is morally bound to accept the lowest tender: that is clearly understood when particular builders are invited to tender, for if their tenders are not wanted there is no just reason for troubling them to prepare them. You can do no more than tell your friend this. He is, however, within his rights in not accepting the lowest or any, although this right is intended only as a safeguard.

I do not think Nibnose and Rasper's revised tender is admissible. It was sent in after the amounts of the other tenders were published, and for all we know their actual prices may originally have been higher than Grigblay's. If you accept it Grigblay would have grounds for feeling aggrieved. You could write to N. & P. and say that as they withdrew their original tender their substituted tender is a new tender and was received too late for you to consider it; but I think the best course would be to tell them that the owner has instructed you to say that he cannot accept. Grigblay will certainly come to terms, you will have secured a good builder, will be free of responsibility for the choice, and relieved of the necessity for deciding a difficult point and finding reasons for your decision. You ought to be glad your client has taken the matter into his own hands

Best Wishes from,

Yours sincerely,

SPINLOVE TO BRASH

Dear Sir Leslie Brash, 8/8/24

I saw Mr. Grigblay today. He is willing to renew his tender, and I am meeting him tomorrow at the quantity surveyor's to see what reductions can be made in the matters I proposed to you. I will write to you tomorrow or call in the afternoon.

Yours sincerely,

SPINLOVE TO NIBNOSE AND RASPER

Dear Sirs, 8/8/24

I am instructed by the owner, Sir Leslie Brash, to thank you for your tender of August 2, but to say that he regrets he is unable to accept it.

Yours faithfully,

NIBNOSE AND RASPER TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 9/8/24

We were naturally astonished to get your letter informing us that our tender is not accepted. We may say that we are unused to being treated in that style and we are quite as capable of making a good job as Grigblay or any other on your list. If we had known our tender was only going to be made use of as a check upon the prices of

other firms we should not have accepted your invitation, and we may say that we are not anxious to tender again with any such purpose. We do not know what the meaning of all this business is nor why Grigblay is given a preference over us when we were invited to tender, and our firm was well known long before Mr. Grigblay came on the scenes, but we may say that we consider that we have been treated in a very off-hand and inconsiderate manner.

Yours obediently,

SPINLOVE TO NIBNOSE AND RASPER

Dear Sirs, 11/8/24

Permit me to assure you that in inviting you to tender I did so with the intention that you should be given the contract if you offered the lowest price. The decision not to accept your tender did not originate with me nor did I favour it. I can only say that I regret very much what has happened, and that I hope you will tender to me in the future and be successful in securing the contract, for I should have confidence in entrusting work to you. Believe me,

Yours truly,

Spinlove is distinguishing himself. Wychete's advice has been well observed by him. Without it he would characteristically have elaborated the matter of the substituted tender and involved himself in a wrangle. As it is, he has written a letter which is obviously sincere and which will go far to soothe the "Nibrasp" chagrin—although not so fully, it appears, as to produce an acknowledgment—and he has not, for once, said too much.

SPINLOVE TO BRASH

Dear Sir Leslie Brash, 11/8/24

I send you herewith memorandum of agreement in duplicate signed by Grigblays. If you will sign both with witness where marked and return to me I will let Grigblay have his copy and get yours stamped. I enclose copy of schedule of variations you saw, showing the reductions by which the total of £18,440 is arrived at.

Grigblay signed drawings and specification today. He will begin getting his plant on the site on Wednesday and on Friday I am going on to the site. Can you come down on that day and approve the marks fixing the position of the house?

Yours sincerely,

(NEXT WEEK. VII: GETTING TO WORK)

THE PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT COTTAGES

An interesting example of the valuable work undertaken by the Royal Society of Arts in the preservation of ancient cottages is afforded by the recent saving from vandalism of the Thomas à Becket cottages, West Tarring, near Worthing.

According to the first annual report on the fund, it was ascertained, shortly before the cottages were put up for auction, that attempts would be made to buy them by two bidders, one with a view to demolishing them for the material which they contained, and the other with a view to fitting them with modern plate-glass shop-windows. The Society point out "that it hardly seems credible that schemes of this sort could have been contemplated. The cottages are of quite extraordinary beauty and interest. The roofs are covered with Horsham slabs, and these, together with the oak beams, are in perfect preservation. The interiors are also in an excellent state, and the whole forms a unique example of early fifteenth-century architecture."

Thanks to the intervention of Mr. A. Mackenzie Ross, who resides near Worthing, aided by an advance of £600 from the Society's Fund for the Preservation of Ancient Cottages, sufficient money was temporarily raised to buy in the property, which was secured for £950.

A public meeting was called by the Mayor of Worthing; Sir Frank Baines delivered an address on cottage architecture, and it was decided to start a local fund. The cottages have been handed over to the Sussex Archæological Trust, who will maintain them as dwelling-houses.



The Thomas à Becket Cottages, West Tarring, near Worthing, recently saved by the Royal Society of Arts Fund for the Preservation of Ancient Cottages.

PRIMITIVE DETAIL OF TODAY

Plate 11: A Garage Door

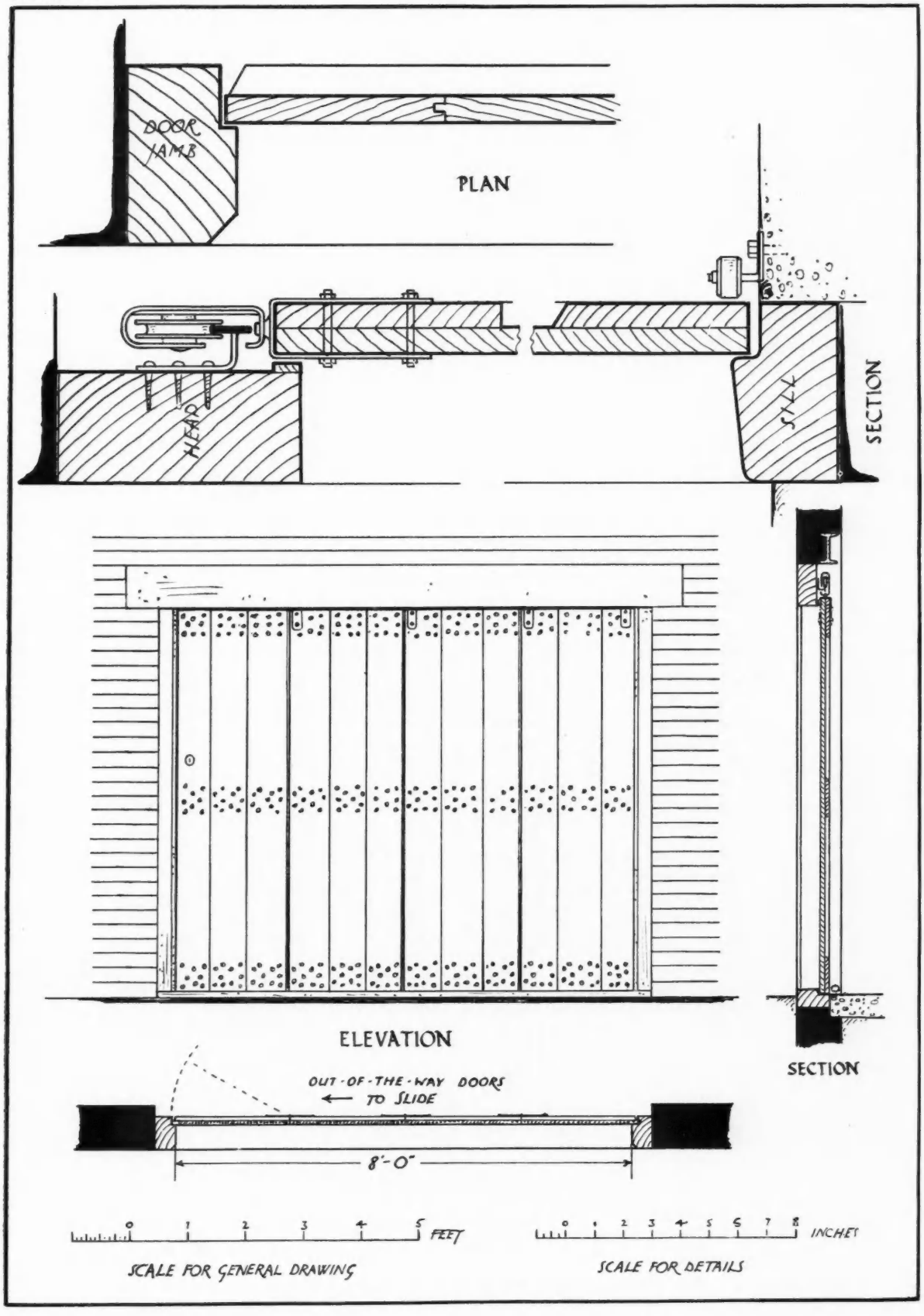
BY A. J. PENTY

A garage door is a modern requirement; yet it only presents a new problem where out-of-the-way doors are needed, since when ordinary folding doors are used a garage door is the same as a coach-house door. The illustration shows how the coach-house door can be adapted for the use of out-of-the-way doors. Two changes are involved. The doors are recessed instead of being on the face, and they are made in four parts instead of two, as is customary with coach-house doors. These modifications actually improve the appearance which, unfortunately, is rarely the case with modern inventions.

Garage doors today are generally badly designed. Most architects come to grief over the door frame. They generally put a beam over it, not apparently having observed that in old work the beam acts as the head of the door frame. When out-of-the-way doors are used the jambs must be 2½ in. more from back to front than the head or beam, whichever we prefer to call it. The narrow head or beam is necessary to provide space for the gearing which carries the door.

The doors themselves are ledged and battened, the top and bottom ledges being at the edges; no bead or V-joint is put at the edge of the battens, as in my opinion they are better omitted. Of course, the joints will gape. But this is no disfigurement, whereas V-joints and beads are. The battens should be fastened to the ledges with hurdle nails, which give much the same appearance as the old-fashioned smith-made nails. The rows of these nails relieve the monotony which otherwise a batten door inevitably has.

PLATE 11


DOOR JAMB
PLAN
HEAD
SILL
SECTION
ELEVATION
SECTION
OUT-OF-THE-WAY DOORS
TO SLIDE
8'-0"
0 1 2 3 4 5 FEET
SCALE FOR GENERAL DRAWING
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 INCHES
SCALE FOR DETAILS

LAW REPORT

FALLING ROCK: LIABILITY FOR DAMAGE

Pontardawe R.D.C. v. *Moore-Gwyn. Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Eve.*

This was a most unusual action, and the point involved was whether the plaintiffs or the defendant were liable in respect of damage from a fall of rock on the defendant's house. The matter came before the Court in the form of a special case for the opinion of the Court.

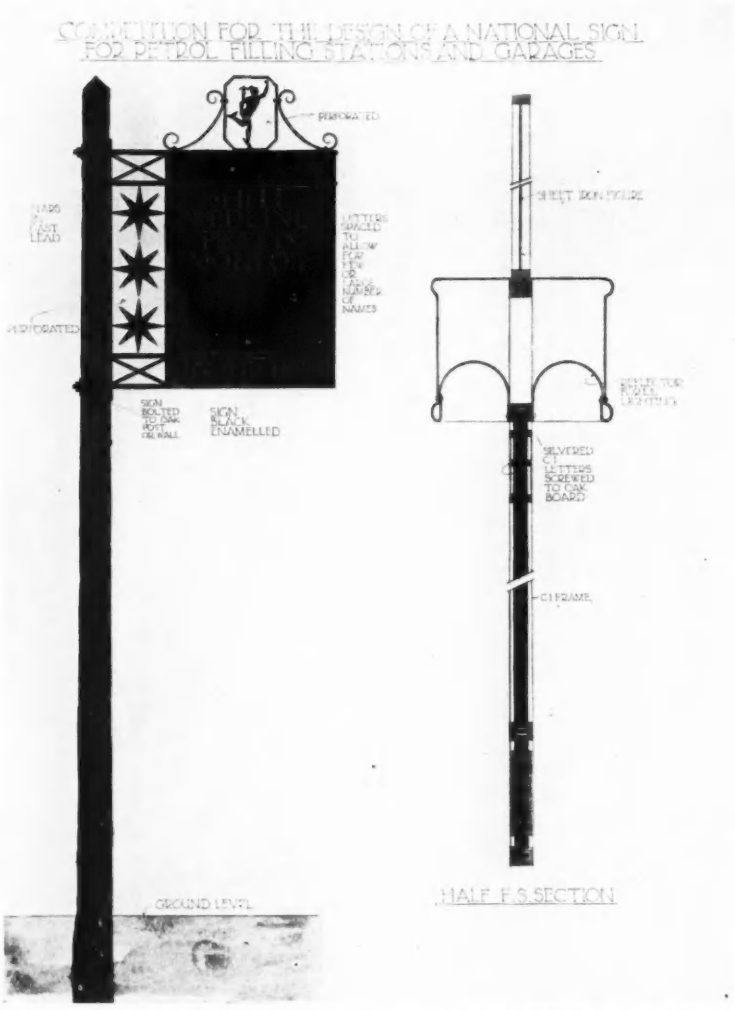
Mr. Luxmoore, K.C., for the plaintiffs, said they were the Pontardawe R.D.C. and Mr. Harry Jenkins, and they sought relief against the defendant, Mr. Moore-Gwyn, in respect of certain rocks on his land, the Duffryn estate, situate in the rural district of Pontardawe, Glamorgan. In July 1925 the plaintiff Council called the attention of the defendant to the dangerous state of the rocks, and he, without any admission of liability, erected a post and wire fence on the north-west side of the rocks to prevent any persons approaching them.

On Sunday, January 8, 1928, a large piece of rock weighing five tons fell from the rocks from a height of about 200 ft. and struck a dwelling-house owned by Mr. Jenkins and caused damage. An inspector of the Ministry of Health with a representative of the Geological Survey Department visited the place in May 1928, and reported that the fall of rock was due to weathering and was not caused by subsidence due to mining operations; that an adjacent mass of rock appeared to be in imminent danger of coming away; and that there were numerous blocks along the cliff face in an unstable condition.

The plaintiffs contended that the rocks constituted "premises in such a state as to be a nuisance" within section 91 of the Public Health Act, 1875. Alternatively, they said that the condition of the rocks was such as to cause a private common law nuisance to Mr. Jenkins, and that the defendant was liable to execute forthwith such works as would render the rocks safe and to maintain them in a state of safety.

Mr. Trevor Hunter, K.C., for the defendant, denied liability.

His lordship, in a considered judgment, held that the action could not be maintained and he dismissed it. He said the special case raised the question whether the defendant was liable to the plaintiffs or either of them forthwith to execute at a cost of from £300 to £450 works necessary to prevent immediate danger from the rocks, and from time to time to execute such further works as might be necessary to maintain the rocks in a state of safety. The case was not one where a landowner had brought on his land something of an unusual nature which was dangerous in itself. The rocks were near the summit of a bluff or cliff facing in a north-westerly direction and near the northern boundary of the defendant's settled estate. They were part of the natural formation, and their presence was not due to quarrying or other operations. The fall which took place in January 1928 was due to weathering. The action was, therefore, an attempt to impose on an owner, who was using and enjoying his land in the ordinary manner of its use and reasonably, liability for damage sustained by the property of another through natural agencies. Such an action could not, in his lordship's opinion, be maintained. There was no authority to support it, but a steady stream flowing in the opposite direction.



R.I.B.A. Competition for Designs for a National Sign for Petrol Filling Stations and Garages. The first premiated design. By Mr. R. L. Gould, of Birmingham.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. C. McArthur Butler have vacated their quarters at 28 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1, and taken up residence at 8 Glen Road, Boscombe, Bournemouth. Telephone: Bournemouth 4903. Mr. C. McArthur Butler, F.C.I.S., L.R.I.B.A., continues to carry on his professional engagements in London.

Mr. Chas. Spooner, F.R.I.B.A., for many years head of the department of furniture and interior decoration at the Central School of Arts and Crafts, Kingsway, W.C.2, retired at Easter. The London County Council have appointed Mr. John C. Rogers, A.R.I.B.A., as his successor. The post is one of part-time visiting teacher, leaving the holder of the appointment every facility for continuing in private practice.



ENGLISH PRECEDENT No. 59

ST. KATHERINE, CHISELHAMPTON, OXFORDSHIRE.

Some brutal anatomist has cut away the ceiling of this agreeable little church, which otherwise has escaped nineteenth-century tampering. The mortise holes in the collar-beams show where the ceiling was, but no evidence remains of how it was joined with the side coves. The north wall is windowless, as in many medieval churches on exposed sites; here the reason for its blankness is probably the position of the pulpit as much as anything. The pulpit itself seems older than its base and staircase by about a century. All the woodwork in the church is neat and appropriate, and the brass chandeliers are pretty. The pilasters corbelled out from the wall, with their innocent detail and uncommon breadth, are important as ingredients of a very harmonious whole.—

[H. S. GOODHART-RENDEL.]

[*A view of the exterior of this church appeared in our last issue.*]

LITERATURE

THE NORTH MIDDLESEX REGIONAL PLANNING SCHEME

The county of Middlesex has quadrupled its population during the last fifty years, while one of its districts, Hendon, has increased tenfold in the same period; and it presents a problem in town planning which is both urgent and difficult. Fifty years ago Willesden Junction—now in the heart of a busy industrial region—stood in open fields. Even so recently as twenty-five years ago the road from Hampstead to Hendon was a rural lane, and the point where it crosses the Finchley Road at Golders Green—now the centre of a seething mass of traffic—was a lonely spot with hardly a house near. There is probably no part of England which is developing so rapidly at the present moment, and it is quite certain that this development will not abate for many years to come. Indeed, the authors of this report rightly assume that the whole area of North Middlesex is liable to be covered with buildings; in which case the population of the county, however thinly it be spread, will be enormous.

Three distinct movements of population seem to be taking place. First, the remarkable increase of industrial establishments that has recently attracted attention in the Press; especially in the Lea Valley, along the Edgware Road, and in the Willesden-Wembley area. Secondly, the housing work of the London County Council (involving the transference of a large population from slum areas to the admirably-planned Watling estate between Hendon and Edgware), and the housing schemes of other local authorities. Lastly, the great activity of the speculative builder, with or without an architect, who is erecting enormous numbers of middle-class houses of the usual kind, many of them for refugees from the inner circle of the county adjoining the London boundary. Middlesex has not suffered as much as most counties, perhaps, from "bungaloid growths"—it has no Peacehaven—but the suburban villa is obliterating some of its most attractive districts at an alarming rate.

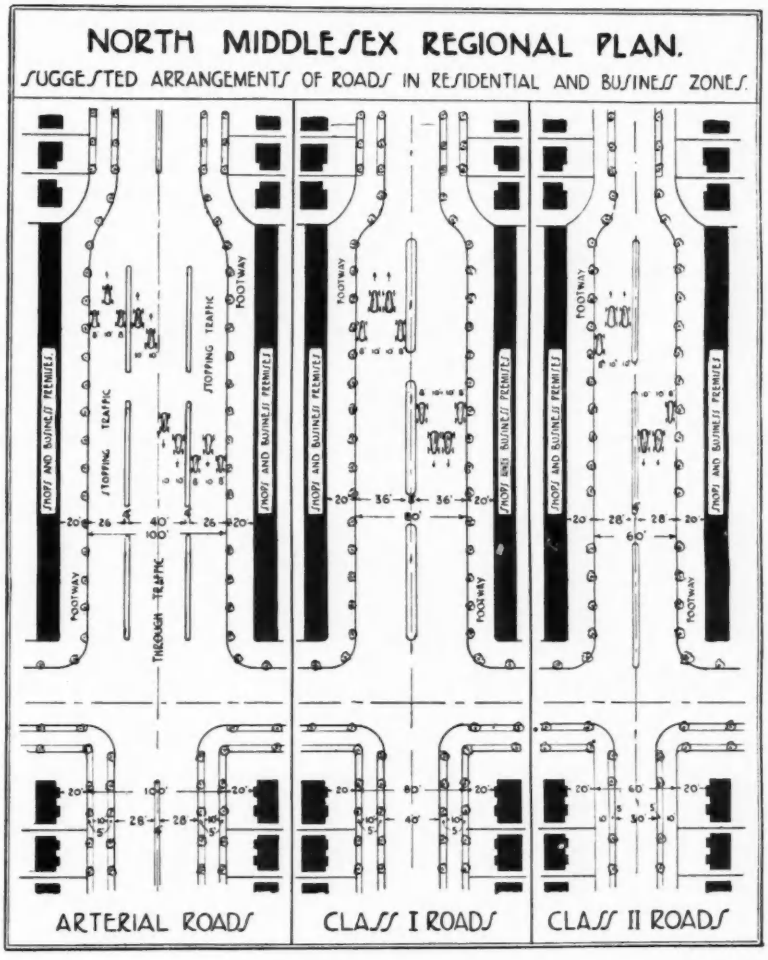
Messrs. Adams, Thompson and Fry have had to "assemble" and reconcile the several town-planning schemes of sixteen local authorities, and their work has been hampered by the curious intrusion of Barnet into their area (see map at the top of page 578).

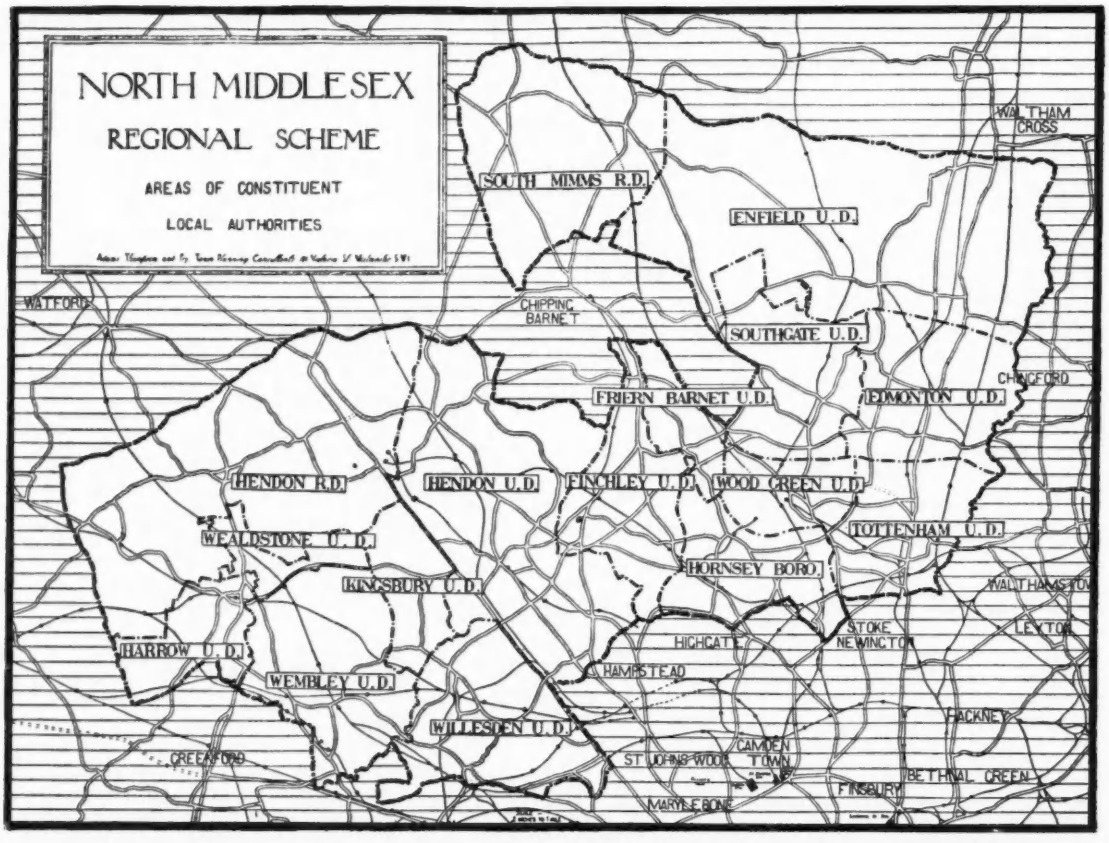
They have also had to embody the ideas of the Ministry of Transport as to arterial roads, and of the London and Home Counties Traffic Advisory Committee as to railways. It is not quite clear, therefore, how much of this very interesting report represents their own views; whether on the one hand they owe much to the work of others, or whether they have been handicapped by decisions already made before they appeared on the scene.

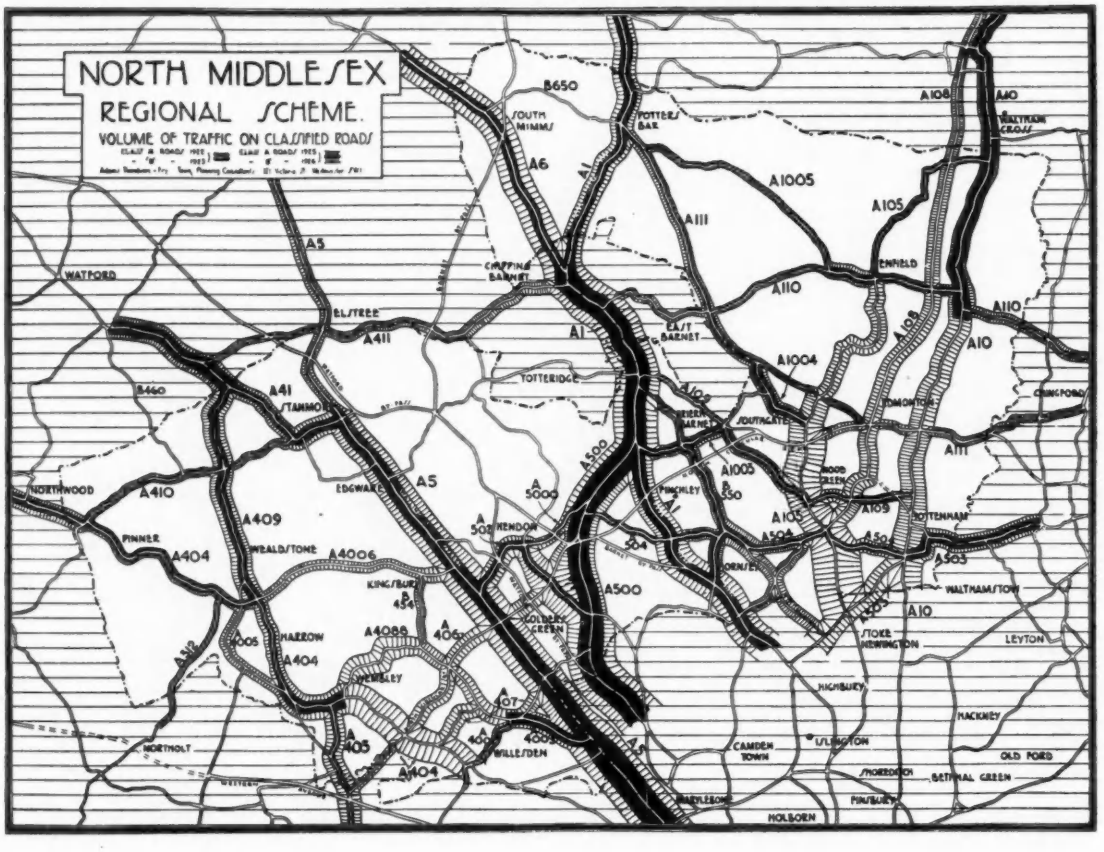
A large-scale folding map in colour (not reproduced here) summarizes their conclusions. The areas allotted to industry comprise a strip five miles long bordering the L.N.E.R. Cambridge line, and a smaller strip along the new Cambridge Road; patches at Wood Green; between Harrow and Kenton, west of Harrow; between Mill Hill and Elstree; and a large area between Willesden, Wembley, and Perivale.

Some of these areas are already occupied by factories, and it is a question whether the proposed provision is adequate. The greater part of the county that is not yet built over is reserved, under the authors' scheme, for residential areas; but they recommend that, in the beautiful district between South Mimms and Enfield, building should be limited to a small number of houses per acre. If this be possible, all will welcome the suggestion.

The provision of open spaces is on a generous scale, and includes many of the famous beauty spots of the county. Among the attractive reservations under this head is the "green girdle" running continuously from Ruislip to Forty Hill, near Enfield. Hardly less important is the preservation of the existing streams with their banks, including the River Lea, Pymme's Brook, and the surviving portions of the Brent and its tributaries, and the New River. An important section of the report deals with road proposals and includes practical suggestions. But one difficulty already arising where new houses line the new arterial roads is that the green margin has to be cut every dozen yards or so for a garage entrance, and the diagram reproduced (on this page) leaves that problem unsolved. The authors discuss the whole question of amenities wisely and helpfully, but are




NORTH MIDDLESEX
REGIONAL SCHEME
AREAS OF CONSTITUENT
LOCAL AUTHORITIES
WALTHAM CROSS
SOUTH MIMMS R.D.
ENFIELD U.D.
WATFORD
CHIPPING BARNET
SOUTHGATE U.D.
CHINGFORD
FRIERN BARNET U.D.
EDMONTON U.D.
HENDON R.D.
HENDON U.D.
FINCHLEY U.D.
WOOD GREEN U.D.
WEALDSTONE U.D.
TOTTENHAM U.D.
HORNSEY BORO.
KINGSBURY U.D.
WALTHAMSTOW
HIGHGATE
STOKE NEWINGTON
LEYTON
HARROW U.D.
HAMPSTEAD
WEMBLEY U.D.
HACKNEY
WILLESDEN U.D.
CREEKFORD
ST JOHNS WOOD
CAMDEN TOWN
BETHNAL GREEN
FINSBURY
MARYLEBONE


NORTH MIDDLESEX
REGIONAL SCHEME.
VOLUME OF TRAFFIC ON CLASSIFIED ROADS
B650
SOUTH MIMMS
POTTERS BAR
A108
A10
WALTHAM CROSS
A6
A1005
A105
A111
A5
WATFORD
CHIPPING BARNET
ENFIELD
A110
A1
EAST BARNET
A1004
A411
B460
A41
TOTTERIDGE
A109
FRIERN BARNET
SOUTHGATE
EDMONTON
CHINGFORD
A500
A5000
A1003
B50
WOOD GREEN
NORTHWOOD
A410
EDGWARE
A5
A409
PINCHLEY
A105
TOTTENHAM
A5083
PINNER
A404
WEALDSTONE
A4006
HENDON
A504
A5084
WALTHAMSTOW
KINGSBURY
B454
A500
A10
A4088
A406
HARROW
A404
WEMBLEY
STOKE NEWINGTON
LEYTON
A5
A407
HIGHBURY
HACKNEY
NORTHOLT
A405
A4005
WILLESDEN
CAMDEN TOWN
L/LEYTON
OLD FORD
A4004
HOLBORN
FINSBURY
BETHNAL GREEN

rash in attributing Forty Hall to Inigo Jones (p. 69).

The report is admirably illustrated in colour, half-tone, and line.

The accompanying illustrations are reproduced from the report.

MARTIN S. BRIGGS

North Middlesex Regional Planning Scheme. Report prepared for the North Middlesex Joint Town Planning Committee. By Adams, Thompson and Fry.

THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS

Several amendments to the London Building Acts have given Mr. Bernard Dicksee an opportunity to revise and enlarge his well-known book of the London Building Acts until it now runs into 492 pages, without counting the preface, the introduction, and the table of cases, which have already amounted to twenty-five pages under another type of figuring.

And every page must be read to get the correct value of the work, as may be seen by a glance at one of the pages. "(9) The expression 'foundation' [applied to a wall having footings] means the solid ground [or artificially formed support] on which the footings of the wall rest [but, in the case of a wall carried by a bressummer, means such bressummer]."

What the square brackets mean is told in the preface. Mr. Dicksee in another direction makes the Acts clearer by printing in after the section the legal decisions which apply to the case—a wonderful light in many instances upon the inexperience of architects and of the law, and a beacon which must be heeded if one's practice is expected to progress without unfortunate delay and annoyance. But the author is mainly famous for having put on paper diagrams of the maximum height of buildings, which make for so much good in regard to light and air and so much harm when the architect tries to make a symmetrical building.

The difference between "Domestic Buildings on New Streets" and "Domestic Buildings on Old Streets" could not have been seen half so clearly without his enlightening sketch.

One is led to believe, reluctantly perhaps, that all men are not born free and equal by the last-mentioned diagrams, with their w.c.s in the back yard for the working man—a form of hygiene that is detestable to the architect who burns to have all fronts of his building of equal architectural merit.

But the author is not guilty of this unfortunate, old-fashioned plan; he may, for all I know, yearn for a better type of construction. In the meantime it is our place to thank him for having made the matter clear with his drawing.

WILLIAM HARVEY

The London Building Acts, 1894 to 1928. With comprehensive index, notes, cross-references, legal decisions, and diagrams, also the by-laws and regulations. Edited by Bernard Dicksee, F.R.I.B.A., late District Surveyor for Southwark. Fifth edition, revised and enlarged. London: Edward Stanford, Ltd. Price £1 1s.



The Central Hall, Westminster, seen from an office window. From a watercolour by E. Maxwell Fry.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE PARTHENON LAW

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—As the Parthenon balanced the *pi*-ratio with 666 in 444 B.C., it seems to have followed the design of Cheops Pyramid erected around 2160 B.C.

In the Egyptian pile the famous "scored lines" inside the entrance are distant from the point of floor intersection of the upper and lower passages exactly 628·32 British inches, or $3{\cdot}1416 \times 200$. From the point of intersection to the break-off 25 in. inside the Grand Gallery is 1,570·8 in., or $3{\cdot}1416 \times 500$.

From the bottom of the north wall of the Grand Gallery to the face of the outside twenty-sixth course is 2,160 in., or $6 \times 6 \times 60$; while the distance from the step face at the top of the gallery to the outside forty-ninth course is 3,141·6 in. The door into the Pyramid is off the centre line towards the east just 285·8856 British inches, or $3{\cdot}1416 \times 91$.

This figure is interesting in view of Mr. Dowd's information that the north base length is exactly 9,131·416 British inches. From the underside face of the outside platform to the door on the nineteenth course is 666 in. On a good map of Egypt, Pi-hahiroth, mentioned in Exodus xiv, 9, is exactly 78·54 miles north-east from the Great Pyramid, or $314{\cdot}16 \div 4$. The Pi in that nameplace is rather queer.

M. LUKE

MEDITATIONS ON MEDIEVAL ARCHITECTURE

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—I have read Mr. Purchon's "Meditations on Medieval Architecture" with much interest. He is without doubt on safe ground when he asserts that the great monuments of medieval architecture are distinguished by regularity, formality, and the clear-cut definition of their design, and that these qualities and not the accidental irregularities are the essence of medieval architecture. But I cannot agree with him when he tells us that roughness of finish is not germane to medieval architecture, and that the early craftsmen were really trying their best to get things straight.

I have often read statements of this kind, and would therefore like to ask Mr. Purchon, or any who share this opinion, how they know such was the case?

What evidence can they bring in support of this assertion? All evidence I am familiar with points to the opposite conclusion. It does not take any high degree of intelligence or skill to make stonework smooth, as is evidenced by the fact that this operation is a labourer's and not a mason's job.

Moreover, if this theory is true, how are we to explain the fact that in all medieval buildings certain parts of the design are invariably left smooth? Surely it must be that the medieval craftsman knew that roughness when contrasted with smoothness had æsthetic value. He knew that if the smooth parts of a design were to tell they must be contrasted with rough; just as a painter knows that he can only get high lights by using dark colour in contrast.

I venture to assert that if the church at Tournus, which Mr. Purchon illustrates, were executed in ashlar it would be as dead as mutton.

But even if it were true that the roughness of medieval buildings was due to the incompetence of medieval craftsmen whose ideal it was to make them smooth, it ought not to affect our attitude, for ideals are so often false and disillusionment so often accompanies their fulfilment.

ARTHUR J. PENTY

SUNLIGHT IN THE FACTORY

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—The British manufacturer has now grown so accustomed to being lectured, hectored, and told how to mind his own business that one greets with some sense of relief the unconscious tribute paid him in the newly-published report of the Medical Research Council—a report which appears to be causing considerable controversy in medical circles.

Two points of considerable importance seem to emerge, however.

First, to quote the report: "On the other hand, the committee have found no reason for weakened confidence in the claims made by a number of distinguished clinical observers of the value of carefully regulated exposure of patients to natural sunlight, especially in such conditions as surgical tuberculosis."

Secondly, during the past couple of years in particular there has been a very real and practical awakening by those at the head of our great industries as far as the health of workers is concerned.

Particularly is this so in the recognition of the vital importance of fresh air and outdoor conditions by the provision of playing-fields, sports grounds, and so on.

But energetic steps are now being taken to bring health indoors as well—by the provision of window glass which admits the health-giving ultra-violet rays in natural daylight.

To this development the new head-quarters of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., perhaps the most notable example of science in commerce, is a witness. Another case is the factory of Messrs. Ferranti, Ltd., at Hollinwood in smoke-laden Lancashire, where statistics show a $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. drop in absenteeism attributed to the provision of this special glass.

At the British Thomson-Houston Works at Rugby it is said that girls who hitherto were sallow and colourless now have rosy cheeks and brown necks, and all the appearances of living an outdoor life. Tests are also being carried out at various works and factories, including those of the Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., and the results of these will shortly be available.

Surely after the testimony of the medical profession to the value of natural "unskimmed" daylight, and this evidence from industry itself, nobody will challenge the practical concern of the British manufacturer in using every proven contribution of science to health for the benefit of workers.

R. R. BYRNE

ART AND THE MOTOR-CAR

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—A day or two ago I found myself looking at a long row of large private motor-cars. The thought came suddenly to me that they were all designed and built upon purely utilitarian lines, and that whatever attraction for the eye they possessed came from careful workmanship and exquisite finish of paint and metal surfaces.

The artisan was there, but where was the artist? Many of the cars cost from £2,000 to £3,000 each, and not one penny of those large sums had been devoted to producing something beautiful. The designs were those of the mechanical draughtsman, and of beauty there was nothing.

My mind reverted to Queen Victoria's 1887 Jubilee when, to our joy, noble families brought out their fine old State carriages.

I felt that we had retrograded since that time. The cars and some recent developments of architecture lead one to ask whether, in future, the arid lines of the engineer are to dominate design and to replace the fine proportions, the harmonious lines, the mouldings and the carving of the artist.

J. E. DROWER

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

R.I.B.A. NEW MEMBERS

At the last general meeting of the R.I.B.A. the following members were elected:

AS HON. ASSOCIATE (1)

Woodward, A. M., M.A., F.S.A.

AS HON. CORRESPONDING MEMBER (1)

Horta, V. P.

AS FELLOWS (10)

Bradshaw, H. C.
Cable, C. J.
Irwin, L. F.
Myer, Lieut.-Col. G. V.
Steele, H. R.
Stevenson, R. K.
Troup, Major R. J., M.A.
Mitchell, C. T.
Wilson, F. C.
Taylor, T.

AS ASSOCIATES (40)

Alexander, A. G.
Aspland, A.
Ayerst, C. T.
Banks, P. H., P.A.S.I.
Beale, E. H.
Begg, K. A.
Bertram, S. N.
Brown, J. S.
Brown, R. N.
Butling, G. A.
Cadman, H. G.
Carr, F. H.
Carr, T.
Cartwright, T. N.
Cobb, A. R.
Cochrane, J. B.
Coleman, J. J.
Daniel, T. M.
Edwards, A. S.
Hall, D.
Hamilton, A. O.
Harrison, G. S.
Howes, J. F.
Johns, B. W.
Kidd, H. D.
Law, O. W. M.
Le Hunte, L.
MacGillivray, I. D.
Manderson, F. K., B.ARCH.
Morant, C. A. L.
Steele, A.
Sumner, B. A.
Thewlis, E. C.
Tomkyns, H. G.
Usher, W.
Vine, C. M.
Walton, D. G.
Watson, W.
Watt, J.
Whyte, W. G.

R.I.B.A. COUNCIL MEETING

Following are notes from the minutes of the last meeting of the Council of the R.I.B.A.:

The King's Illness. The following telegram was submitted to the Council:

Craigweil House, Bognor.

The President,
Royal Institute of British Architects.

The Queen sincerely thanks you and all who joined in the kind message you have sent to Her Majesty.

Private Secretary.

London Squares. The Town Planning and Housing Committee drew attention to the fact that no determined action has been taken by Parliament to carry out the recommendations of the Royal Commission which was appointed to consider the question of the preservation of the London squares and enclosures. Since the publication of the Royal Commission's report in 1928, building operations have begun on Trafalgar Square, Chelsea, an open space of 2·71 acres, situated in a densely populated district. In view of the possibility that other open spaces in London may be built on in the near future, the Council, on the recommendation of the Town Planning Committee, have written to the L.C.C. and the Greater London Regional Planning Committee urging these bodies to use their influence towards the promotion of legislation at an early date to give effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission.

Memorial to the late Sir Ebenezer Howard. The Council have made a donation of £5 5s. towards the fund for a memorial to the late Sir Ebenezer Howard.

World Engineering Congress, Tokio: British Committee. Dr. Raymond Unwin, F.R.I.B.A., has been appointed to represent the R.I.B.A. on the British Committee of the World Engineering Congress, Tokio.

British Engineering Standards Association: Conference on Commercial Plywood. Mr. Francis Hooper, F.R.I.B.A., has been appointed to represent the R.I.B.A. on the above conference.

Panels for the Distribution of Speculative Housing Work. The Council have appointed a committee to consider, in conjunction with the C.P.R.E., a scheme for setting up panels of architects in connection with speculative housing work.

Irregular Architectural Competitions. In order to avoid the possibility of circumvention of the Institute veto in the case of an irregular competition, it has been decided, on the recommendation of the Competitions Committee, to amplify clause 7 of the Code of Professional Practice as follows:

7. An architect should not take any part in a competition as to which the preliminary warning of the Royal Institute has been issued, and must not take any part in a competition as to which the Council of the Royal Institute shall have declared by a resolution published in the Journal of the Royal Institute that members must not take part because the conditions are not in accordance with the published regulations of the Royal Institute for architectural competitions, *nor must he be associated in any way with the carrying out of a design selected as the result of a competition as to which the Council shall have declared by a resolution published in the Journal that members must not take part.* (The additional words are in italics.)

Rebate in Respect of Students' Contributions. It has been decided on the recommendation of the Allied Societies' Conference and with the concurrence of the Finance and House Committee to recommend the general body to amend By-law 85 so as to enable a rebate of one-third of the contributions of R.I.B.A. students to be made to the allied societies in the case of those students who are members of allied societies.

The Fellowship. The Council, by a unanimous vote, elected the following architect to the Fellowship under the powers defined in the Supplemental Charter of 1925: R. Jackson (Madras, India).

Reinstatement. The following ex-member was reinstated as Associate: Ralph Henry Dewhirst.

Retired Fellowship. The following member was transferred to the retired Fellowship: Frank Walter Mee, Fellow, 1896.

Resignations. The following resignations were accepted with regret:

Hubert Saxton Besant, A.R.I.B.A.
Stanley William Worth Delves, A.R.I.B.A.
Frank Edmund Littler, A.R.I.B.A.
James St. John Phillips, A.R.I.B.A.
William Henry Stanbury, A.R.I.B.A.
Samuel Pierpoint Brinson, L.R.I.B.A.
Amos Hall, L.R.I.B.A.
Howard Vincent Russell Schofield, L.R.I.B.A.
John Basil Lowder Tolhurst, L.R.I.B.A.
Ernest Robert Walker, L.R.I.B.A.

SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

The annual dinner of the South Wales Institute of Architects was held at the Park Hotel, Cardiff. Mr. C. S. Thomas, F.R.I.B.A., the retiring president, presided.

The toast of the R.I.B.A. and the Allied Societies was proposed by Principal Charles Coles, B.SC., who referred to the full recognition which the Welsh School of Architecture had recently received, and expressed the thanks of the Technical College and the locality generally for the great interest which the R.I.B.A. had always shown in the school. He paid a special tribute to Mr. W. S. Purchon, to whose hard work and enthusiasm the present flourishing condition of the school was largely due.

Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., President of the R.I.B.A., responded, and referred to the large number of centres which he had visited during his term of office, and the pleasure which it gave him to renew his friendships at Cardiff. He hoped that architects would never lose faith in their calling, and in spite of the very difficult times through which they in South Wales had been passing, that they would maintain their courage and vision. He also referred to the special part which women could play in the making of the home and in the encouragement of culture.

Mr. E. C. Bewlay, F.R.I.B.A., president of the Birmingham Architectural Association, replied on behalf of the allied societies, and spoke of the fine spirit of co-operation between them and the Royal Institute.

Mr. C. S. Thomas, F.R.I.B.A., in submitting the toast of the guests

thanked the Cardiff City Council for their initiation and support of the School of Architecture.

Alderman C. F. Sanders, deputy Lord Mayor of Cardiff, in his reply, stated that although he was the chairman of the Economy Committee, his desire was to do nothing which would diminish the efficiency of the School of Architecture, which he hoped would grow to be an even more influential body in the future. He spoke of the great changes and improvements which had taken place in Cardiff during his lifetime, for which architects, both from the locality and from outside, were largely responsible.

At the conclusion of the proceedings a vote of thanks to the chairman was passed for his services as president during the last two years, on the proposition of Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

A lecture, arranged by the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association, on "Architecture and the General Public," was given at University College, Southampton, by Captain Edwin Gunn, A.R.I.B.A.

The lecturer pointed out that there were many conceptions of architecture, and the practice of it. The motives from which people desiring to build employed architects varied widely. The primary reason for the existence of architects was that they might impart character, or "style," to a building.

Architecture suffered much, chiefly from its more educated patrons, from a desire to be Tudor or Georgian, instead of merely natural. He knew it could be truly said that many of the delightful old buildings about the country which displayed the quality of style were never shaped by architects. Present-day conditions, however, had so changed all surrounding circumstances that style no longer arose naturally. The reason for that was that we knew too much!

Period work was really a snare. It was a joint product of timidity, due to lack of knowledge, such as would enable a building to be judged on its merits, and commercialism.

The man who knew how others had faced problems was not, thereby, the worse fitted for facing different problems, but so many people who had the knowledge got carried away by a sort of collector's spirit, and endeavoured to cause to be produced copies, or forgeries.

Archæology was not architecture. In the ideal state there would be no ignorant architects, and no prejudiced, or uninterested, public. Education in the practice of architecture, and education in the appreciation of it, were both equally components in a really satisfactory state of things, and the latter was the more difficult matter.

The reasons why a bad, or unsuitably-placed, building was a public offence were sufficiently apparent. They could not dodge their neighbour's offensive building, and it lasted. Even if the author grew to hate it, it was "property," and could not be destroyed. The Royal Institute of British Architects, with superb altruism, had been labouring at a joint policy of education and registration for nearly as many years as he could remember.

THE STATUS OF SALARIED ARCHITECTS

The Council of the R.I.B.A. recently appointed a committee with the general object of reporting from time to time on all matters affecting the interests of members who occupy salaried positions.

A meeting of salaried members was held at the R.I.B.A., with the object of explaining the intentions of the committee and the methods by which it is hoped to realize these intentions. A number of useful suggestions were put forward.

The hon. secretary of the committee commenced his statement by saying that the response to the recent letter addressed by the committee to all members of the Institute had not been so big as they had expected. The reason was probably that members were rather suspicious of what was undoubtedly a new departure. The meeting were acquainted with the history of the movement which led up to the appointment of the committee, and an appeal was made for co-operation. It was emphasized that the scope of the committee's usefulness will be very limited unless they receive the information for which they have asked.

The Institution of Professional Civil Servants have signified their intention of acting in close co-operation with the committee, and if all salaried members will realize that the committee exists solely to help them, and will act accordingly, much good will be achieved.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE N.A.H.V.D.E.E.

At the twenty-fifth annual general meeting of the National Association of Heating, Ventilating, and Domestic Engineering Employers, held at 12 Russell Square, London, W.C.1, the retiring president, Mr. James Elliott, in reviewing the annual report of the Council, congratulated the members on the satisfactory progress and developments made during the year, and also on the sound position shown by the financial statement and balance sheet.

Reports were made from the district branch associations, namely: London, by Mr. R. C. Ching, chairman; Birmingham, by Mr. E. Duckhouse, vice-chairman; Bristol, by Mr. R. J. Board, chairman; Lancashire and Cheshire, by Mr. J. Newman Ellis, vice-chairman; Yorkshire, by Mr. Frank Biggin, chairman; and North of England, by Mr. W. B. Aynsley, chairman. Amongst other items these showed that the district arrangements for technical education and training were working satisfactorily and receiving increased attention.

Office-bearers were appointed for the year, the new president being Mr. F. A. Norris, of Messrs. Norris Warming Co., Ltd., London and Manchester. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to Mr. Elliott, the retiring president, proposed by Mr. W. Nelson Haden, the senior past president.

IN PARLIAMENT

[BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE]

[*Owing to the Easter holidays and* THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL *being passed for press earlier, it was impossible to publish the following report in our last issue.—Ed.* A.J.]

Parliament rose for the Easter recess on Wednesday, March 27. The House of Commons will reassemble on Monday, April 15, when the Budget will be introduced.

Sir Charles Trevelyan asked the Minister of Transport whether his attention had been drawn to an application which had been made for compulsory powers to place an overhead high-tension electric cable across some land on the top of the Downs at Whipsnade, near Dunstable, which had been given to the National Trust as a place from which extensive views both to the north and south could be obtained; and would he give careful consideration to the proposal, and any possible alternative routes, before authorizing a line across the property, which must materially affect the purpose for which the land was given.

Colonel Ashley said he had received an application from the Corporation of Luton under section 22 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1919, for wayleaves in respect of an overhead line to which the County Council and the local authorities concerned had given their consent. He had ordered an inquiry to be held on April 8, at which the objections, of the National Trust and other owners of property, to wayleaves across their land would be considered.

Sir K. Wood, in reply to Lord Sandon, said that up to December 31 last, 2,070 dwellings were included in applications made to county councils for assistance under the Housing (Rural

Workers) Act, 1926, and in 577 cases assistance had been refused.

Colonel Ashley, in answer to Sir A. Holbrook, stated that he was watching with interest the trials of rubber paving in streets, in order to prevent vibration to buildings.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Mr. Day that the amount of capital expenditure on slum clearance schemes in the last five years was roughly £5,250,000. The loans for that purpose sanctioned by his department during the same period amounted to £3,162,952.

COMPETITION CALENDAR

April 24. The Promoters, the Committee of the Mount School, York, invite architects who are members of the Society of Friends, or those who have at one time attended either the Bootham School or the Mount School at York, to submit designs for their proposed new school at the Mount School. Assessor: Mr. G. Mansell Jenkinson, A.R.I.B.A. Premiums: £50, £30, and £20. Latest date for submitting designs, April 24, 1929. Particulars from Dr. C. E. Hodgson, Mount School, York.

April 30. The Board of the Middlesex Hospital invite competitive designs for the general tiling and picture panel decoration for the children's ward in the new hospital. The donor of the children's ward, Mr. Bernhard Baron, offers a prize of £150, which will be paid to the successful competitor, whose designs will become the property of the Board, but the Board does not bind itself to make use of the designs. The designs, packed flat, must be sent in by midday on Tuesday, April 30, 1929. Particulars from Mr. Walter Kewley, House Governor, the Middlesex Hospital, W.1.

June 17. Design for front of typical commercial building. Open to anyone of British nationality practising architecture. Assessors: Messrs. Maurice B. Adams, F.R.I.B.A., and S. D. Adshead, M.A., M.ARCH., F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., assisted by Messrs. Alexander Maclean, M.A., R.B.A., and H. Gordon Selfridge. Premium: Fifty Guineas. Particulars from Mr. G. B. J. Athoe, Secretary, 1 Wilbraham Place, London, S.W.1.

TRADE NOTES

Among the exhibits of Messrs. Young, Osmond and Young, Ltd., at the Building Trades Exhibition at Manchester, are Unity tubular electric heaters for the heating of schools, churches, offices, factories, hospitals, theatres, private houses, conservatories, etc.; Unity electric towel airers for floor or wall mounting; Unity tubular four-bar radiators for use where wall space is limited, available with or without three-heat control; Unity thermostats for use in conjunction with electric heating devised to economize current and to maintain a constant temperature; and Unity tubular electric linen cupboard heaters.

At the Building Trades Exhibition now being held at the City Hall, Manchester, Messrs. Turner Brothers Asbestos Co., Ltd., of Trafford Park, Manchester, have arranged their exhibit to represent a large steeply-pitched roof, upon which are laid examples of some of the firm's many products.

The lower slopes are covered with red "Turners' Trafford" tiles and grey "Turnall" asbestos-cement corrugated sheets. The "Turners' Trafford" tile has been evolved specially for the roofing of industrial buildings. Tapered corrugations provide close-fitting lap joints. Ready-mitred corners save time and trouble in laying and are claimed to ensure an exact fit where four tiles meet at the overlap.

The range of commercial fittings supplied by Messrs. Philips Lamps, Ltd., is being considerably augmented. Whilst formerly they only supplied two commercial fittings (these were known as types DG and DK) they have now a much wider range to offer. The old type of units are being supplied in a smaller size, and three new designs, each in two sizes, have been added. These commercial fittings are known by the name of "Phililite," and their principal features are as follows: The opal glass bowls are claimed to have a very low absorption factor, viz. 10 per cent. The bowl is fixed with one screw only in place of the usual three, there being pins which fit under the lip of the bowl in the place of the two usual screws. The bowls are suspended by a chain which can be adjusted to any desired length by the addition or removal of links. These links are made to engage with one another by means of hooks and slots, the weight of the fitting being claimed to ensure safety. The ceiling plates provide a space for the accommodation of surplus flex, and incorporate a simple device for adjusting the height of the bowl. The fittings are especially suitable for use in offices, banks, shops, restaurants, and the like.

The British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., have designed the foundations of the new Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon to the instructions of the architects, Messrs. Scott, Chesterton and Shepherd, as a huge watertight tank up to ground level, the whole of the work being lined with a waterproof layer of asphalt.

Some parts of this tank are as much as 31 ft. below the ground level, and the bottom of the tank at this level is 6 ft. thick, in order to provide the necessary weight to prevent the work from floating. The portions of the structure occurring at the higher level are supported on reinforced concrete piles driven down into the marl, which occurs at about 20 ft. below ground level. This important part of the work may be seen by the public during construction, but will not be apparent after the building has been completed. The terracing around the theatre will also be supported on reinforced concrete piles, the total number required in the whole scheme being about four hundred. Other buildings upon which the firm are executing contracts are: Old Compton Street Theatre, Soho; the Duchess Theatre, Catherine Street, Strand; the new Dominion Theatre in Tottenham Court Road, London; and Messrs. Selfridge's new warehouse at Irongate Wharf Road, Paddington, London.

THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

Following are the names of the contractors and some of the sub-contractors for the Underground stations illustrated in an earlier part of this issue:

Mansion House. General contractors, Messrs. James Carmichael (Contractors), Ltd.; A. D. Dawnay and Sons, Ltd., structural steel; Mead, McLean & Co., Ltd., tiling; Pollard & Co., Ltd., shopfitting.

Bond Street. General contractors, Messrs. James Carmichael (Contractors), Ltd.; Mead, McLean & Co., Ltd., tiling.

Charing Cross. General contractors, Messrs. John Mowlem, Ltd.; Doulton & Co., terra cotta; Horseley Bridge and Engineering Co., Ltd., structural steel; Mead, McLean & Co., Ltd., tiling; Pollard & Co., Ltd., shopfitting.

NEW INVENTIONS

[The following particulars of new inventions are specially compiled for THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office. All inquiries concerning inventions, patents, and specifications will be answered by our own patent expert and should be addressed to the Editor, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. For copies of the full specifications here enumerated readers should apply to the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.2. The price is 1s. each.]

LATEST PATENT APPLICATIONS

9190. Adams, J., Leonard, J. W., and Educational Supply Association, Ltd. Sliding partitions, &c. March 21.

8820. Baxendine, J. Coppered lights for shop fronts, &c. March 19.

9304. Huett, G. Trestle and scaffold. March 22.

9281. Kidston, R. Firegrates. March 22.

9141. Krasnik, H. L., and Stemp, White & Co., Ltd. Manufacture of wood panels for floors, &c. March 21.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED

308088. Barton, J. B. Domestic and like ovens.

308105. Carson, N. B. Method of and apparatus for shuttering for reinforced concrete floors and floor beams.

ABSTRACT PUBLISHED

304908. Ransom, A. L. M., 10a Loubet Street, Tooting, and Bates, T. C., 20 Winchendon Road, Fulham. Windows.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

The Essex Education Committee is to prepare plans for the erection of new buildings for the ROMFORD Intermediate School at an estimated cost of £29,000.

*

The Essex Education Committee has purchased a site at Bardox Farm, WIX, for the erection of an elementary school.

*

The BOURNEMOUTH Corporation has obtained sanction for a loan of £37,500 for the extension of the West Undercliff promenade, but the Ministry of Health has asked for details as to the proposed tropical garden.

*

The LAMBETH borough engineer has prepared revised plans for the erection of 100 flats on the Cottington Street site, the cost being estimated at £51,000.

*

Layout plans have been prepared for the MALVERN Corporation of land at Whaddon Road for the erection of 103 houses, and for seventy-four houses at the Gloucester Road site.

*

Plans passed by the SMETHWICK Corporation: Boxing-booth and assembly hall, Union Street, for Mr. H. Higgins; twenty-five houses, Dibble estate, for Excelda Housing Society, Ltd.; extensions, Dale Street Works, for Messrs. E. Clarke & Co.; house, Pitcairn Road, for Mr. W. Swallow; extensions, Soho Foundry, for Messrs. W. and T. Avery, Ltd.

*

Plans passed by the BOURNEMOUTH Corporation: Six flats, Exeter Road, for Mr. T. J. Rowley; additions, St. Ambrose Church, Westcliff Road, for the vicar; alterations and additions, school hall, Palmerston Road, for the deacons; additions, Westbourne Hotel, Poole Road, for Messrs. Strong & Co., Ltd.; alterations and additions, Royal Exeter Hotel, Exeter Road, for Mr. W. A. Cox; alterations, Meyrick Mansions, Hinton Road, for Mr. W. Clayton Lloyd; additions, Lee Motor Works, Wimborne Road, for Mr. J. V. Lee; showroom, Westover Road, for Westover Garage, Ltd.; alterations and additions, Wimborne Road, for Disabled Soldiers' and Sailors' Society; two houses, Haddon Road, for Mr. J. Cole; three houses, Shelton Road, for Mr. T. Hayden; two houses, Watcombe Road, for Mr. R. Roffey; two houses, Strouden Avenue, for Mr. M. Kerr; two houses, West Way Avenue, for Mr. H. Mitchell; five houses, Brightlands Avenue, for Messrs. S. J. and V. F. Sheppard; vicarage, St. Ambrose Church, Westcliff Road, for the vicar; three houses, Victoria Avenue, for Mr. A. Barnes; additions, Winton Club, Waterloo Road, for Mr. Gilbert; twelve houses, Claremont Road, for Mr. S. G. Ward; ten houses, Castle Park estate, for Mr. T. J. Rowley.

Plans passed by the ILFORD Corporation: Five houses, Highcliffe Gardens, for Mr. F. Stimpson; alterations to factory, 229 Green Lane, for Mr. G. B. Austin; alterations and additions, 291-293 High Road, for Mr. A. Webb; seven houses, Hamilton Avenue, for Mr. W. Wakeling; six houses, Redbridge Lane, for Mr. H. Smith; six houses, Norfolk Road, for Mr. W. Longworth; six houses, Canterbury Avenue, for Mr. A. P. Griggs; extension of factory, Vicarage Lane, for Messrs. Plessey Co., Ltd.; two houses, Buntingbridge Road, for Mr. J. J. Satchell; three houses, Haslemere Road, for Mr. G. H. Marshall; ten houses, Glebelands Avenue, for Messrs. Chillingworth & Co.; garage and rest-room, Grove Road, for the United Ebonite Manfs.; five houses and shop, Grove Road, for Mr. E. Meredith; four houses, Southdene Gardens, Eastern Avenue, for Mr. T. Anders; eight houses, Bute Road, for Mr. H. W. Christophers; additions, 35 Havelock Street, for Messrs. Haines and Warwick, Ltd.; eleven houses, Brook Road, and two houses, Brancaster Road, for Mr. J. Aldridge; new road and sewers, adjoining New North Road, for Mr. A. J. Jennings; eight houses and five garages, Barley Lane, for Mr. G. H. Marshall; workshops, Grove Road, for Messrs. J. T. Luton and Son, Ltd.; three houses, Kilmartin Road, for Mr. H. J. Haines.

*

Plans passed by the GRAVESEND Corporation: Two houses, Malvina Avenue, for Messrs. W. T. Dumbrill and Son; alterations and additions, Milton Road, for the Gravesend Co-operative Society, Ltd.; house, The Avenue, for Mr. C. E. Clay; floors, 16 High Street, for Mr. L. Voisey, for Messrs. Foster Bros. Clothing Co., Ltd.; roads, Golf Links estate, for Mr. L. F. L. Bridgland, for the Gravesend Land Co.; alterations and additions, premises at St. James Road, for Mr. F. B. Hooper; four houses, Ridgeway Avenue, for Messrs. W. E. and H. E. Thomas, Ltd.; bungalow, Malvina Avenue, for Mr. H. Prentice.

*

H.R.H. Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles, who is a governor of Christ's Hospital, has consented to pay a visit to the girls' school at HERTFORD on Monday, May 13, to open the new science building which has been erected by the governors, and designed by Mr. Sydney Tatchell, F.R.I.B.A., surveyor to the hospital.

*

The Middlesex Education Committee has obtained sanction for a loan for the purchase of land in Pinner Road, NORTHWOOD, for the erection of a secondary school.

*

The Essex Education Committee has purchased a site in Havering Road, ROMFORD, for the erection of an elementary school.

Plans passed by the SHEFFIELD Corporation: Four houses, Endowood Road, for Mr. Joe Bailey; six houses, Endowood Road, for Mr. T. H. Bailey; four houses, Streeley Avenue, for Mr. Wm. Samuel; four houses, Crawford Road, for Mr. T. Leadbeater; two houses, Montgomery Avenue, for Mr. G. E. Dyson; sixteen houses, Greystones Drive, for Mr. A. J. Belton; twelve houses, Struan Road, for Messrs. Plant Bros.; two houses, Whirlow Court Road, for Mr. Edward Walker; five houses, Mandeville Street, for Mr. C. Wagelein; house and shop, Prince of Wales Road, for Mr. F. Marsh; six houses and five shops, West Street and Carver Lane, for the Coalition Syndicate, Ltd.; two houses, Watt Lane, for Mr. L. J. Samuel; fourteen houses, Chesterfield Road, for the trustees of Douglas Haig Memorial Homes; two houses, High Storrs Road, for Messrs. Raine and Shepherd; four houses, Dalewood Avenue, for Mr. J. V. Auckland; rebuilding, Sportsman Inn, Marcus Street, for Messrs. W. Stones, Ltd.; 103 houses, Wisewood estate, for the Estates Committee of the Corporation; six houses, Grove Avenue, for Mr. J. Reed; two houses, Little Norton Lane, for Mr. G. R. Parkin; four houses, Thorne Road and Sandford Grove, for Mr. W. A. Wright; six houses, Renshaw Road, for Mr. J. Ramsden; two houses, Donnington Road, for Mr. J. C. Mason; four houses, Bents Green Road and Trap Lane, for Messrs. W. Malthouse, Ltd.; six houses, Retford Road, for Messrs. W. and E. Sadler, Ltd.; twenty houses, Delph House Road, for Messrs. Simpson Bros.; two houses, Bents Drive, for Mr. W. Newsome; two houses, Knowle Lane, for Mr. E. Billbrough; four houses, Bransley Road, for Messrs. Oxspring Bros.

*

The Automobile Association has addressed a letter to highway authorities in ENGLAND and WALES urging the importance of accelerating the construction of new roads and the widening of existing arteries.

*

Plans passed by the BIRKENHEAD Corporation: Motor showroom, Claughton Road, adjoining St. John Street; extension, rear of 168 and 170 Grange Road; extension to laundry, Dial Road; two houses, Hesketh Avenue; twelve houses, Riviera Drive; alterations, Plumbers' Arms, Oxton Road and Barton Street.

*

The Gaumont British Picture Corporation, Ltd., is to commence the erection of the new Rink Cinema at SMETHWICK in May.

*

The BIRKENHEAD Corporation Baths Committee has approved detailed plans of the borough surveyor with regard to the erection of public baths at the south end of the borough.

The STOKE-ON-TRENT Corporation is seeking sanction to borrow £145,000 in connection with the Eastern Valley intercepting sewer.

*

The SHEFFIELD Watch Committee has decided to provide, by direct labour, a store-room at the central police offices, at an estimated cost of £1,200.

*

The BIRKENHEAD Corporation Tramways and Motors Committee has referred the question of the provision of additional shelters for tram and motor-bus passengers to the subcommittee for consideration and report.

*

The BIRKENHEAD Education Committee has considered the question of the carrying out of the architectural work in connection with the planning and building of schools, and appointed Mr. J. H. Williams, at present temporarily engaged in the borough surveyor's department, as the principal assistant to the architect to the Education Committee for the purpose of carrying out the work.

*

The BOURNEMOUTH Education Committee is to consider the question of providing more suitable accommodation for the boys' and infants' departments of the Boscombe Council School, and particularly the provision of new accommodation for the infants.

*

In connection with the EASTBOURNE Town Hall extension, the borough surveyor has been asked to report as to the feasibility of extending the Town Hall upwards or otherwise.

*

The trustees of Park Hall Church, Axe Street, BARKING, are to demolish houses in connection with the erection of their new church.

*

The Essex Education Committee has acquired a site in Thomas Road, CLACTON, for the erection of an elementary school.

*

The PLYMOUTH Corporation housing programme provides for the erection of 1,330 houses at North Prospect and Mount Gold.

*

The SHEFFIELD Corporation has prepared a town-planning scheme for the north-west area.

*

The SHEFFIELD Corporation is acquiring land at Greenhill for the erection of houses.

*

The BIRKENHEAD Corporation Housing Committee has decided to erect parlour-type houses on the Bedford Avenue and Albany Road estate.

*

Messrs. Mills and Milnes are to erect twenty-four houses on a site off Woodchurch Lane, BIRKENHEAD.

The SLEAFORD U.D.C. has decided to erect another forty or fifty houses for which sites are being secured.

*

AUCKLAND (N.Z.). The Corporation reports that in fulfilment of the policy of commercializing the old market site (usually known as the Civic Centre), the area has been subdivided, and several lots have been disposed of. The class and design of building to be erected will make the block one of the finest in the city. Building operations have already commenced, and within a few years this area will be an attractive shopping and business centre.

*

Spurgeon's trustees are to erect extensions to the Pastors' College for purposes of a school for 280, adjoining Spurgeon's Tabernacle, Newington Butts, SOUTHWARK.

*

Plans passed by the BECKENHAM U.D.C.: Four houses, Maberley Road, for Mr. W. Lovelock; school and dwelling, Lennard Road, for Mr. A. Gordon; pavilion, Langley Park, for the London General Omnibus Co., Ltd.; pavilion, Eden Park, for the Standard Bank of South Africa.

*

The L.C.C. is to complete the development of the Shore estate, HACKNEY, by the erection of the final block of tenements, at an estimated cost of £18,250.

*

Plans passed by the BARKING U.D.C.: Two shops, East Street, for Mr. F. Martin; garage, River Road, for the County of London Electric Supply Co., Ltd.; alterations to skeining shop, Anney Road, for Messrs. W. Warne & Co., Ltd.; varnish house, Bridge Street, for Messrs. Stephens and Hynson; additions, 33 Broadway, for Messrs. Pearks Dairies, Ltd.; factory, Wakering Road, for Messrs. H. Brown and Son, Ltd.

*

Plans passed by the EASTBOURNE Corporation: Alterations and additions, Caithness Hotel, Wilmington Square, for Mr. B. Stevens, architect; thirty-eight houses, Victoria Drive estate, for Messrs. J. H. Thompson and Sons, Ltd.; four houses, Downs Avenue, for Messrs. P. D. Stoneham and Son, architects; twelve houses, Seaside, for Mr. A. Ford, architect; two houses, Le Brun Road, for Mr. A. Ford; alterations, 4-5 Station Parade, for Barclays Bank, for Messrs. Stoneham and Son; two houses, Victoria Drive, for Mr. A. Ford; two houses, Park Avenue, for Mr. F. C. Benz, architect; six houses, Seaside, for Mr. A. Ford; extensions, bus depot of Southdown Motor Services, Ltd., Pevensey Road, for Messrs. Stoneham and Son; alterations and additions, St. John's Private Hotel, Selwyn Road, for Mr. F. C. Benz.

*

The CHELMSFORD Education Committee is considering the erection of a central school for mental defectives.

Plans passed by the YORK Corporation: House, Tang Hall Lane, for Captain Thornhill; public-house, Mail Coach Inn, St. Sampson's Square, for John Smith's Tadcaster Brewery Co., Ltd.; house, Garth Terrace, for Mr. J. Ankers; additions, Mission Room, Alma Terrace, for Fulford Church Council; additions, 27 Coney Street and 37 Market Street, for Messrs. Montague Burton, Ltd.; house, Acomb Road, for Mr. Clement Walker; two houses, Heworth Hall Drive, for Mr. T. M. Caffrey; additions, 29 Castlegate, for Messrs. Whittaker and Sons; alterations, Fishergate, for the National Glass Co.; additions, Central Hostel, Micklegate, for Y.W.C.A.; two houses, Finsbury Avenue, for Messrs. G. H. and H. Douglas; twelve houses, Millfield Lane, for Mr. Charles Walker; fourteen houses, Winchester Avenue, for Messrs. W. E. Puckering & Co.; additions, White Swan Hotel, Pavement, for Mr. Charles Walker; transformer sub-station, Leeman Road, for York Corporation; additions, Coney Street, for *Yorkshire Herald*; new streets, Millfield Lane and Tang Hall Lane, for Millfield Estate Co., Ltd.; additions, 14 The Shambles, for the Dean and Chapter of York; two houses, Acaster Lane, Bishopthorpe, for Mr. W. J. Simpson; two houses, Mayfield Grove, Dringhouses, for Messrs. Simpson Bros.; two houses, Drome estate, Copmanthorpe, for Mr. A. Addison; two houses, Malton Road, for Mr. Denby Collins; layout of estate, Clifton, for the Clifton Estate, Ltd.; house and shop, Tang Hall Lane, for Mr. H. Williamson.

*

Plans passed by the LAMBETH B.C.: Buildings at St. Thomas's Church, Westminster Road and Pearman Street, for Mr. R. E. Smith; garages, Trigon Road and Carroun Road, for Mr. H. R. Whitlock; buildings, corner of Church Road, Brixton, for Messrs. Edwin and E. Stanley Hall; buildings, forecourt of 294-6 Norwood Road, for Messrs. Bethell, Swannell and Durnford; building, Wolfington Road, for Mr. E. W. Wallis.

*

Plans passed by the CHELMSFORD Corporation: Two houses, Longstomps Avenue, for Mr. R. H. Currie; steel chimney stack, Duke Street, for the Chelmsford Brewery Co.; amended plan of store, 40 High Street, for Messrs. F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd.; two houses, Galleywood Road, for Messrs. Black and Barnard; bungalow, Baddow Road, for Messrs. Triggs and Moore; store building, New Street, for Messrs. Wray and Fuller; house, London Road, for Mr. A. G. Cleale.

*

The BECKENHAM U.D.C. has obtained approval of the town-planning scheme.

*

The GLASGOW Corporation Housing Committee recommends the sale of a site on the Knightswood estate to the Congregational Union of Scotland for the erection of a church.

RATES OF WAGES

The initial letter opposite each entry indicates the grade under the Ministry of Labour schedule. The district is that to which the borough is assigned in the same schedule. Column I gives the rates for craftsmen; Column II for labourers; the rate for craftsmen working at trades in which a separate rate maintains is given in a footnote. The table is a selection only. Particulars for lesser localities not included may be obtained upon application in writing.

			I	II
			s. d.	s. d.
A_1	ABERDARE	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_1	Abergavenny	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B	Abingdon ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Accrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Addlestone	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Adlington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Airdrie ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
C	Aldeburgh	E. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Altrincham	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Appleby ..	N.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Atherstone	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Aylesbury ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B_2	BANBURY ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bangor ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Barnard Castle	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barnsley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Barnstaple	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Barrow ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barry ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Basingstoke	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bath ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Batley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Bedford ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Berwick-on-Tweed	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Bewdley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	Bicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Birkenhead	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A	Birmingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bishop Auckland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackburn	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackpool	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blyth ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Bognor ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Bolton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Boston ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Bournemouth	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Bovey Tracey	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Bradford ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Brentwood	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Bridgend ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Bridgwater	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_1	Bridlington	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Brighouse ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Brighton ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Bristol ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Brixham ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Bromsgrove	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
C	Bromyard ..	Mid. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Burnley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burslem ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burton-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bury ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Buxton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	CAMBRIDGE	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Canterbury	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Cardiff ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Carlisle ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Carmarthen	S. Wales & M.	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Carnarvon	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Carnforth ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Castleford	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Chatham ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Chelmsford	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Cheltenham	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Chester ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Chesterfield	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Chichester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Chorley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Cirencester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Clitheroe ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Clydebank	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Coalville ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Colchester ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Colne ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Colwyn Bay	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Consett ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Conway ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Coventry ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Crewe ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Cumberland	.....	1 6	1 1½
A	DARLINGTON	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Darwen ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Deal ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Denbigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Derby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Dewsbury	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Didcot ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Doncaster	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Dorchester	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Driffield ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Droitwich	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Dudley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_1	Dundee ..	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Durham ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	EASTBOURNE	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Ebbw Vale	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Edinburgh	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	E. Glamorganshire & Monmouthshire	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Exeter ..	S.W. Counties	*1 6½	1 2
B_2	Exmouth ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	FELIXSTOWE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Filey ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A	Fleetwood ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Folkestone	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Frodsham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Frome ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	GATESHEAD	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Gillingham	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Gloucester	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Goole ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Gosport ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Grantham	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Gravesend	S. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Greenock ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Grimsby ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Guildford ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	HALIFAX	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hanley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Harrogate	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hartlepools	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Harwich ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Hastings ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Hatfield ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Hereford ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Hertford ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Heysham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Howden ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Huddersfield	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hull ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	ILKLEY ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Immingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Ipswich ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Isle of Wight	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	JARROW ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	KEIGHLEY	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Kendal ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Keswick ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Kettering ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	King's Lynn	E. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	LANCASTER	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Leamington	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Leeds ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leek ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Lewes ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Lichfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lincoln ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Liverpool ..	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A_2	Llandudno	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Llanelly ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	London (12 miles radius)		1 9	1 4
	Do. (12-15 miles radius)		1 8½	1 3½
A	Long Eaton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Loughborough	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Luton ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Lytham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	MACCLESFIELD	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Maidstone	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Malvern ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Manchester	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Mansfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Margate ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Matlock ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Merthyr ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Middlesbrough	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Middlewich	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Minehead ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Monmouth	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	S. and E. Glamorganshire Morecambe	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	NANTWICH	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Neath ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nelson ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newcastle ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newport ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Normanton	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Northampton	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	North Staffs.	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	North Shields	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Norwich ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Nottingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nuneaton ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	OAKHAM ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Oldham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Oswestry ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Oxford ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	PAISLEY ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Pembroke	S. Wales & M.	1 4	1 0
A	Perth ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Peterborough	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Plymouth	S.W. Counties	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Pontefract	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Pontypridd	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Portsmouth	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Preston ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	QUEENSFERRY	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	READING	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Reigate ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Retford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Rhondda Valley	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Ripon ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A	Rochdale ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Rochester ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Ruabon ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Rugby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Rugeley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Runcorn ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	ST. ALBANS	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	St. Helens ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Salisbury ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_1	Scarborough	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Scunthorpe	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Sheffield ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Shipley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Shrewsbury	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Skipton ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Slough ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Solihull ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	South'pton	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Southend-on-Sea	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Southport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	S. Shields ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Stafford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Stockport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stockton-on-Tees	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stoke-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Stroud ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Sunderland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swadlincote	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swansea ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B	Swindon ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	TAMWORTH	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Taunton ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Teeside Dist.	N.E. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Teignmouth	S.W. Coast	1 5½	1 1½
A	Todmorden	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Torquay ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
C	Truro ..	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
B_1	Tunbridge Wells	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Tunstall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Tyne District	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	WAKEFIELD	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Walsall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Warrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Warwick ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Wellingborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Weston-s-Mare	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Whitby ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Widnes ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Wigan ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Winchester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Windsor ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Wolverhampton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Worcester	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Worksop ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Wrexham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Wycombe	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	YARMOUTH	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Yeovil ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	York ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2

* In these areas the rates of wages for certain trades (usually painters and plasterers) vary slightly from those given.

The rates for each trade in any given area will be sent on request.

PRICES CURRENT

The wages are the Union rates current in London at the time of publication. The prices are for good quality material, and are intended to cover delivery at works, wharf, station, or yard as customary, but will vary according to quality and quantity. The measured prices are based upon the foregoing, and include usual builders' profits. Though every care has been taken in its compilation it is impossible to guarantee the accuracy of the list, and readers are advised to have the figures confirmed by trade inquiry.

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

EXCAVATOR, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; NAVVY, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; TIMBERMAN, 1s. 5½d. *per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour*; WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. *per shift.*

Broken brick or stone, 2 in., per yd.	£0	11	6
Thames ballast, per yd.	0	10	0
Pit gravel, per yd.	0	15	0
Pit sand, per yd.	0	12	6
Washed sand, per yd.	0	15	0

Screened ballast or gravel, add 10 per cent. per yd.
Clinker, breeze, etc., prices according to locality.

Portland cement, per ton	£2	8	0
Lias lime, per ton	2	0	0

Sacks charged extra at 1s. 9d. each and credited when returned at 1s. 6d.
Transport hire per day:

Cart and horse	£1	3	0	*Trailer*	£0	15	0
3-ton motor lorry	3	15	0	*Steam roller*	4	5	0
Steam lorry, 5-ton	4	0	0	*Water cart*	1	5	0

EXCAVATING and throwing out in ordinary earth not exceeding 6 ft. deep, basis price, per yd. cube . 0 3 0
Exceeding 6 ft., but under 12 ft., add 30 per cent.
In stiff clay, add 30 per cent.
In underpinning, add 100 per cent.
In rock, including blasting, add 225 per cent.
If basketed out, add 80 per cent. to 150 per cent.
Headings, including timbering, add 400 per cent.

RETURN, fill, and ram, ordinary earth, per yd.	£0	1	6
SPREAD and level, including wheeling, per yd.	0	1	6
FILLING into carts and carting away to a shoot or deposit, per yd. cube	0	10	6
TRIMMING earth to slopes, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
HACKING up old grano. or similar paving, per yd. sup.	0	1	3
PLANKING to excavations, per ft. sup.	0	0	5
DO. over 10 ft. deep, add for each 5 ft. in depth, 30 per cent.			
IF left in, add to above prices, per ft. cube	0	2	0
HARDCORE, 2 in. ring, filled and rammed, 4 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	2	1
DO. 6 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	2	10
PUDDLING, per yd. cube	1	10	0
CEMENT CONCRETE, 4-2-1, per yd. cube	2	3	0
DO. 6-2-1, per yd. cube	1	18	0
DO. in upper floors, add 15 per cent.			
DO. in reinforced-concrete work, add 20 per cent.			
DO. in underpinning, add 60 per cent.			
LIAS-LIME CONCRETE, per yd. cube	£1	16	0
BREEZE CONCRETE, per yd. cube	1	7	0
DO. in lintels, etc., per ft. cube	0	1	6
CEMENT concrete 4-2-1 in lintels packed around reinforcement, per ft. cube	0	3	9
FINE concrete benching to bottom of manholes, per ft. cube	0	3	0
FINISHING surface of concrete spade face, per yd. sup.	0	0	9

DRAINER

LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; TIMBERMAN, 1s. 5½d. *per hour*; BRICKLAYER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; PLUMBER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. *per shift.*

Stoneware pipes, tested quality, 4 in. per ft.	£0	0	10
DO. *6 in., per ft.*	0	1	3
DO. *9 in., per ft.*	0	2	3
Cast-iron pipes, coated, 9 ft. lengths, 4 in., per yd.	0	5	6
DO. *6 in., per yd.*	0	8	0
Portland cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.			
Leadwool, per cwt.	£2	0	0
Gaskin, per lb.	0	0	4½

STONEWARE DRAINS, jointed in cement, tested pipes, 4 in., per ft. 0 4 3
DO. 6 in., per ft. 0 5 0
DO. 9 in., per ft. 0 7 9

CAST-IRON DRAINS, jointed in lead, 4 in., per ft.	0	8	3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0	10	3

Note.—These prices include digging concrete bed and filling for normal depths, and are average prices.
Fittings in Stoneware and Iron according to type. *See* Trade Lists.

BRICKLAYER

BRICKLAYER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour.*

London stocks, per M.	£4	5	0
Flettons, per M.	2	15	0
White facing bricks, per M.	5	0	0
Multi-coloured facings, per M.	7	7	9
Best red facings, per M.	7	7	9
Rubbers, 9¼ in., per M.	12	0	6
Staffordshire blue, per M.	9	5	0
Firebricks, 2½ in., per M.	9	0	0
Glazed salt, white, and ivory stretchers, per M.	21	10	0
DO. *headers, per M.*	20	10	0
Colours, extra, per M.	5	10	0
Seconds, less, per M.	1	0	0
Cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.			
Lime, grey stone, per ton	£2	11	6
Mixed lime mortar, per yd.	1	6	0
Dampcourse, in rolls of 4½ in., per roll	0	2	6
DO. *9 in. per roll*	0	4	9
DO. *14 in. per roll*	0	7	6
DO. *18 in. per roll*	0	9	6
BRICKWORK in stone lime mortar, Flettons or equal, per rod	32	0	0
DO. in cement do., per rod	34	10	0

DO. in stocks, add 25 per cent. per rod.
DO. in blues, add 100 per cent. per rod.
DO. circular on plan, add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in backing to masonry, add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in raising on old walls, etc., add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in underpinning, add 20 per cent. per rod.

HALF-BRICK walls in stocks in cement mortar (1–3), per ft. sup	£0	1	0
BEDDING plates in cement mortar, per ft. run	0	0	3
BEDDING window or door frames, per ft. run	0	0	3
LEAVING chases 2½ in. deep for edges of concrete floors not exceeding 6 in. thick, per ft. run	0	0	2
CUTTING do. in old walls in cement, per ft. run	0	0	4
CUTTING, toothing and bonding new work to old (labour and materials), per ft. sup.	0	0	7
TERRA-COTTA flue pipes 9 in. diameter, jointed in fireclay, including all cuttings, per ft. run	0	3	6
DO. 14 ft. by 9 in. do., per ft. run	0	6	0
FLAUNCHING chimney pots, each	0	2	0
CUTTING and pinning ends of timbers, etc., in cement	0	1	0
FACINGS fair, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	3
DO. picked stocks, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	7
DO. red rubbers gauged and set in putty, per ft. sup. extra	0	4	9
DO. in salt white or ivory glazed, per ft. sup. extra	0	5	6
TUCK pointing, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	10
WEATHER pointing, do. do.	0	0	3
TILE creasing with cement fillet each side per ft. run	0	0	6
GRANOLITHIC PAVING, 1 in., per yd. sup.	0	5	0
DO. 1½ in., per yd. sup.	0	6	0
DO. 2 in. per yd. sup.	0	7	0
If coloured with red oxide, per yd. sup.	0	1	0
If finished with carborundum, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
If in small quantities in finishing to steps, etc., per ft. sup.	0	1	4
Jointing new grano. paving to old, per ft. run	0	0	4
Extra for dishing grano. or cement paving around gullies, each	0	1	6
BITUMINOUS DAMP COURSE, ex rolls, per ft. sup.	0	0	7
ASPHALT (MASTIC) DAMP COURSE, ½ in., per yd. sup	0	8	0
DO. vertical, per yd. sup.	0	11	0
SLATE DAMP COURSE, per ft. sup.	0	0	10
ASPHALT ROOFING (MASTIC) in two thicknesses, ¾ in., per yd.	0	8	6
DO. SKIRTING, 6 in.	0	0	11
BREEZE PARTITION BLOCKS, set in cement, 1½ in. per yd. sup	0	5	3
DO. DO. 3 in.	0	6	6
BREEZE fixing bricks, extra for each	0	0	3

MASON

MASON, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; DO. *fixer*, 1s. 10d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. per hour; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour.*

Portland Stone:			
Whitbed, per ft. cube	£0	4	6
Basebed, per ft. cube	0	4	9
Bath stone, per ft. cube	0	3	0

Usual trade extras for large blocks.

York paving, av. 2½ in., per yd. super.	0	11	0
York templates sawn, per ft. cube	0	7	6
Slate shelves, rubbed, 1 in., per ft. sup.	0	2	6

Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.

HOISTING and setting stone, per ft. cube	£0	2	2
DO. for every 10 ft. above 30 ft. add 15 per cent.			
PLAIN face Portland basis, per ft. sup.	£0	2	8
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	0
SUNK FACE, per ft. sup.	0	3	9
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	10
JOINTS, arch, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. sunk, per ft. sup.	0	2	7
DO. DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
CIRCULAR-CIRCULAR work, per ft. sup.	1	2	0
PLAIN MOULDING, straight, per inch of girth, per ft. run	0	1	1
DO. circular, do., per ft. run	0	1	4
HALF SAWING, per ft. sup.	0	1	0

Add to the foregoing prices, if in York stone, 35 per cent.
DO. Mansfield, 12½ per cent.
Deduct for Bath, 33⅓ per cent.
DO. for Chilmark, 5 per cent.

SETTING 1 in. slate shelving in cement, per ft. sup.	£0	0	6
RUBBED round nosing to do., per ft. lin.	£0	0	6
YORK STEPS, rubbed T. & R., ft. cub. fixed	1	7	6
YORK SILLS, W. & T., ft. cub. fixed	1	10	0
ARTIFICIAL stone paving, 2 in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO. 2½ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	1	3

SLATER AND TILER

SLATER, 1s. 9d *per hour*; TILER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour.*
N.B.—Tiling is often executed as piecework.

Slates, 1st quality, per 1,200:			
Portmadoc Ladies	£13	0	0
Countess	25	0	0
Duchess	32	0	0

Old Delabole	*Med. Grey.*	*Med. Green*
24 in. × 12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0
20 in. × 10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6
16 in. × 10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9
14 in. × 8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3

Green Randoms, per ton	£8	3	9
Grey-green do., per ton	7	3	9
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long, per ton	5	13	9

In 4-ton truck loads, delivered Nine Elms station.

Clips, lead per lb.	£0	0	6
Clips, copper, per lb.	0	2	0
Nails, compo, per cwt.	1	6	0
Nails, copper, per lb.	0	2	2

Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above

Hand-made tiles, per M	£5	18	0
Machine-made tiles, per M.	5	8	0
Westmorland slates, large, per ton	9	0	0
DO. *Peggies, per ton*	7	5	0

SLATING, 3 in. lap, compo nails, Portmadoc or equal:

Ladies, per square	£4	0	0
Countess, per square	4	5	0
Duchess, per square	4	10	0
WESTMORLAND, in diminishing courses, per square	6	5	0
CORNISH DO., per square	6	3	0
Add, if vertical, per square approx.	0	13	0
Add, if with copper nails, per square approx.	0	2	6
Double course at eaves, per ft. approx.	0	1	0

SLATING with Old Delabole slates to a 3 in. lap with copper nails, at per square.

	Med. Grey.	Med. Green
24 in. × 12 in.	£5 0 0	£5 2 0
20 in. × 10 in.	5 5 0	5 10 0
16 in. × 10 in.	4 15 0	5 1 0
14 in. × 8 in.	4 10 0	4 15 0

Green randoms	6	7	0
Grey-green do.	5	9	0
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long	4	13	6
TILING, 4 in. gauge, every 4th course nailed, in hand-made tiles, average per square	4	0	0
DO., machine-made do., per square	3	10	0
Vertical Tiling, including pointing, add 18s. 0d. per square.			
FIXING lead soakers, per dozen	£0	0	10
STRIPPING old slates and stacking for re-use, and clearing away surplus and rubbish, per square	0	10	0
LABOUR only in laying slates, but including nails, per square	1	0	0

See "Sundries for Asbestos Tiling."

CARPENTER AND JOINER

CARPENTER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; JOINER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour.*

Timber, average prices at Docks, London Standard, Scandinavian, etc. (equal to 2nds):			
7 × 3, per std.	£23	0	0
11 × 4, per std.	30	0	0
Memel or Equal. Slightly less than foregoing.			
Flooring, P.E., 1 in., per sq.	£1	5	0
DO. *T. and G., 1 in., per sq.*	1	5	0
Planed boards, 1 in. × 11 in., per std.	30	0	0
Wainscot oak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	4
Mahogany, Honduras, per ft. sup. of 1in.	0	1	4
DO. *Cuba, per ft. sup. of 1 in.*	0	2	6
DO., *African, per ft. sup.*	0	1	3
Teak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	3
DO., *ft. cube*	0	14	0
FIR fixed in wall plates, lintels, sleepers, etc., per ft. cube	0	5	0
DO. framed in floors, roofs, etc., per ft. cube	0	6	0
DO. framed in trusses, etc., including ironwork, per ft. cube	0	8	6
PITCH PINE, add 33⅓ per cent.			
FIXING only boarding in floors, roofs, etc., per sq.	0	13	6
SARKING FELT laid, 1-ply, per yd.	0	1	6
DO. 3-ply per yd.	0	1	9
CENTERING for concrete, etc., including horsing and striking, per sq.	2	10	0
TURNING pieces to flat or segmental soffits, 4½ in. wide, per ft. run	0	0	4½
DO. 9 in. wide and over per ft. sup.	0	1	2

continued overleaf

CARPENTER AND JOINER: *continued.*

SHUTTERING to face of concrete, per square	£1	10	0
DO. in narrow widths to beams, etc., per ft. sup.	0	0	6
USE and waste of timbers, allow 25 per cent. of above prices.			
SLATE BATTENING, per sq.	£0	12	6
DEAL boarding to flats, 1 in. thick and firrings to falls, per square	2	10	0
STOUT feather-edged tilting fillet to eaves, per ft. run	0	0	6
FEATHER-EDGED springer to trimmer arches, per ft. run	0	0	4
STOUT herringbone strutting (joists measured in), per ft. run	0	0	6
SOUND boarding, ⅞ in. thick and fillets nailed to sides of joists (joists measured over), per square	2	0	0
RUBEROID or similar quality roofing, one ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., two-ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	6
DO., three-ply, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
TONGUED and grooved flooring, 1¼ in. thick, laid complete with splayed headings, per square	2	5	0
DEAL skirting torus, moulded 1¼ in. thick, including grounds and backings, per ft. sup.	0	1	0
TONGUED and mitred angles to do.	0	0	6
WOOD block flooring standard blocks laid herringbone in mastic:			
Deal 1 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	10	0
DO. 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	12	0
Maple 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	15	0
DEAL moulded sashes, 1¼ in. with moulded bars in small squares, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. 2 in. do., per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DEAL cased frames, oak sills and 2 in. moulded sashes, brass-faced pulleys and iron weights, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
MOULDED horns, extra each	0	0	3
DOORS, 4-panel square both sides, 1½ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. moulded both sides per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. 2 in. thick, square both sides, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0	3	0
DO. in 3 panels, moulded both sides, upper panel with diminished stiles with moulded bars for glass, per ft. sup.	0	3	6
If in oak, mahogany or teak, multiply 3 times.			
DEAL frames, 4 in. × 3 in., rebated and beaded, per ft. cube	£0	15	0
Add for extra labours, per ft. run	0	0	1
STAIRCASE work:			
DEAL treads 1¼ in. and risers 1 in., tongued and grooved including fir carriages, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DEAL wall strings, 1¼ in. thick, moulded, per ft. run	0	2	6
If ramped, per ft. run	0	5	0
SHORT ramps, extra each	0	7	6
ENDS of treads and risers housed to strings, each	0	1	0
2 in. deal mopstick handrail fixed to brackets, per ft. run	0	1	6
4½ in. × 3 in. oak fully moulded handrail, per ft. run	0	5	6
1½ in. square deal bar balusters, framed in, per ft. run	0	0	6
FITTINGS:			
SHELVES and bearers, 1 in., cross-tongued, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
1¼ in. beaded cupboard fronts, moulded and square, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
TEAK grooved draining boards, 1¼ in. thick and bedding per ft. sup.	0	4	6
IRONMONGERY:			
Fixing only (including providing screws):			
TO DEAL—			
Hinges to sashes, per pair	0	1	2
Do. to doors, per pair	0	1	7
Barrel bolts, 9 in., iron, each	0	1	0
Sash fasteners, each	0	1	0
Rim locks, each	0	1	9
Mortice locks, each	0	4	0

SMITH

SMITH, *weekly rate equals* 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* MATE, *do.* 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* ERECTOR, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* FITTER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Mild Steel in British standard sections, per ton	£12	10	0
Sheet Steel:			
Flat sheets, black, per ton	17	0	0
DO., *galvd., per ton*	18	0	0
Corrugated sheets, galvd., per ton	18	0	0
Driving screws, galvd., per grs.	0	1	10
Washers, galvd., per grs.	0	1	1
Bolts and nuts per cwt. and up	1	18	0
MILD STEEL in trusses, etc., erected, per ton	25	0	0
DO., in small sections as reinforcement, per ton	16	0	0
DO., in compounds, per ton	17	0	0
DO., in bar or rod reinforcement, per ton	22	10	0
WROT-IRON in chimney bars, etc., including building in, per cwt.	2	0	0
DO., in light railings and balusters, per cwt.	2	5	0
FIXING only corrugated sheeting, including washers and driving screws, per yd.	0	2	0

PLUMBER

PLUMBER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* MATE OR LABOURER, 1*s.* 4½*d. per hour.*

Lead, milled sheet, per cwt.	£1	12	6
DO. *drawn pipes, per cwt.*	1	13	0
DO. *soil pipe, per cwt.*	1	16	0
DO. *scrap, per cwt.*	1	1	0
Copper, sheet, per lb.	0	1	0
Solder, plumber's, per lb.	0	1	0
DO. *fine, per lb.*	0	1	6
Cast-iron pipes, etc.:			
L.C.C. soil, 3 in., per yd.	0	3	0
DO. *4 in. per yd.*	0	3	8
R.W.P., 2½ in. per yd.	0	1	6
DO. *3 in., per yd.*	0	1	9
DO. *4 in., per yd.*	0	2	6
Gutter, 4 in. H.R., per yd.	0	1	0
DO. *4 in. O.G., per yd.*	0	1	4
MILLED LEAD and labour in gutters, flashings, etc. per cwt.	3	2	6
LEAD PIPE, fixed, including running joints, bends, and tacks, ½ in., per ft.	0	2	2
DO. ¾ in., per ft.	0	2	5
DO. 1 in., per ft.	0	3	4
DO. 1¼ in., per ft.	0	4	5
LEAD WASTE or soil, fixed as above, complete, 2½ in., per ft.	0	6	6
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	7	9
DO. 4 in., per ft.	0	10	6
WIPED soldered joint, ½ in., each	0	2	6
DO. ¾ in., each	0	3	2
DO. 1 in., each	0	3	8
BRASS screw-down stop cock and two *soldered joints, ½ in., each	0	11	0
DO. ¾ in., each	0	13	6
CAST-IRON rainwater pipe, jointed in red lead, 2½ in., per ft. run	0	1	4
DO. 3 in., per ft. run	0	1	8
DO. 4 in., per ft. run	0	2	0
CAST-IRON H.R. GUTTER, fixed, with all clips, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	6
DO. O.G., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	9
CAST-IRON SOIL PIPE, fixed with caulked joints and all ears, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	2	0
Fixing only:			
W.C. PANS and all joints, P. or S., and including joints to water waste preventers, each	2	5	0
BATHS, with all joints	1	3	6
LAVATORY BASINS only, with all joints, on brackets, each	1	10	0

PLASTERER

PLASTERER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour (plus allowances in London only);* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Chalk lime, per ton	£2	17	0
Hair, per cwt.	2	5	0
Sand and cement see "Excavator," etc., above.			
Lime putty, per cwt.	£0	2	9
Hair mortar, per yd.	1	7	0
Fine stuff, per yd.	1	14	0
Sawn laths, per bdl.	0	2	5
Keene's cement, per ton	5	15	0
Sirapite, per ton	3	10	0
DO. *fine, per ton*	3	18	0
Plaster, per ton	3	0	0
DO. *white, per ton*	3	12	6
DO. *fine, per ton*	5	12	0
Lath nails, per lb.	0	0	4
Ferrocrete, per ton	2	15	6
LATHING with sawn laths, per yd.	0	1	7
METAL LATHING, per yd.	0	2	6
FLOATING in Cement and Sand, 1 to 3, for tiling or woodblock, ¾ in. per yd.	0	2	4
DO. vertical, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER, on brickwork, 1 to 3, per yd.	0	2	0
RENDER in Portland and set in fine stuff, per yd.	0	3	3
RENDER, float, and set, trowelled, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER and set in Sirapite, per yd.	0	2	5
DO. in Thistle plaster, per yd.	0	2	5
EXTRA, if on but not including lathing, any of foregoing, per yd.	0	0	5
EXTRA, if on ceilings, per yd.	0	0	5
ANGLES, rounded Keene's on Portland, per ft. lin.	0	0	6
PLAIN CORNICES, in plaster, per inch girth, including dubbing out, etc., per ft. lin.	0	0	2
WHITE glazed tiling set in Portland and jointed in Parian, per yd., from	1	11	6
FIBROUS PLASTER SLABS, per yd.	0	1	10

GLAZIER

GLAZIER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

Glass: 4ths in crates:			
Clear, 21 oz.	£0	0	4½
DO. 26 oz.	0	0	5
Cathedral white, per ft.	0	0	7½
Polished plate, British ¼ in., up to 2 ft. sup. per ft.	0	1	2
DO. *4 ft. sup.* ,,	0	2	3
DO. *6 ft. sup.* ,,	0	2	6
DO. *20 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	1
DO. *45 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	3
DO. *65 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	5
DO. *100 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	10
Rough plate, ⅜ in., per ft.	0	0	6½
DO. *½ in., per ft.*	0	0	6½
Linseed oil putty, per cwt.	0	15	0
GLAZING putty, clear sheet, 21 oz.	0	0	11
DO. 26 oz.	0	1	0
GLAZING in beads, 21 oz., per ft.	£0	1	1
DO. 26 ozs., per ft.	0	1	4

Small sizes slightly less (under 3 ft. sup.).

Patent glazing in rough plate, normal span, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per ft.

LEAD LIGHTS, plain, med. sqs. 21 oz., usual domestic sizes, fixed, per ft. sup. and up | £0 | 3 | 0

Glazing only, polished plate, 6½*d.* to 8*d.* per ft. according to size.

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER

PAINTER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* FRENCH POLISHER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* PAPERHANGER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

Genuine white lead, per cwt.	£3	4	0
Linseed oil, raw, per gall.	0	3	5
DO., *boiled, per gall.*	0	3	7
Turpentine, per gall	0	4	4
Liquid driers, per gall.	0	15	0
Knotting, per gall.	1	4	0
Distemper, washable, in ordinary colours, per cwt., and up	2	5	0
Double size, per firkin	0	3	6
Pumice stone, per lb.	0	0	4½
Single gold leaf (transferable), per book	0	2	0
Varnish, copal, per gall, and up	0	17	6
DO., *flat, per gall.*	1	5	0
DO., *paper, per gall.*	1	5	0
French polish, per gall.	0	16	0
Ready mixed paints, per cwt. and up	3	10	6
LIME WHITING, per yd. sup.	0	0	3
WASH, stop, and whiten, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
DO., and 2 coats distemper with proprietary distemper, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
KNOT, stop, and prime, per yd. sup.	0	0	7
PLAIN PAINTING, including mouldings, and on plaster or joinery, 1st coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
DO., subsequent coats, per yd. sup.	0	0	8
DO., enamel coat, per yd. sup.	0	1	0
BRUSH-GRAIN, and 2 coats varnish, per yd. sup.	0	3	8
FIGURED DO., DO., per yd. sup.	0	5	6
FRENCH POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	1	2
WAX POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	0	6
STRIPPING old paper and preparing per piece	0	1	7
HANGING PAPER, ordinary, per piece	0	1	10
DO., fine, per piece, and upwards	0	2	4
VARNISHING PAPER, 1 coat, per piece	0	9	0
CANVAS, strained and fixed, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
VARNISHING, hard oak, 1st coat, yd. sup.	0	1	2
DO., each subsequent coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	11

SUNDRIES

Fibre or wood pulp boardings, according to quality and quantity. *The measured work price is on the same basis per ft. sup.*	£0	0	2½
FIBRE BOARDINGS, including cutting and waste, fixed on, but not including studs or grounds, per ft. sup. from 3d. to	0	0	6
Plaster-board, per yd. sup. from	0	1	7
PLASTER-BOARD, fixed as last, per yd. sup. from	0	2	8
Asbestos sheeting, $\frac{5}{32}$ in., grey flat, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., *corrugated, per yd. sup.*	0	3	3
ASBESTOS SHEETING, fixed as last, flat, per yd. sup	0	4	0
DO., corrugated, per yd. sup.	0	5	0
ASBESTOS slating or tiling on, but not including battens, or boards, plain "diamond" per square, grey	2	15	0
DO., red	3	0	0
Asbestos cement slates or tiles, $\frac{5}{32}$ in. punched per M. grey	16	0	0
DO., *red*	18	0	0
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION FLOORING: Laid in two coats, average ¾ in. thick, in plain colour, per yd. sup.	0	7	0
DO., ½ in. thick, suitable for domestic work, unpolished, per yd.	0	6	6
Metal casements for wood frames, domestic sizes, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO., *in metal frames, per ft. sup.*	0	1	9
HANGING only metal casement in, but not including wood frames, each	0	2	10
BUILDING in metal casement frames, per ft. sup.	0	0	7

Waterproofing compounds for cement. Add about 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. to the cost of cement used.

PLYWOOD, per ft. sup.

Thickness	$\frac{1}{16}$ in.			¼ in.			⅜ in.			½ in.		
Qualities ..	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7	6
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	—	1 0½	10	—
Figured Oak 1 side	8½	7	—	10	8	—	11½	—	—	1 6	—	—
Plain Oak 1 side	6½	6	—	7½	7	—	9½	—	—	1 0	—	—
Oregon Pine	5	4	—	5½	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Licentiates' Examination to qualify for nomination for Fellowship. Open till April 19. Exhibition in the Galleries of the designs submitted in the R.I.B.A. Competition for a Garage in the Theatre Area of London, and a National Sign for Petrol-filling Stations and Garages. Open until June 29. 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Saturdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. **10 a.m.**

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1. Exhibition of Illustrations of Modern English Furniture. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. until April 25. **10 a.m.**

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. "Problems involved in the Design of Overhead Transmission Lines." By E. T. Painton. **6 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Indian Section: "Architecture." **3 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. Tees-Side Sub-Centre. At the Cleveland Technical Institute, Middlesbrough. Annual General Meeting. **7 p.m.**

IMPERIAL GALLERY OF ART, Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W. Exhibition of Paintings, Drawings, Engravings, and Sculpture by artists resident in Great Britain and the Dominions. Open until June 29. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. **10 a.m.**

BUILDING TRADES EXHIBITION, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester. Eleventh Exhibition. Open 11 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. till April 18. **11 a.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "The Properties and Applications of 'Vita' Glass." By F. E. Lamplough, M.A. **8 p.m.**

FRIDAY, APRIL 19

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Tudor and Jacobean Furniture." **3 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. Address by Dr. A. H. Railing, Vice-President. **6.15 p.m.**

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. At the Castle, Winchester. General Meeting. 5.30 p.m. "Town Planning Here and in America." By Dr. Raymond Unwin, F.R.I.B.A. 6.30 p.m. **5.30 p.m.**

A.A.S.T.A., Metropolitan Division. Divisional Supper at Slater's Restaurant, 142 Strand, W.C.2. **7 p.m.**

SATURDAY, APRIL 20

Sunrise, 4.55. Sunset, 7.4.

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL RURAL INDUSTRIES SUB-COMMITTEE. At the Forge of Messrs. G. D. Lovell and Son, Newtown, Hatfield. Demonstration of Practical Ironwork in general. **4.30 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Evolution of the Chair." **7 p.m.**

LONDON COUNTY HALL, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1. Exhibition of Prints and Watercolours: "Views of Old London." Open to the public every Saturday from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Bank Holidays from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. **10.30 a.m.**

MONDAY, APRIL 22

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. "The Work of George Wittet." By John Begg, F.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

LONDON SOCIETY. Annual Dinner, to be held at the Hotel Victoria (Edward VII Rooms), Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2. **7.30 p.m.**

TUESDAY, APRIL 23

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. "Organization." By Matthew Hill (Messrs. Higgs and Hill) and Maurice E. Webb, D.S.O., M.C., F.R.I.B.A. **5.30 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Ordinary Meeting. **6 p.m.**

TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE, 11 Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.2. Closing date for application for tickets to informal dinner on Friday, April 26.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Students' Meeting. **6.30 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "The Educational Value of Broadcasting." By H. L. Fletcher. **8 p.m.**

GARDEN CITIES AND TOWN PLANNING ASSOCIATION, 3 Gray's Inn Place, W.C.1. Closing date for applications for tickets for the Whitsun Tour to Germany and Holland (May 15 to 24).

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY, Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane, Liverpool. Annual General Meeting. **6 p.m.**

THURSDAY, APRIL 25

WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, 62 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds. Presentation of Gold Medal. **7 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Italian Renaissance Furniture." "Stained Glass." **7 p.m.**

FRIDAY, APRIL 26

TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE. At the Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W.1. "Hexagonal Planning, and Some Town Planning Problems in Canada." By Noulan Cauchon, PP. Town Planning Institute of Canada. 6 p.m. Informal Dinner at the Hotel Belgravia, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1, immediately following the meeting. **6 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Early Renaissance Sculpture." "French Furniture." **7 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. Annual General Meeting. **6.15 p.m.**

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1. At the City Hall, Cardiff. Sessional Meeting. Discussion on "The New Local Government Act," to be opened by Ralph M. F. Picken, M.A., C.H., B.SC., D.P.H., and E. Colston Williams, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H. 3 p.m. Discussion on "Some Notes on Town Planning," to be opened by A. N. J. Sair, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.T.P.I., and on "The Proposed Reconstruction, Widening, and Lowering of Cardiff Bridge," to be opened by Thomas H. Morris, A.M.I.MECH.E. 5 p.m. **3 p.m.**

SATURDAY, APRIL 27

Sunrise, 5.41. Sunset, 8.15.

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1. Meet at City Hall, Cardiff. Visits to New Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory and the Greenhill Open-air School, Rhiwbina. **9.30 a.m.**

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Visit to Pitreavie, Dunfermline Abbey and Palace.

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL RURAL INDUSTRIES SUB-COMMITTEE. At the Forge of Messrs. G. D. Lovell and Son, Newtown, Hatfield. Demonstration on Ironwork. Selected Subject. **4.30 p.m.**

MONDAY, APRIL 29

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1. "Modern Factory Buildings." By Thomas Wallis, F.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Statutory Examinations for District and Building Surveyors.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. Competition of Industrial Designs. Applications for instructions will be received until May 11. Last day for receiving entries May 27. "Architectural Models." By P. Morley Horder, F.S.A. **8 p.m.**

THURSDAY, MAY 2

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Statutory Examinations for District and Building Surveyors.

SALE OF THE PORTLAND (OR BARBERINI) VASE. At Christie, Manson, and Woods, 8 King Street, St. James's Square, S.W.1. This vase, the property of the Duke of Portland, has for over one hundred years been exhibited on loan at the British Museum.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Evolution of the Panel." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **7 p.m.**

FRIDAY, MAY 3

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Statutory Examinations for District and Building Surveyors.

SATURDAY, MAY 4

Sunrise, 5.28. Sunset, 8.27.

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. Visit to an "All Electric" Farm, East Grinstead, Sussex.

TUESDAY, MAY 7

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. International Exhibition of Modern Commercial Architecture. Open daily till June 8.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. James Forrest Lecture. **6 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. At the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1. "The Stanton Family of Sculptors." By Mrs. Arundell Esdaile. **5 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. Ordinary Meeting. **8 p.m.**

THURSDAY, MAY 9

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. Annual General Meeting. **7 p.m.**

FRIDAY, MAY 10

A.A.S.T.A., Metropolitan Division, at Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W.1. Annual General Meeting. **7 p.m.**

SATURDAY, MAY 11

Sunrise, 5.15. Sunset, 8.38.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Chippendale." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **7 p.m.**

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. At the Castle, Winchester. Annual General Meeting. **10 a.m.**

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Visit to Dalkeith, Southra Aisle and Cakemuir Castle.

MONDAY, MAY 13

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Ninety-fifth Annual General Meeting. **8 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. Irish Centre, Dublin. At the Laboratories, Trinity College, Dublin. Annual General Meeting. **7.45 p.m.**

TUESDAY, MAY 14

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Annual Dinner at the Merchant Taylors' Hall.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Annual General Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. Ordinary Meeting. "The Reform of the British Patent System." By Robert Burrell. **8 p.m.**

THE GARDEN CITIES AND TOWN PLANNING ASSOCIATION, 3 Grays Inn Place, W.C.1. Visit to Holland and Germany until May 24.

THURSDAY, MAY 16

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Ivories." By L. O. Faraker. "Historic English Wall Papers." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **7 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. At Physical Laboratory, Trinity College, Dublin. Annual General Meeting. **7.45 p.m.**

SATURDAY, MAY 18

Sunrise, 5.4. Sunset, 8.49.

WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, 62 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds. Annual Excursion.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Evolution of the Chair." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **7 p.m.**

MONDAY, MAY 20

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "English Furniture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **7 p.m.**

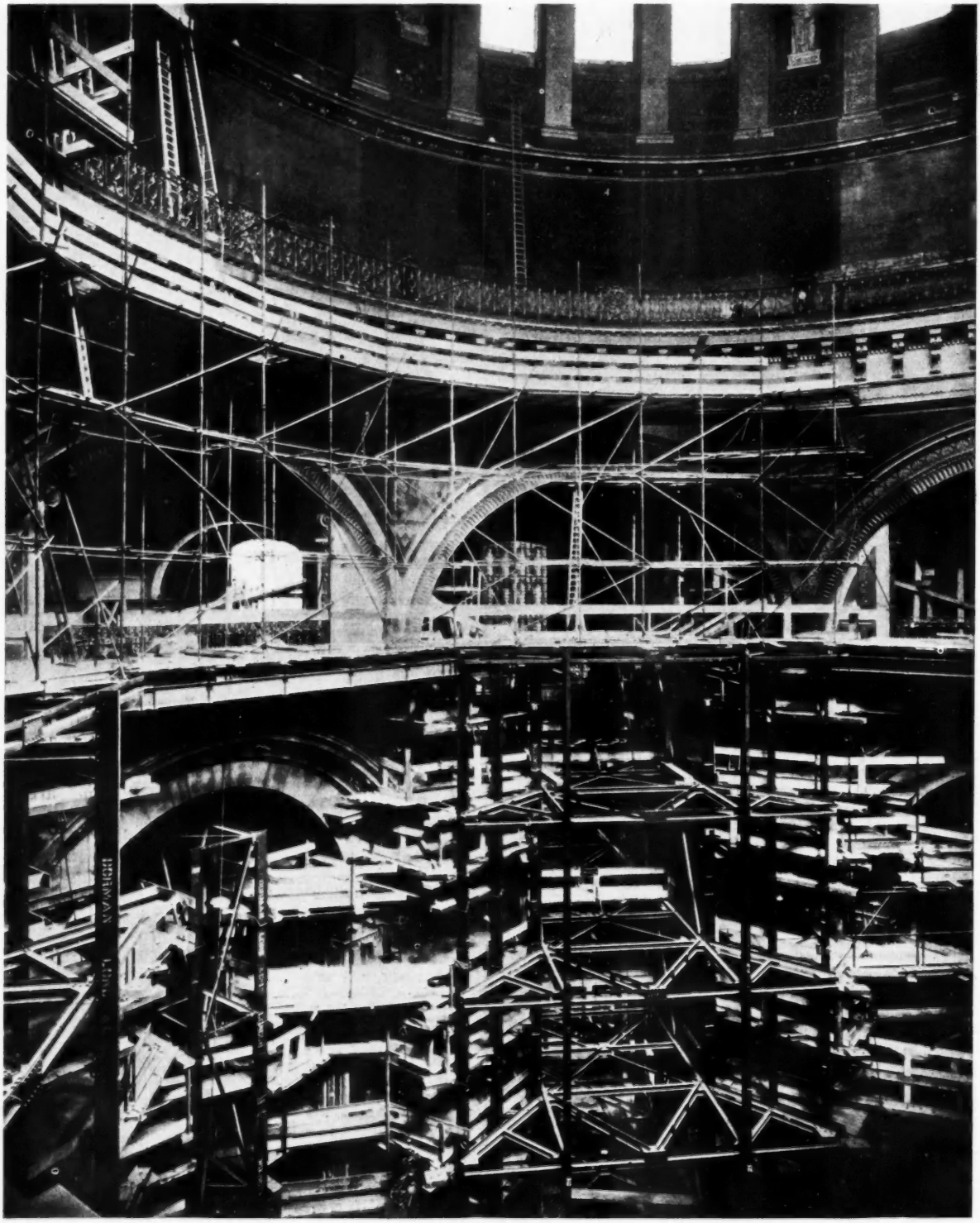
TUESDAY, MAY 21

VICTORIA DAY.

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Visit to Stirling Castle, Dunblane Cathedral, and Doune Castle.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22

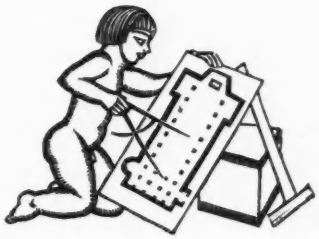
VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "English Eighteenth-century Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. Indian Section: "Metalwork." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **3 p.m.**



ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL: SCAFFOLDING UNDER THE DOME.

In order to bed the lower plates of the main diagonal ties, the steel tubular scaffolding shown was erected under the Whispering Gallery. The cementation of the whole of the eight main piers supporting the dome structure has been finished from their footings below the crypt floor to the "platform" course, considerably above the main arches. The reinforcement of these piers has also been completed; over 250 rustless steel bars of varying lengths having been used in each. The removal of the casing of the temporary organ in the north aisle has just been begun—an indication of the approaching completion of the restoration work, which is "confidently expected" by the summer of 1930.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1929

IN THE NAME OF PROGRESS!

" There is not a fiercer hell than a failure in a great object "

JOHN KEATS

THE community has suffered much in the name of progress. It is hard to decide at what point the inventions of a very inventive age can be said to hurt as much as they help, but it is evident that mechanical progress has brought with it much ugliness, dirt, and disease to offset the comforts which it has added to life.

In this respect civilization has been very one-sided. It has seldom taken the trouble to see the system as a whole, and has been condemned, therefore, to live under a pall of smoke and in the shadow of the ugly buildings of its own devising. A generation that has been used to accepting the comforts and luxuries of a mechanical age has quite naturally lost the power of controlling the means by which these things are obtained, as much because the field of industry is wide and complicated as from the inertia of mass acceptance.

In late years, however, the public, through the medium of its own appointed specialists, its town planners, has begun to grasp the implications of the system and to realize how dearly bought are the comforts and luxuries that have become its necessities.

No clearer indication could be found today of the awareness of public opinion than in the strong and unanimous protest that has been voiced against the proposal to erect a super-power station on the banks of the Thames only a mile or two above the Houses of Parliament. In this case public opinion has very quickly possessed itself of the facts of the case, and advances to meet the enemy, fitted from the armoury of science, and with the weapons by which it has, in the past, been only too often " blinded."

Under the Electricity Act of 1926 it is proposed to concentrate the generation of electrical power into a few very large stations from which it will be distributed in diluted form over the length and breadth of the country. The measure, though primarily seeking economy, has as an object the removal of the evils attending the placing of power stations among densely occupied areas and the cleansing of the atmosphere as a result, since cheap power for industry will eliminate the multiplicity of belching chimneys. The greatest point in favour of electricity lies in the fact that it can be delivered over great distances in nothing more unwieldy than a cable.

With this fact in view, the placing of a mammoth station on a site removed by only a mile or so from the most valuable concentration of works of art and architecture, and in the centre of a vast population, is difficult to explain. It is known that the fumes arising out of the combustion of thousands of tons of coal daily will be injurious to life of every kind; the damage caused by these fumes to the fabrics of buildings has already been estimated at millions of pounds; while other aspects of the case, such as the darkening of the sky with smoke, have hardly been touched upon.

Again, it has been mentioned as one of the virtues of electricity that it can be delivered in cables; and one of the objects of the Act of 1926 is to distribute electrical power over the face of the country. Why, therefore, should a system that can *deliver* power have to *make* it in the centre of a great city, so that its fuel is brought by thousands of tons daily from distant parts at great expense, when there is in Kent, only sixty miles away, a coalfield capable of supplying cheap coal and all the necessities for electrical production, and where, if the power station were situated at the source of supply, all the nuisances associated with its presence in a capital city would be of little effect?

It appears to us, as to others, that the menace of this evil directed at the heart of London is not only unnecessary but diametrically opposed to the spirit in which the wholesale generation of electricity has been undertaken. Quite definitely, if we are to suffer from fumes and dirt in the places where we live, then the evil of this new necessity outweighs by many tons of sulphur the benefits which it confers.

NEWS & TOPICS

WHEN WILL ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL BE READY?

THE Representative Committee of St. Paul's Cathedral Preservation Fund received, not long ago, a report dealing with the reinforcement which is being placed in position. Two hundred and fifty bars of non-rusting steel, from 7 to 18 ft. long, have been inserted in each of the eight main piers. Above the new great circular chain the two drums are being connected with reinforced cement, the bulk of which is complete. All this is excellent, but it was, and still is, early days to express the "confident expectation" that it will be possible to have the whole of the cathedral available for services in time for the Lambeth Conference in the summer of 1930. If the desire to speed up for a special object is allowed to take precedence of the actual operations of repair, the work may well suffer, just as certainly as it would have suffered if the programme of repair without any reinforcement had been allowed to be carried forward as at first suggested by the Commission. Those who are interested in the course the repairs have taken should read Mr. William Harvey's book, *The Preservation of St. Paul's Cathedral and other Famous Buildings.*

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BRITISH DELEGATES WANTED

It will be remembered that the first International Congress of Modern Architecture was held last June at the Château de la Sarraz in the Swiss Canton of Vaud. A meeting recently took place in Basle under the chairmanship of Professor Karl Moser, of Zürich, in order to fix the venue and draw up the programme for the second. Delegates from ten countries were present, including Le Corbusier for France, Stam for Holland, and May for Germany. Great Britain, which was not represented last June, sent no delegate. The reason appears to have been that the organizer of the first congress did not know what British architects to invite, or the names of any Englishmen definitely identified with the Modernist movement; although he much deplored the absence of any British representative.

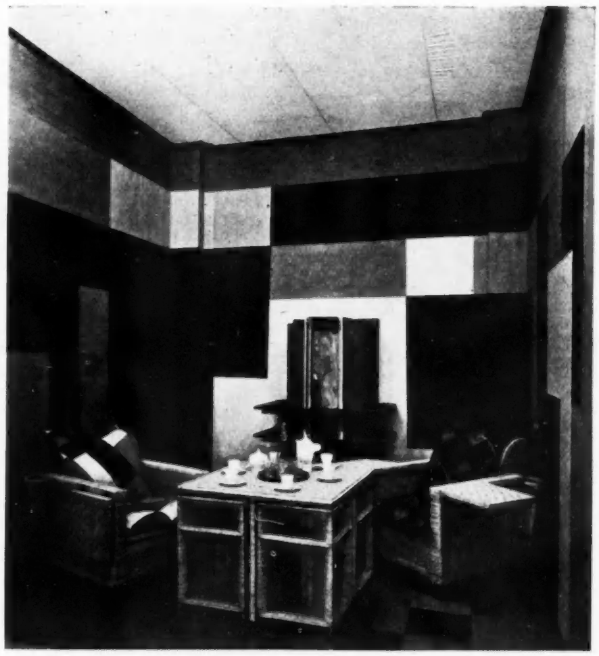
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It was decided at this preliminary meeting that the second congress should be held in Frankfort-on-Main at the end of September, and that the principal subject for discussion should be "The Problem of the Small Dwelling considered from the point of view of Modern Architecture in both its technical and sociological aspects." The very extensive housing schemes which have been carried out by the City of Frankfort under the direction of Professor May should form an excellent practical background for this agenda. An exhibition of plans and models will be arranged in connection with the congress; and everything possible is being done to make the circle of those invited to attend as wide and representative as possible. It is to be hoped, therefore, that this time Great Britain will be represented, however unofficially. The secretary of the congress is Herr S. Giedion, Zürich, 7; Doldertal, 7, Switzerland, who will be pleased to furnish all particulars.

*

"CUBIC" CANE CHAIRS

From France I have received the accompanying illustration of some interesting wickerwork furniture which has been designed by J.-C. Moreux for the villa at Hyères, recently constructed by Mallet-Stevens for the Vicomte de Noailles. The armchairs are deep and comfortable without being exaggeratedly "cubic" in design, though cubic forms seem to find a happier expression in wickerwork than upholstery. These chairs have springy backs and table-rests for tea or drinks, with receptacles at the back for holding golf clubs or tennis rackets. The table itself can be expanded to double its size by simply pulling out the four shelved sections fitted into it. The decoration of this veranda room, which is here shown temporarily erected for exhibition purposes, was also designed by J.-C. Moreux. The "fountain" (perhaps a soda-fountain, though it looks more like a cocktail cabinet), with its strange bas-relief, was the work of Laurens. Our English golf and tennis clubs might do worse than take a leaf out of this book.



Wicker armchairs and table and a "fountain" to the "cubic" designs of J.-C. Moreux, for the Vicomte de Noailles's villa at Hyères, erected to plans by Mallet-Stevens.

*

TOWN PLANNING IN SCOTLAND

A very definite move has been made towards the preparation of a Regional Town Planning Report for Central Scotland by a conference of local authorities at Falkirk. Scotland has up to now been behindhand in the work of regional planning, but a scheme that embraces the industrial belt that stretches across the country from Clyde to Forth will have tackled the problem from its most difficult aspect. A survey has already been made for the Clyde Valley, the cost of which, it was stated at the meeting, was hardly worth talking about.

*

FAREWELL TO BOND STREET

I saw recently a picture of a new building which is to be erected in Old Bond Street. It is huge, and colossal, in the literal sense, with its first-floor windows somewhere about

the level of the third-floor windows of the perfectly sensible buildings that have always stood in Bond Street. This new building is to be six storys high, with domes at each corner and, as the newspapers say: Bond Street is to undergo a drastic change. It is a change which Bond Street, bus-ridden and petrol-laden as it is, will be hardly likely to survive. The hold maintained by such a street over the exclusive and wealthy shopper is at best a delicate and precarious thing, and once the essential touch is destroyed by a heavy hand then all the magic is gone. As in the case of Regent Street, so, in Bond Street, the choice little shops that lead the way to new quarters will have flitted still farther west long before the changes have taken place.

*

"—— STREET MUST GO!"

Changing London is, indeed, one of the leading newspaper topics today. It excites newspaper men to think that a building is to be demolished and that London is to be transformed. Hand on heart they deplore the passage of some fine street or building, and with unctious and grandiloquent phrases paint the grandeur of something which up to that time had been only grand in the estimation of the discerning. Changing London is "news" today—as soon as it begins to change. The deplorable feature of this newspaper reporting is the insistence on the inevitability of the change. I suppose it is not to be expected that the papers should be critical of that which replaces the old, or be possessed of any true sense of fitness, since it is their job to praise what is new and to take more pleasure in the mere excitement of re-creation than in the well-being of the street and the City at large.

*

Nevertheless, it is the duty of those for whom the beauty of a street such as Portland Place is as an active stimulus to combat the insidious suggestion that we are bound to lose these fine things by the very laws of economic development. Mr. Courtauld's letter to *The Times* last week sounded the true and the courageous note. "Sir," he said, "these are not immutable laws, and the street is not bound to go; if it goes, it goes by the wishes of the community. . . ." Well, here is a street ready to be saved. The R.I.B.A. new building is to occupy a prominent position in Portland Place. Its erection will be followed with great interest by all classes of the public, and, as a piece of street architecture, it may be expected to offer an example of modern building that upholds the tradition of a finely conceived street by careful reference to the proportion of its parts to the width of the street itself. The exact fulfilment of the laws governing the height of buildings having made a cañon of Regent Street and a veritable sluice of streets less amply designed, it is time that some better interpretation were found and the name of Mansard forgotten. The R.I.B.A. need not view the cost with apprehension, for the disposal of their Conduit Street properties is certain to realize a large sum.

*

END OF A FAMOUS HOSTELRY

"The Nag's Head," at Wythburn, near Thirlmere, in the Lake District, has just been closed. It was visited by Sir Walter Scott and Christopher Wordsworth. Matthew Arnold, in his poem "Resignation," refers to "that wayside inn we left today." It has, therefore, associations with many literary celebrities of the last century. Furthermore, it stands in a position where it can easily be visited by those who attempt the ascent of Helvellyn. It has been closed by the orders of the committee of the Manchester Waterworks, for they fear the possible pollution of the water supply. There therefore disappears one of the most famous hostelries in this country.

*

ETHELBERT WHITE'S "WINTER LANDSCAPE"

The work of Ethelbert White which, with that of Paul and John Nash, and some others, constitutes a school of English landscape painting as true and observant as any that precede it, is by nature unassuming. His scenes are the country of unspoilt England; parkland, river, hills, and woods. They are the very core of that England which we, seeking to preserve it against the inroads of urbanism, come near to forgetting at times in the dust of our warfare. The "Winter Landscape" reproduced is a fine rhythmic composition, with more structure and firmness than is usual in his work.

ASTRAGAL



"Winter Landscape," by Ethelbert White.

Recently on exhibition at the Leicester Galleries.



Exterior view ; see drawing, page 560.



The principal entrance, showing marquise illuminated. In either side of the granite architrave are pay-boxes for balcony patrons.

THE CINE DEL

DESIGNED BY LUIS

TRAVERSING a quarter of Madrid which is curiously reminiscent of Paris, three blocks or so from the Puerta del Sol, one finds a very fresh and pleasantly provoking modern cinema, completed in the summer of 1927. Without being unkind to the refined eighteenth-century blocks of the city, it has a gaiety of its own, reticent enough if compared with the florid pseudo-Arabian and pseudo-heaven-knows-what-other exuberances



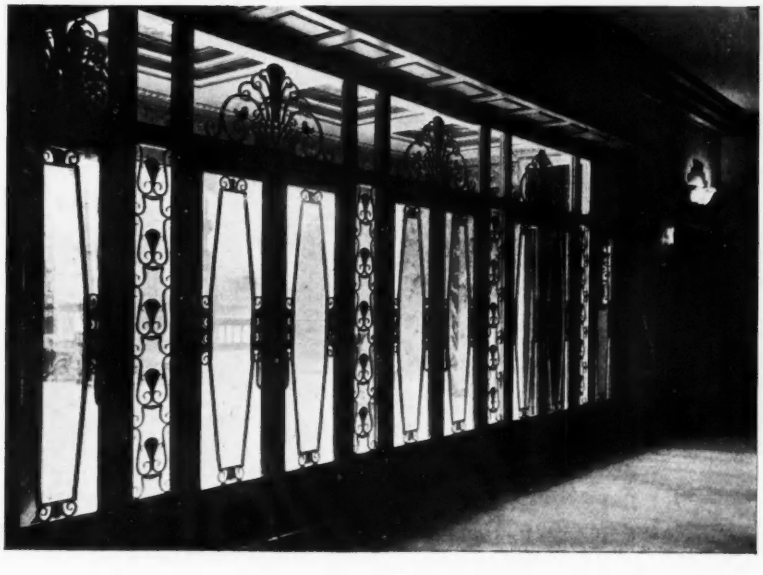
Interior view ; see drawing, pages 600-1.

CALLAO, MADRID

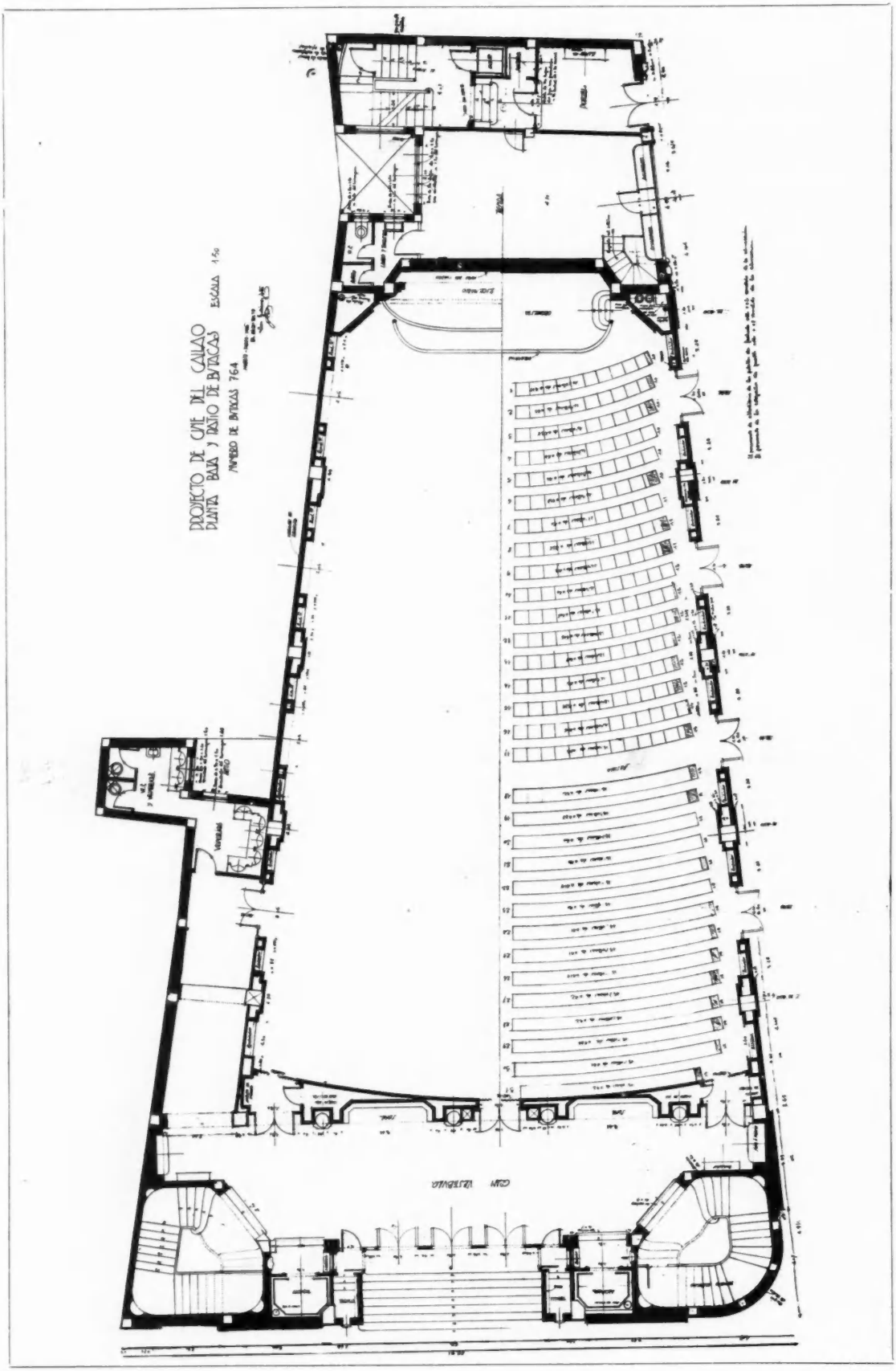
GUTIÉRREZ SOTO

of the Alcala. It is built to the designs of almost the youngest of the Madrid architects, Senor Don Luis Gutiérrez Soto, now launched upon a distinguished Spanish career embracing a new Cine de la Flor and a circus of Albert Hall dimensions. Soto began his career as a decorative painter doing small frescoes for cafés and lacquering occasional chairs in Chinese and other manners. His architectural enthusiasm dates from the time he made

[*Continued on page 598.*



Main entrance doorway, seen from inside. The architect's drawing showing details of doors and hall is reproduced on pages 600-1.



Cine del Callao, Madrid.] [*By L. G. Soto.*

Plan of the ground floor, indicating the layout of entrance hall, stairs and screen, etc., and of the stall seating. Four direct exits from the main auditorium to the street are provided, and the problems of its heating and (unforced) ventilation have received special attention. Four of the main air exhausts from the building are made oval decorative features of the exterior elevation to the side street (see photograph of exterior on page 594).



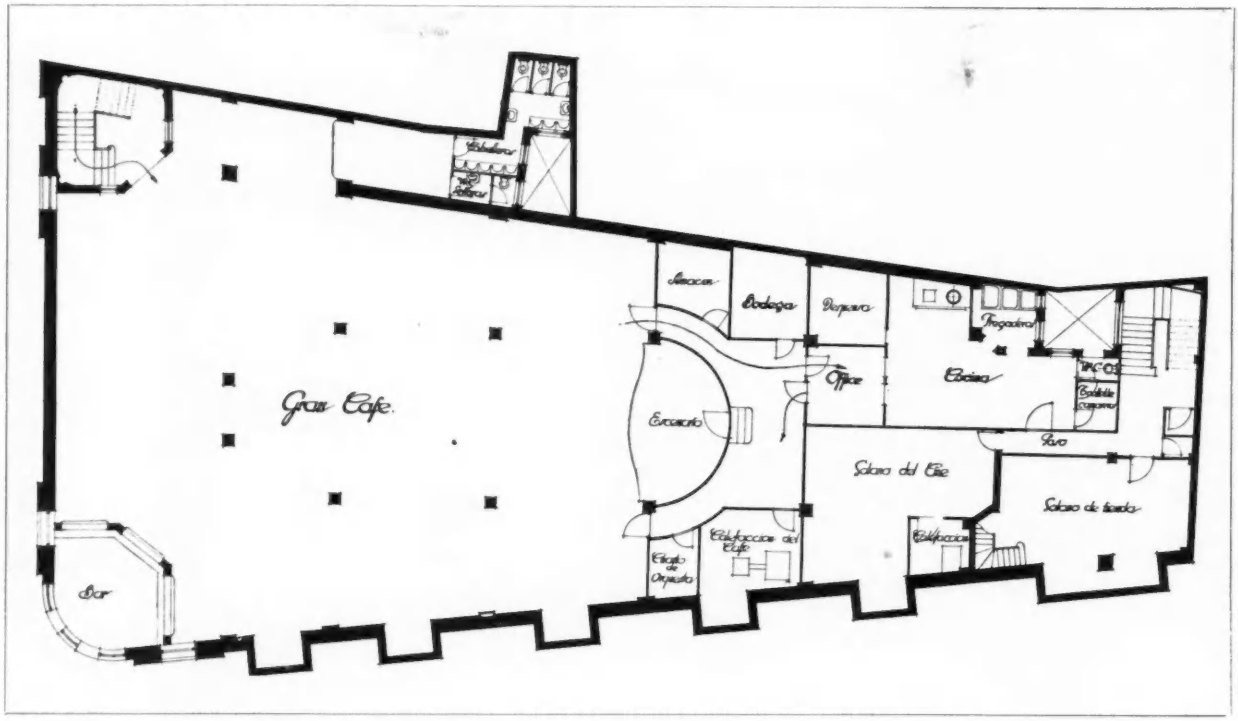
Cine del Callao, Madrid]

A tier of openings is formed in the entresol wall separating the tea lounge and main auditorium, spectators in the lounge being afforded a view of the screen below the balcony shown in the adjacent view (see also the lower plan reproduced on page 598).

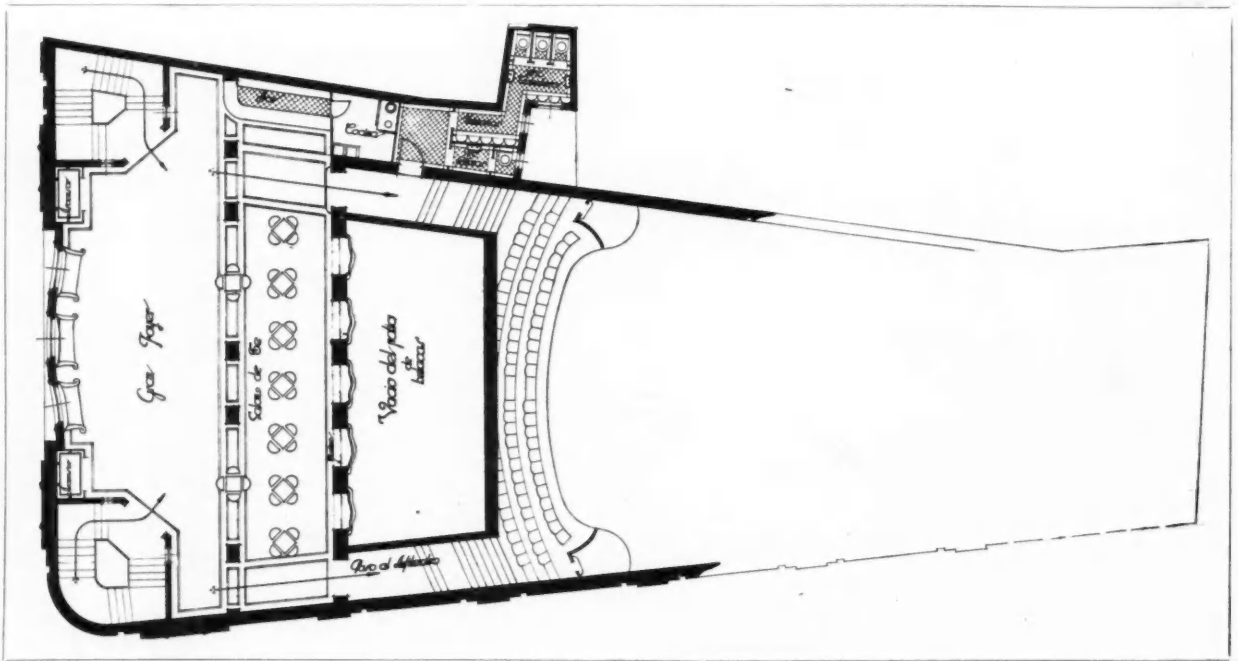


[*By L. G. Soto.*

Looking upwards towards the balcony. The walls are decorated with frescoes and, in addition to the ornate central lighting cluster (see page 595), lights are concealed behind cornice grilles and ceiling panels of stained glass. The heating and ventilating panels will be noted.



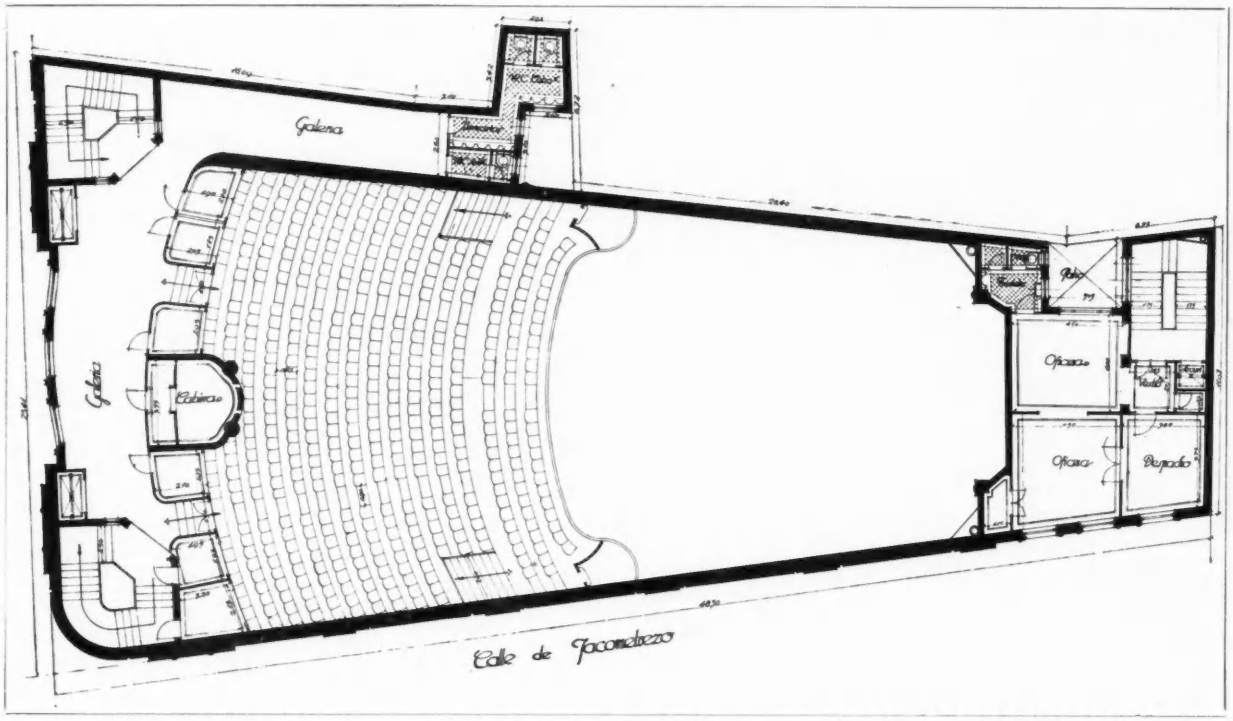
Plan of the basement floor. A large proportion of this floor, below the main cinema theatre, is devoted to a café, provided with a small stage and a bar. The remainder provides kitchens, pantry, wine-cellar, and store-rooms.



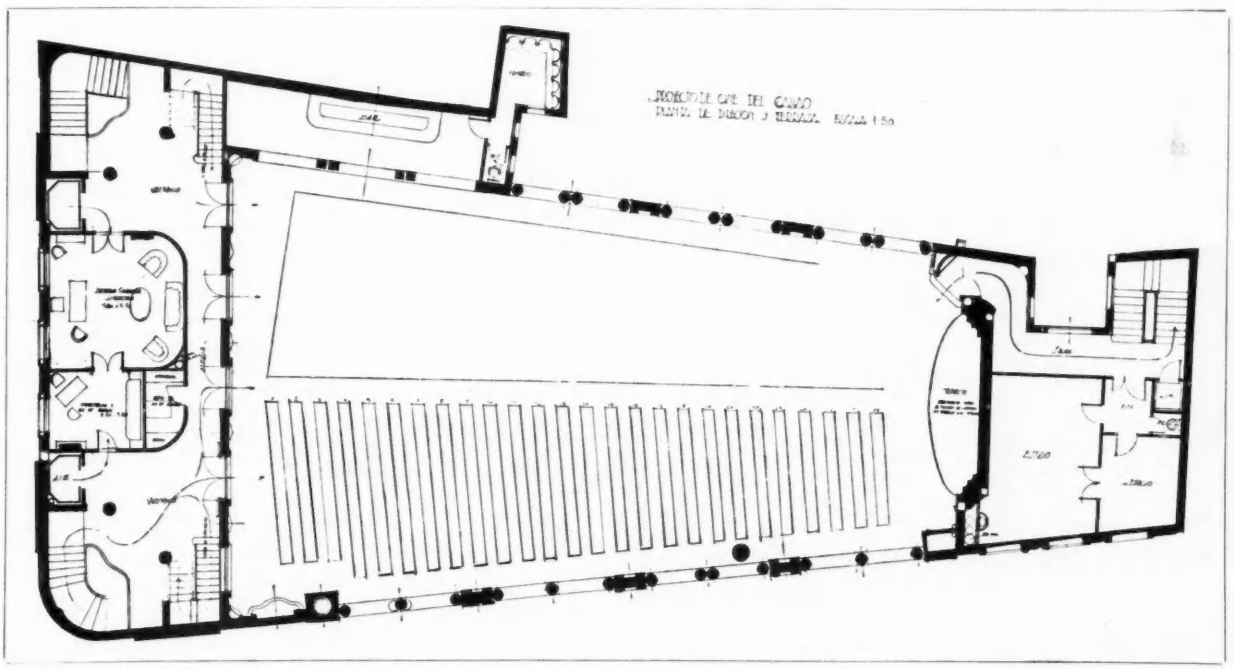
Cine del Callao, Madrid.] [*By L. G. Soto.*

Plan of the entresol, intermediate between the ground floor (see page 596) and balcony (see top of page 599). This gives accommodation for a spacious foyer (disposed over the entrance hall) and a tea lounge, having openings to the main hall, and kitchen adjacent.

drawings of the palaces and patios of Palma, and made his first excursion to Seville to play football. He gradually nourished a Baroque and rather Parisian elegance out of which blossomed the Cine del Callao. The cinema is constructed in concrete. Its seating capacity is for 1,333 persons; 822 in the butacas (stalls)



Plan of the balcony. Ample corridors run at the back and one side of the seating area. This floor also carries the projection box, which, it will be noted, is not on an outside wall, as in English practice. The space behind the screen is utilized for offices and counting-house.

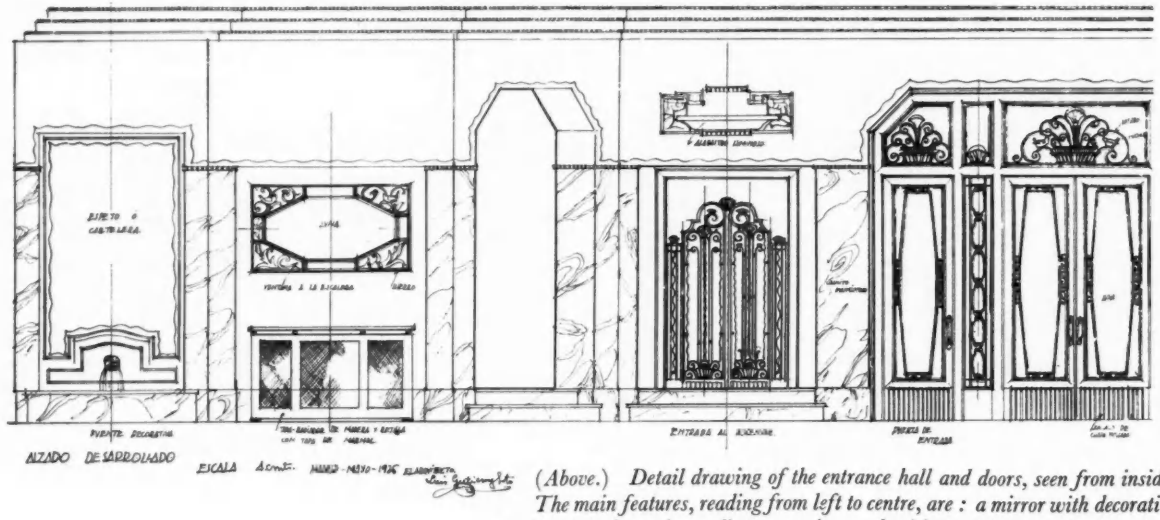


Cine del Callao, Madrid.] *[By L. G. Soto*

Plan of the open-air theatre on the roof, showing orchestra platform and seating accommodation. The portion to the left of the plan is roofed over and houses the managerial and other offices and a bar having direct access from the terrace. Two lifts serve all floors above the ground.

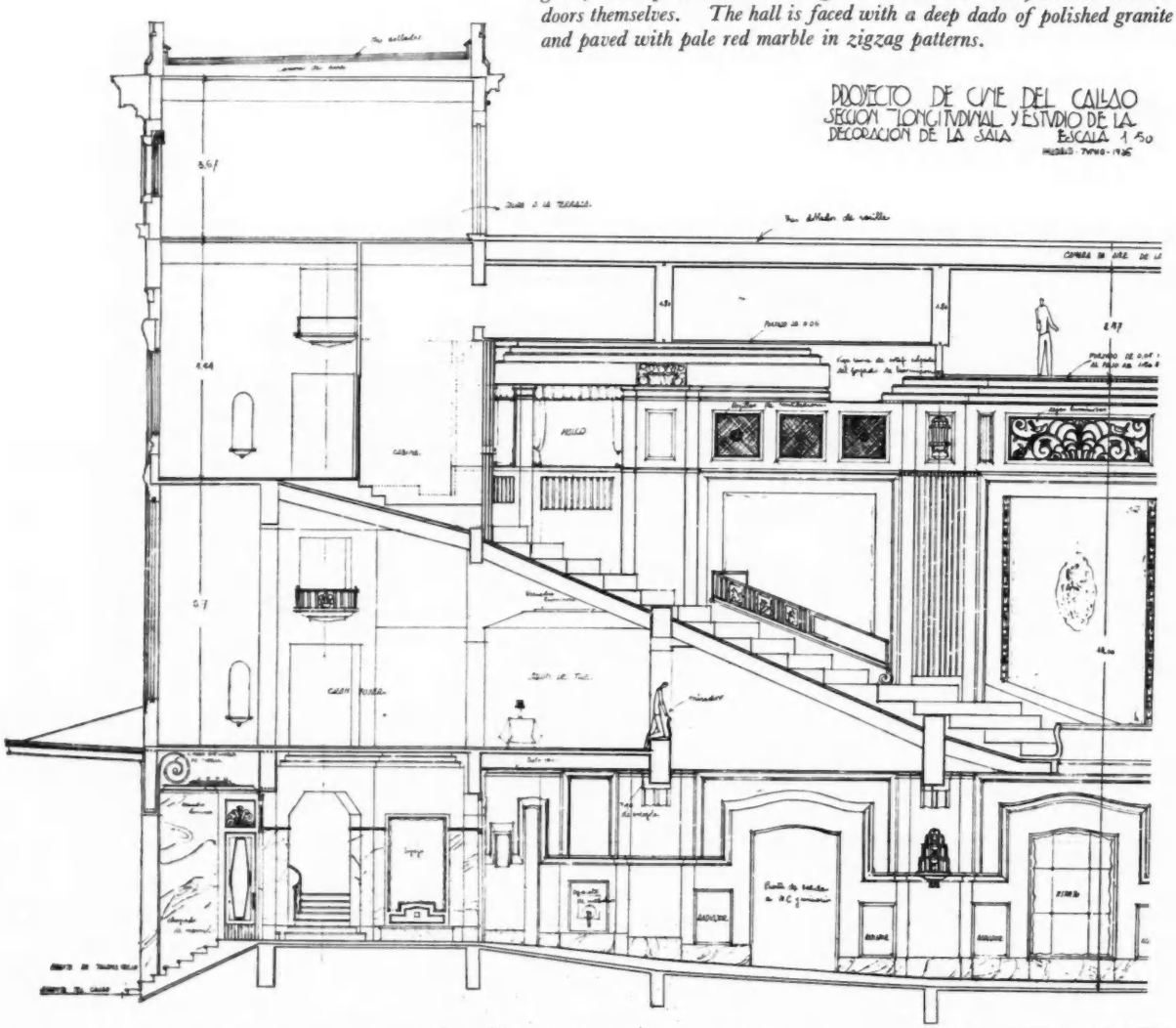
and 511 in the balcony. In addition to the cinema proper there is an open-air roof theatre, surrounded by a colonnade, which seats 800 people. In the basement there is a restaurant complete with orchestra dais. The cost of the building, including decoration, paintings, fittings, and seating was 1,250,000 pesetas (upwards of £50,000). No

[*Concluded on page 603.*

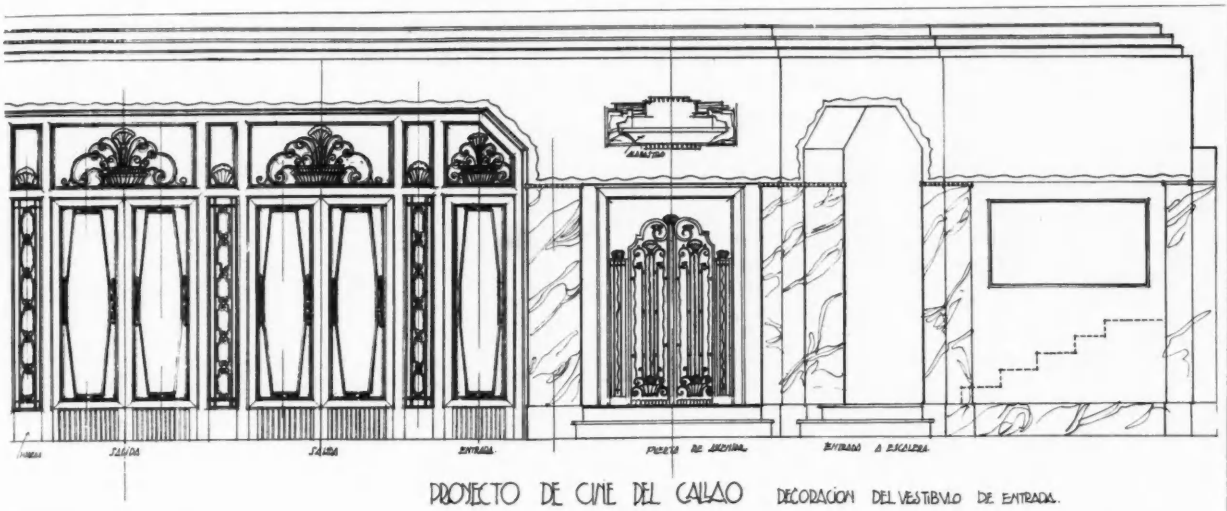


ALZADO DESARROLLADO ESCALA

(Above.) Detail drawing of the entrance hall and doors, seen from inside. The main features, reading from left to centre, are : a mirror with decorative fountain beneath ; radiator-case in wood with marble top, and, above it, a window to the stairway running up behind ; the stairway entrance ; lift gates, with top illumination through translucent alabaster ; and the entrance doors themselves. The hall is faced with a deep dado of polished granite and paved with pale red marble in zigzag patterns.

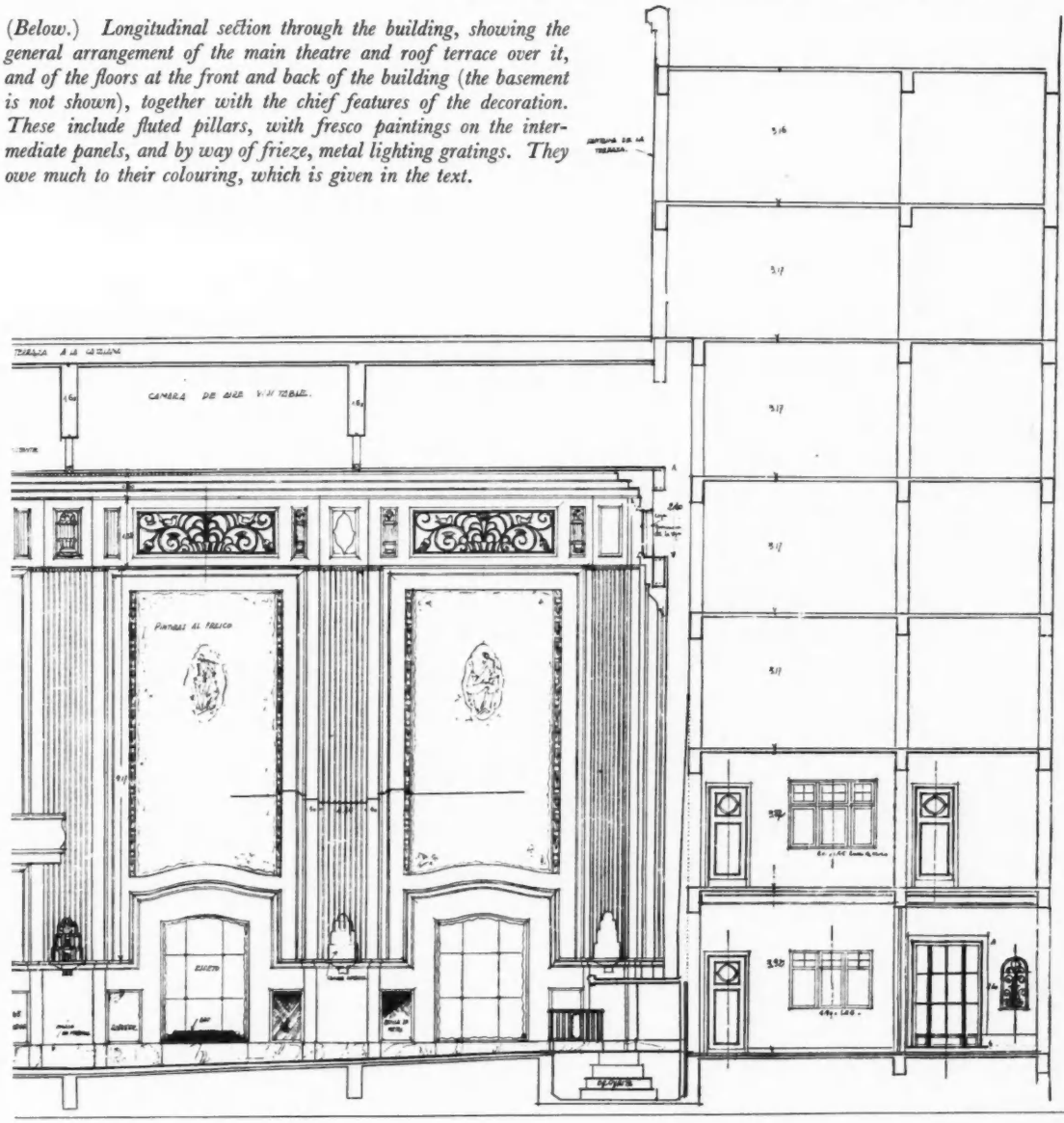


Cine del Callao, Madrid.]



PROYECTO DE CINE DEL CALLAO DECORACION DEL VESTIBULO DE ENTRADA.

(*Below.*) *Longitudinal section through the building, showing the general arrangement of the main theatre and roof terrace over it, and of the floors at the front and back of the building (the basement is not shown), together with the chief features of the decoration. These include fluted pillars, with fresco paintings on the intermediate panels, and by way of frieze, metal lighting gratings. They owe much to their colouring, which is given in the text.*

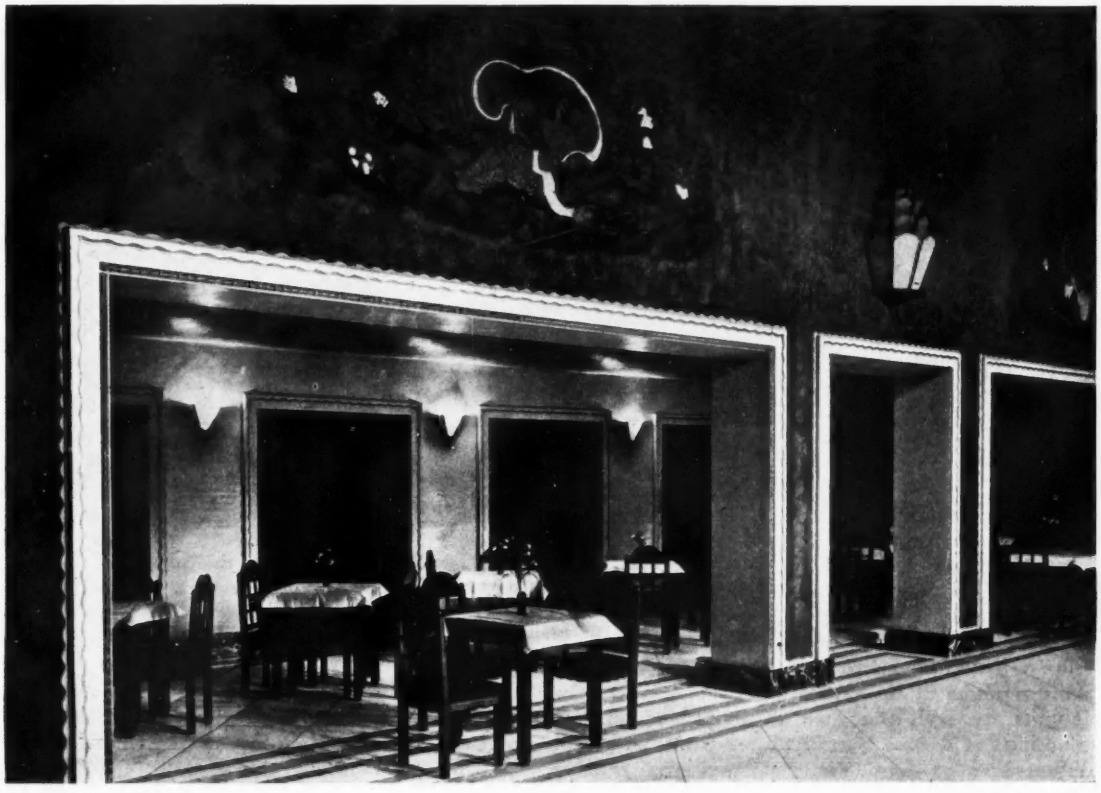


[*By L. G. Soto.*



Cine del Callao, Madrid.] [*By L. G. Soto.*

Details of a corner portion of the main exterior front (that on the extreme left of the view reproduced on p. 594). The statues, window mouldings, etc., are in artificial stone; the lamp fitting over the door to "Café" is in bronze, and the grilles of doors are in bronze and iron. The low windows ventilate the basement café. The entrance step is of marble, and a dado of polished marble faces the lower part of the building, continuing around the poster panel.



Cine del Callao, Madrid.] [*By L. G. Soto.*

A view of the "salon de thé," showing the design of the light brackets and the decorative frescoes, by Echeverribar.

artificial ventilation was installed. The decorative paintings were carried out by the architect's friend, J. Echeverribar, whose co-operation made possible the general colour excellence of the interiors.

The distinctions between English and Spanish cinemas are interesting. In an English cinema the audience usually has one object—to see the film. A new building sometimes has a secondary attraction of itself. The Spanish audience likes to be observed as well as to observe. Galleries projected far into the theatre are therefore not favoured and intimate vestibules and spacious foyers are essential, as in most large French and American cinema-theatres. This audience complained that the interior was underlit. Actually it was as well lit as any London theatre, but the lighting did not give a sufficient bloom to the complexions and dresses of the senoritas. In the normal Spanish theatre one ascends a few steps from the street level. This is more pleasing than the sunken floors of the London cinemas.

With the exception of some particular features—the dishing of the floor and the piercing of the concrete beam under the balcony with arches which overlook the theatre from the tea lounge promenade—the great charm of this cinema is in its very successful and original decoration and detail. In no small measure this is due to the fact that Soto is himself painter and architect. His ornament is an integral part of the design.

The walls of the Cine del Callao are painted in tempera, three coats with a final semi-transparent tint. The general colour-scheme of the theatre is: panels, gold-yellow, with decorations of birds, stags, and dancing Dianas in greens, reds, and blues; pilasters, sage-blue with delicate gilding and touches of purple, supporting a gilded trellis of birds caught in a curling vine set on plate glass and illuminated from behind; proscenium curtains, prune velvet, braided with blue baskets of vermilion flowers; stair balustrades, wrought iron—in a Brandt manner, with hunting dogs and stags; handrails, polished brass; concrete strings, painted emerald.

The tall room with the long windows, which make a feature of the façade, and a gallery overlooking the theatre, comprise the restaurant foyer. This gallery is cobalt-green with gold and purple architraves and fir-cone light brackets. The tall room is gold-yellow. Some enticing sofas are upholstered in purple velvet. The excellent plaster decorations were executed by a builder's modeller who proved himself a creative artist.

The entrance hall is paved with pale red marble in zig-zag patterns. Walls are red and white; ceiling and frieze, pale grey; cornice, green with gilt decoration. Sofas are done in dark green smooth leather, an effective contrast to the soft allurement of the foyer above. In recesses of the wall are the delicate tempera panels of Echeverribar. There is a Gauginesque hunt by an exotic lake—hunters pursuing on elephant-back and stags pursued. There is a falconing party prancing through an exceptionally romantic Castile; scenes which pique an imaginative appetite that a fare of strong, silent drama may nor may not appease. As for the façade its charm is in the long panels of white sgraffito flowers trailing over a pale vermilion ground.

Altogether, except for a kind of phare which rather upsets the exterior composition, the Cine del Callao is designed with constraint and detailed with taste down to its adequate poster panels.

RAYMOND MCGRATH.

AN UP-TO-DATE PRECISION WORKS

Additions for Simms' Motor Units Ltd. at East Finchley

DESIGNED BY G. T. MORRIS



This new workshop is the first of a series to be built at the East Finchley factory of Messrs. Simms' Motor Units, Ltd., magneto manufacturers. A low-stepped pediment forms the central feature of the main elevation. The façades are of brick, with concrete string courses.

The first of several shops to be built from time to time at the works of Messrs. Simms' Motor Units, Ltd., has just been completed. The site of the works is in Oak Lane, East Finchley, a few yards from the Great North Road, and comprises approximately 7 acres.

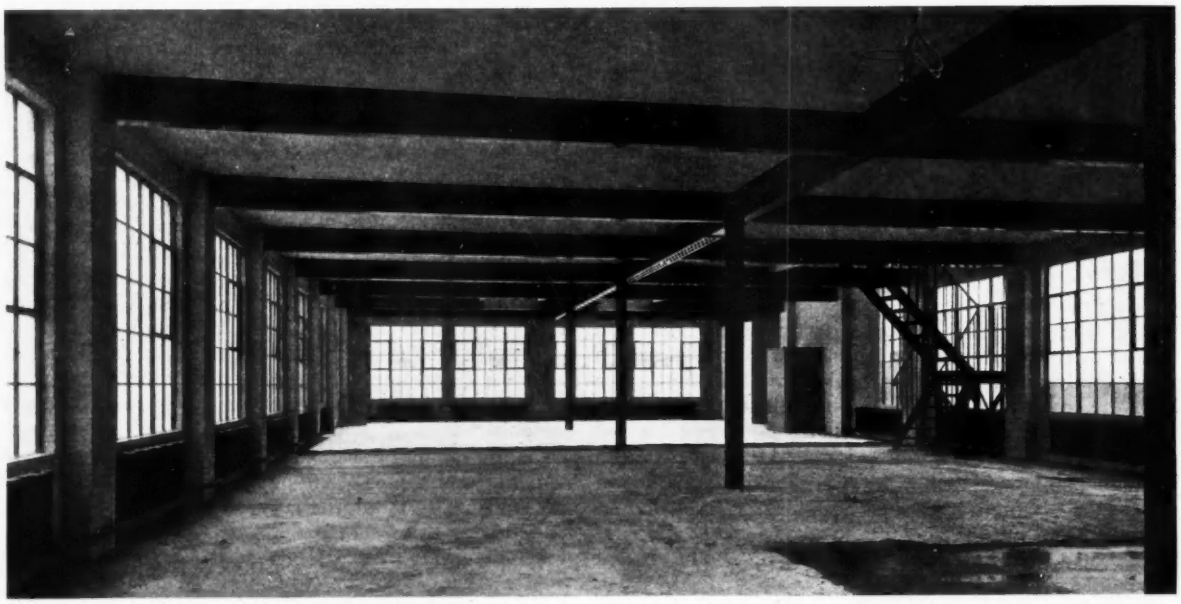
The existing workshops, erected some few years ago, with a floor area of 26,400 sup. ft., have now been extended to give an additional floor space of 5,250 sup. ft. in accordance with the plans reproduced on the facing page. When the several units are built the whole of the production part of the business of Messrs. Simms' Motor Units, Ltd., will be concentrated at East Finchley, and the existing premises in Gresse Street, London, adapted to form the administrative centre.

The new unit is designed on a square plan, and consists of ground and first floors. A central area has been designed to facilitate good internal lighting to both floors, and at each end of this area the male and female lavatory and cloakroom accommodation is arranged. The total working space will be approximately 27,500 sup. ft. The structure is built of steel skeleton framework, with brick panelled walls, and reinforced concrete floors. External walls are relieved with concrete string courses. On the east side of the building an internal platform with inclined ways facilitates delivery and dispatch of goods. There is an electric lift from this platform to the upper story.

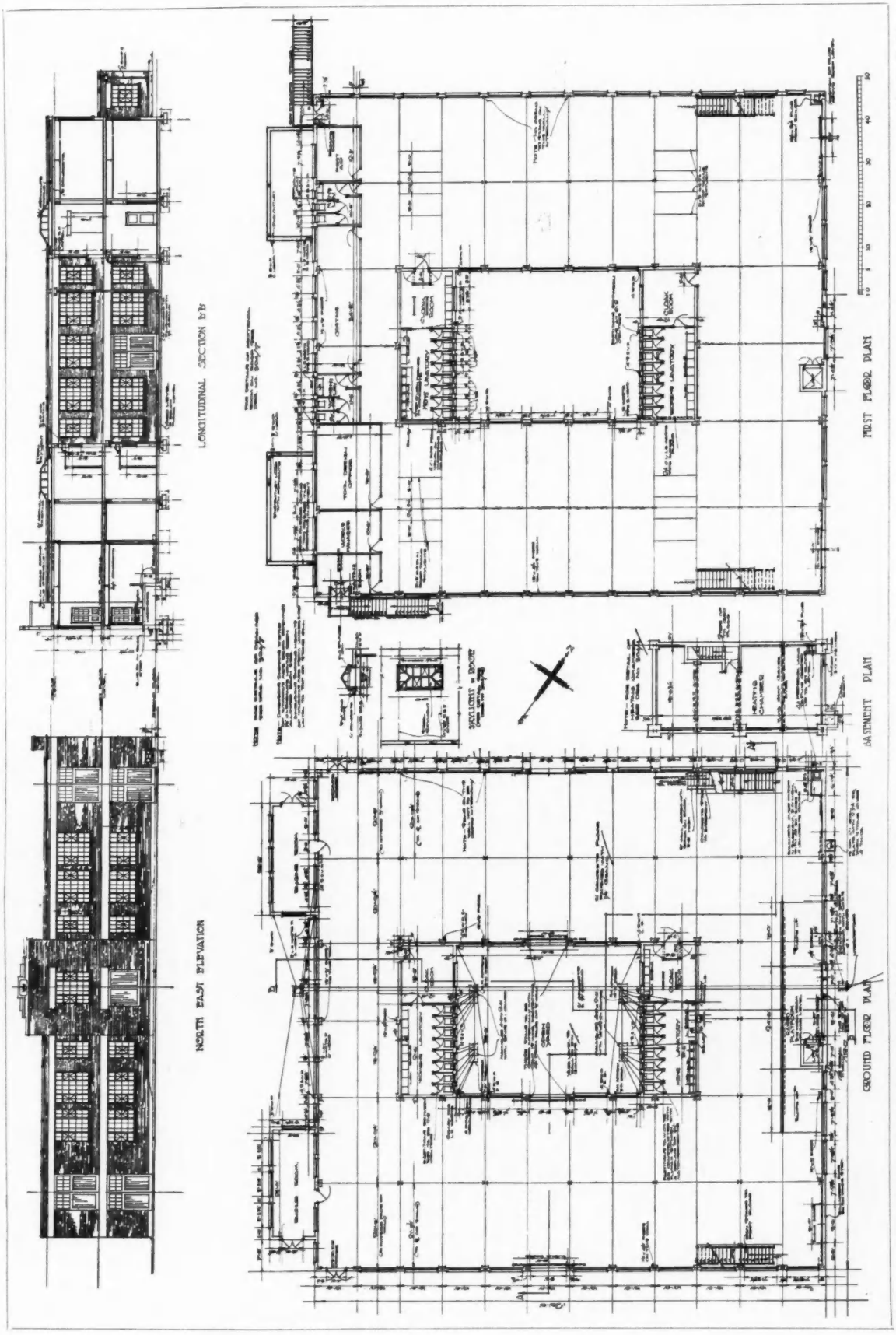
At the north-east corner will be a large basement to house the heating boilers and fuel tanks; the boilers being fired with automatic oil burners. All staircases, both internal and external, will be of iron. Electric power is to be used throughout the factory, and careful consideration has been given to the layout of the machinery to give efficient production for the various processes of manufacture on the most modern methods.

The new premises will be used for the manufacture of magnetos. The firm also produce dynamo lighting sets, flexible couplings, and many other essential component parts of motors.

In addition to the factory a block of cottages has been erected for the housing of employees.

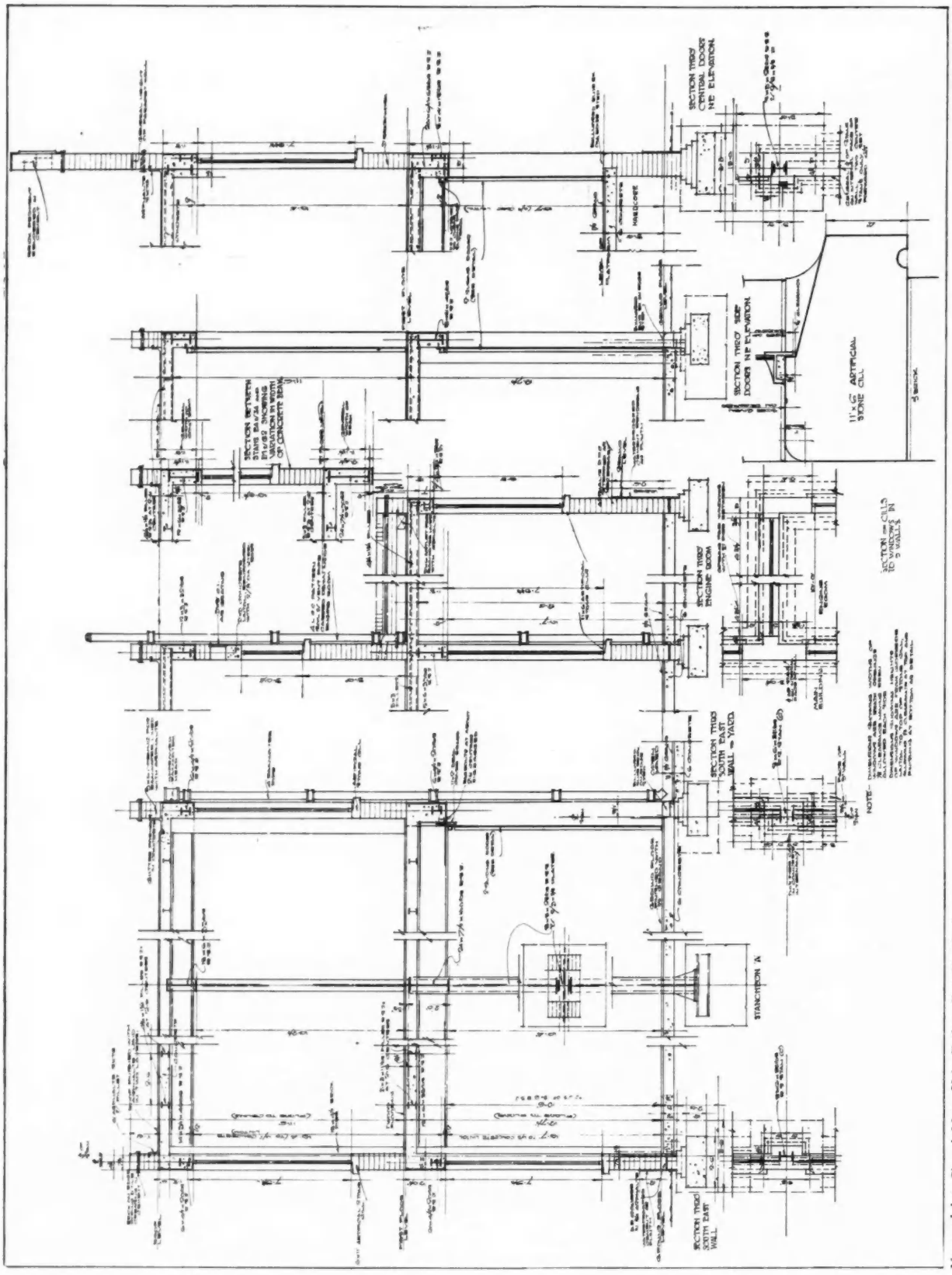


The new workshop is two stories high, and provides a floor space of 5,250 sup. ft. The remainder of the workshops, erected a few years ago, have a floor area of 26,400 sup. ft. Eventually the manufacturing side of the business will be concentrated at East Finchley, and the firm's other factory in Gresse Street, London, adapted to form the administrative centre.



New workshop, Simms' Motor Units Factory, East Finchley. [*By G. T. Morris.*

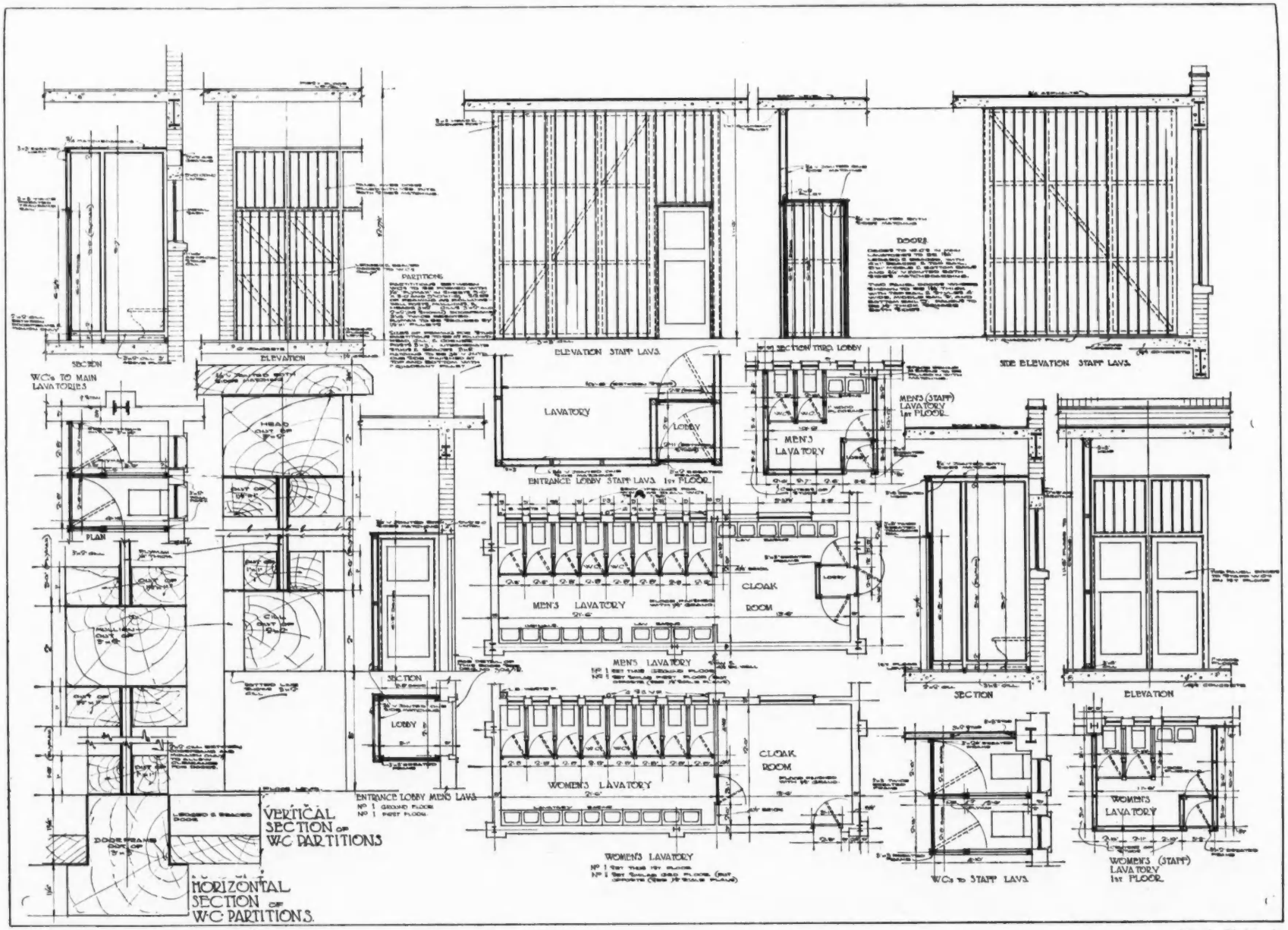
Plans, elevation, and longitudinal section. A central area facilitates good internal lighting to both the ground and first floors. Below the low-stepped pediment, which forms the central feature of the north-east elevation, are sliding doors for receipt of raw materials and dispatch of finished products. Behind these doors is a loading-platform, approached on either side within the building by an inclined way. An electric lift is installed between this platform and the upper floor.



New workshop, Simms' Motor Units Factory, East Finchley. [*By G. T. Morris.*

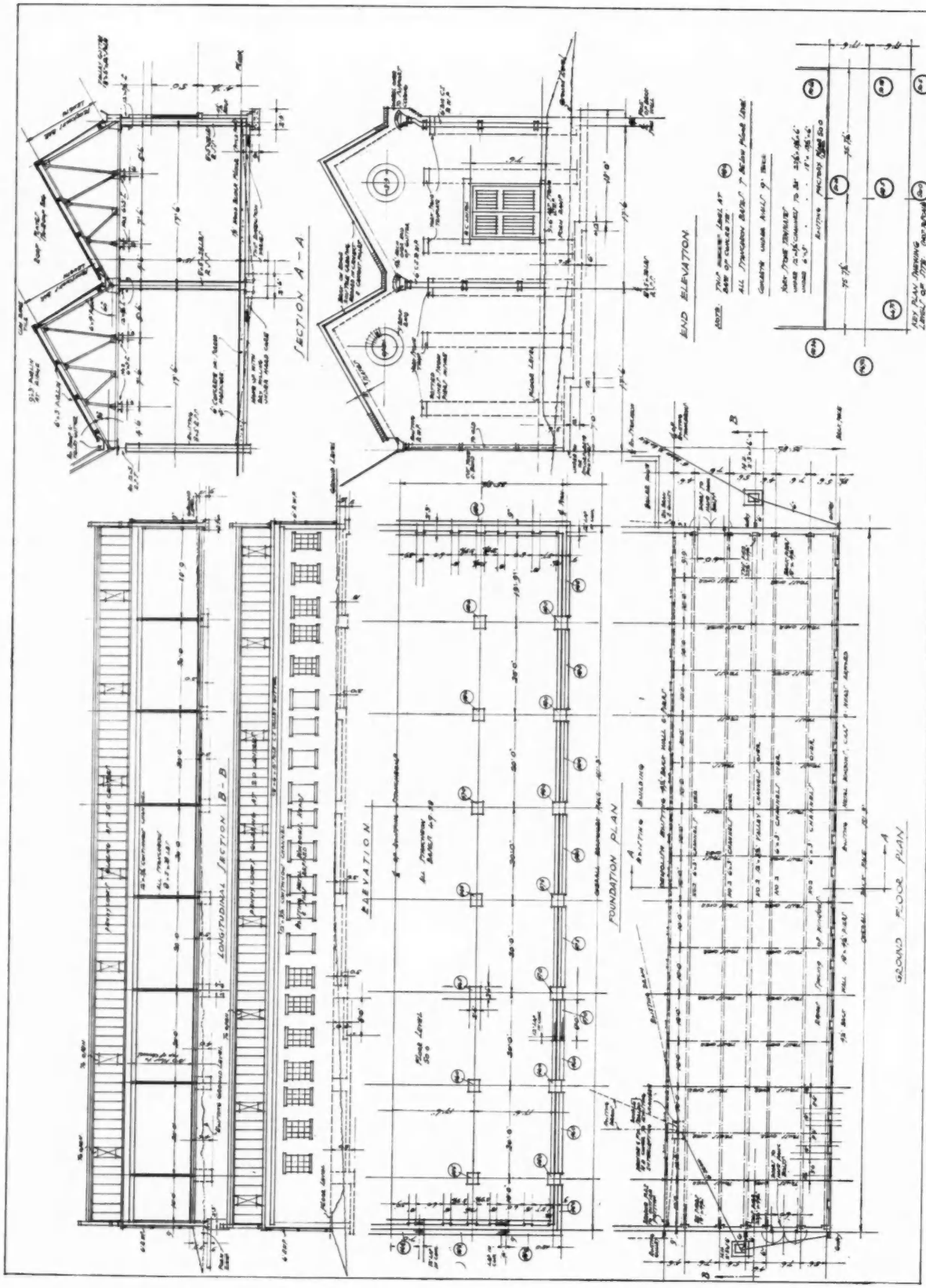
The above sections through the brick walls of the new addition to the factory should be studied in conjunction with the plans reproduced on page 605. The new workshop is of steel skeleton framework, with brick panelled walls. The floors are of reinforced concrete, finished on the upper floor with pitch pine blocks laid herringbone fashion.

skeleton framework, with brick panelled walls. The floors are of reinforced concrete, finished on the upper floor with pitch pine blocks laid herringbone fashion.



New workshop, Simms' Motor Units Factory, East Finchley.] *[By G. T. Morris.*

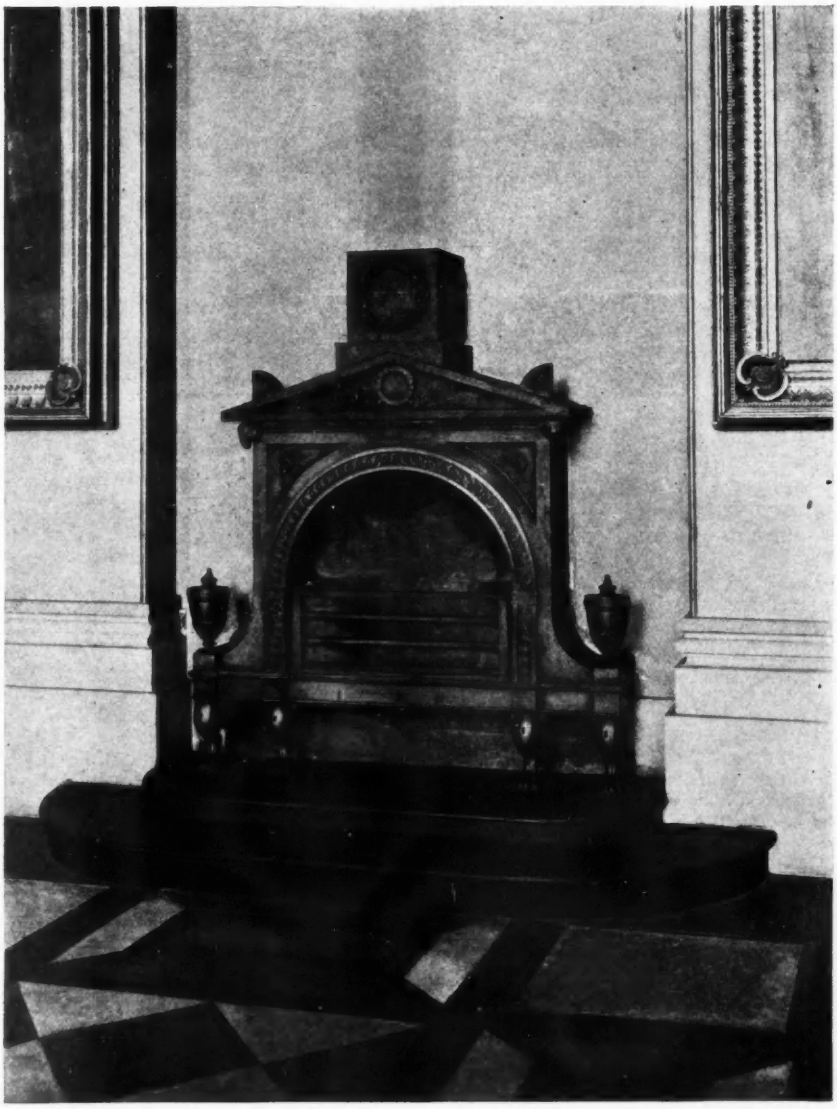
Details of lavatories. The general lavatories for the employees on both the ground and first floors are placed at each end of the central lighting area, and are approached through a cloakroom. Staff lavatories are provided on the first floor for the use of the works manager, and the tool-design and costing offices.



Proposed extension to mill, Simms' Motor Units Factory, East Finchley.

[*By G. T. Morris.*

Plans, elevations, and section of the proposed extension to the mill. The work entails the demolition of a brick wall and piers of an existing mill, and the erection of an addition measuring about 152 ft. by 35 ft. The addition will be of steel-framed construction and brick; and the existing metal windows, heads and frames will be refixed. North lights have been adopted for the roof, with a brick-on-edge tile creasing.



ENGLISH PRECEDENT No. 60

FIREPLACE, DODINGTON PARK, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Half fireplace, half altar, this unusual design is a production of the period that clothed everything in classic form, not so much from pedantry as from over-zeal for the works of Greece and Rome. Though obviously over-honoured by its classic motif, this fireplace is, nevertheless, a dignified terminal feature and not without grace. It is the work of James Wyatt, Dodington Park having been built in the first year or two of the nineteenth century.—[E. MAXWELL FRY.]

THE HONEYWOOD FILE

BY KARSHISH

VII: Getting to Work

(The contract has been given to Marston Grigblay, builder; and James Spinlove, the architect, is arranging to go on to the site to supervise the setting-out.)

JAMES SPINLOVE TO EWART HOOCHKOFT & CO., LTD.

Dear Sir, 15/8/24

I shall be glad if you will send me two or three samples, with prices, of your medium, red, broken-coloured, 2½ in. sand-faced, slop, facing bricks, such as I saw at last year's Building Trades' Exhibition. The samples should show extremes of variety in colour, texture, etc.

Yours faithfully,

GRIGBLAY TO SPINLOVE

Sir, 22/8/24

Our foreman, Bloggs, who is setting out house, has informed us that dimensions on plan do not work out correct. Shall be glad if you will give immediate instructions so that we can get on with the digging.

Yours faithfully,

Grigblay may be a good builder and a competent organizer, but he appears from this letter to be a man who means to get the job carried through and no nonsense about it. Spinlove would be justified in feeling a little uneasy. A really first-rate builder would be likely to show solicitude and indicate what the difficulty in question was. Grigblay may have had unfortunate experience at the hands of architects in the past and, having met Spinlove, may have sized him up. He does not intend to put up with flabbiness. As a successful builder he knows his job and he expects the architect to know his.

BRASH TO SPINLOVE

Dear Mr. Spinlove, 23/8/24

Lady Brash and myself have been considering the plans and have decided, after mature reflection, that we should prefer the drawing-room inverted the other way round—that is, turned at an angle of 90 deg. to its present orientation. There is still time to make the emendation, and as the dimensions will remain the same there will be no inflation in the expenditure. The alteration would allow the loggia to extend the whole length of the apartment instead of across its width, and it would then be possible for my daughter to play ping-pong there on wet afternoons.

Will you please instruct the builder accordingly.

Yours sincerely,

The foregoing letter evidently crossed the following one from Spinlove, as the dates are the same.

SPINLOVE TO BRASH

Dear Sir Leslie Brash, 23/8/24

I think I ought to warn you of extras. Everything necessary for the completion of the building, with fittings and decorations, is included in the contract, and I can promise that there shall be no extras so far as I am concerned; but if you make changes in the work it will be impossible for me to avoid extras creeping in.

Another matter I ought to mention is the importance of your making any request through me and never on any occasion saying anything to the builder's people that can be interpreted as an order, otherwise it is impossible for me to keep control and extras are sure to arise.

I mention these matters because I am most anxious to avoid extras, and I can only do so with your co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

All Spinlove says is perfectly true, and he might have drawn a harrowing picture of the confusion, disasters, cross-purposes, and ill-temper that interferences by the owner produce. At the same time it is most unusual for the architect to give the matter the weight of a formal warning that has almost the character of a threat. Spinlove might, with better diplomacy have explained the point in conversation and perhaps confirmed in a brief sentence when writing. The hint is usually welcomed by the client, and observed. The letter which follows is one such as Spinlove ought to have written, but apparently did not.

SPINLOVE TO GRIGBLAY
(supposititious)

Dear Sir, 23/8/24

I write to remind you that the contract lays down that no claim for any extras shall rank unless the claim is made at the time the work is ordered and acknowledged as an extra.

I, on my part, agree to notify you of any omissions as the work proceeds.

Yours faithfully,

The object of this letter would be to make the builder understand that the stipulation in the contract as to extras must be observed. There are always some variations, and it is only fair that omissions should be set against extras unless the contrary is recorded at the time; and if the builder is to notify the architect of extras it is only fair that the architect should similarly notify the builder of omissions.

Builders are shy of claiming extras while the work is in progress; to do so has an appearance of refractoriness. If, however, work is done which the architect knows to be an extra, he is bound in honour to allow it to rank in the final statement of account, and the fact that that extra was not claimed and acknowledged at the time it was ordered, and that it has, nevertheless, been allowed, makes the architect a party to the irregularity and opens the door for the builder to claim other extras.

As the architect has acquiesced in the one case it is very difficult for him to refuse to consider other claims on their merits. The result is that the stipulations of the contract are stultified, and the statement of account becomes not a plain question of fact, but of argument and wrangling, in which the builder always has the best of it, for he has kept records of extras whilst the omissions, which might be set against them, have been lost sight of.

For this reason it is well for the architect to notify the builder of extra work involved in his details, as well as of omissions. The builder has then no grounds for making claims at settlement which have not been agreed, and if he does so the architect can, with perfect fairness, refuse to consider them.

Our friend Spinlove, however, seems to have other ways of safeguarding extras. We shall perhaps see later on what his methods are and how far they succeed.

SPINLOVE TO GRIGBLAY

Dear Sir, 23/8/24

I am at a loss to understand your foreman's difficulty. The dimensions on the plan were all checked up, and as you do not say what the discrepancy is I am unable to arrange matters. It is impossible for me to go on to the site until next Tuesday. Will you please wire to your foreman and ask him what it is he wants to know?

Yours faithfully,

SPINLOVE TO BRASH

Dear Sir Leslie Brash, 25/8/24

Your letter was a shock to me because the alterations you propose involve a radical change in the design, a new set of contract drawings and, I am afraid, a supplementary bill of quantities to determine the amount of the variation in cost, if any.

There are many objections and difficulties in the way of your proposal, and you will notice that it would not be possible to get from the hall to the drawing-room without turning the stairs round and making them begin on the other side of the hall. This would involve making other modifications in the plans and spoil the effect I aimed at and which I have, I think, been fortunate in achieving.

I may also point out to you that the pump-house chimney would be visible from the end of the drawing-room and from the bedroom over, as the trees will not screen it from that point of view.

The alterations would also hold up

the work for many weeks and, all being well, the digging for foundations may be expected to begin in a few days. I hope, therefore, you will reconsider your suggestion.

I am sure, when you are aware of all that is involved in the change, you will prefer to leave things as they are. I will take no further action till I hear from you.

Yours sincerely,

Spinlove's adroitness in himself making profit out of the pump-house chimney is a master stroke. There is some advantage after all in having no sense of humour, for no one who had any would have dared such impudence.

SPINLOVE TO HOOCHKOFT

Dear Sir, 26/8/24

I like the samples of the bricks and the price is satisfactory. The very light-coloured brick seems soft and under-burnt, the red and purple brindled bricks will give all the variation in colour necessary. I have directed the builder, Mr. Marston Grigblay, to place the order with you.

Yours faithfully,

SPINLOVE TO GRIGBLAY

Dear Sir, 26/8/24

Please order from Messrs. Hoochkoft & Co., facings of their multi-broken coloured red 2½ in. sand-faced slops to sample already approved by me, price 147s. per 1,000 on rail.

Yours faithfully,

Spinlove is looking well after his bricks, but it would have been wise, as he does not know them and has not ordered from a merchant known to him, to have seen the bricks in bulk at the brickyard.

BRASH TO SPINLOVE

Dear Mr. Spinlove, 27/8/24

I can assure you that I am the last person to order any extras and you may place reliance in my refraining from doing so.

I note that you desire all communications with the builder should go through yourself. This may, I apprehend, prove somewhat an inconvenient arrangement, but I commend your purpose and will keep it in mind.

Yours sincerely,

GRIGBLAY TO SPINLOVE

Sir, 27/8/24

I enclose letter received from foreman Bloggs today. Shall be glad of instructions.

Yours faithfully,

(ENCLOSURE) BLOGGS TO GRIGBLAY

Sir, 26/8/24

In reply to your wire re dimensions along main back front is figured 138 ft. 10 in., total of dimensions 138 ft. 6¼ in., error + 3¾ in. Where am I going to make it? Drawing-room right for window and fireplace cannot find where + is.

Yours obediently,

FRED BLOGGS

SPINLOVE TO GRIGBLAY

Dear Sir, 28/8/24

In reply to your letter enclosing your foreman's note, the discrepancy will work itself out. I really do not understand why this trivial matter has been given such importance and progress delayed.

Yours faithfully,

Spinlove's experience must, indeed, be limited for him to write such a letter as this. He ought to be the first to know that the dimensions on a plan, like a bank ledger, must balance. Any error may be the difference between greater errors, but in any case errors of 3¾ in. do not always "work themselves out." 3¾ in. off the width of a narrow backstair makes all the difference between one that is narrow and one that is too narrow. A 9 in. shelf behind the larder door will serve, but a 5½ in. shelf will not.

In the next place Spinlove is discouraging the builder from precision in observing instructions, whereas he ought to take every opportunity to make the builder understand that exact precision and meticulous conscientiousness are expected of him.

It would suit the builder to go ahead and settle things for himself, and this letter will encourage him to shrug his shoulders and do so. It is, further, the special duty of the builder, under the terms of the contract, to call attention to all discrepancies, and it is folly on Spinlove's part to deter him from doing so.

BRASH TO SPINLOVE

Dear Mr. Spinlove, 29/8/24

I am at a loss to comprehend what the difficulties are in altering the plan, but as it appears to involve bringing the pump-house chimney into view, Lady Brash has decided against the alteration. As you know, we greatly like the plans; we observe, however, that the kitchen window is on the right-hand of the range. Lady Brash informs me that you intimated you would have it located on the other side. I must ask you not to overlook this important matter—it is merely necessary to put the fireplace at the reverse end of the kitchen.

Yours sincerely,

SPINLOVE TO BRASH

Dear Sir Leslie Brash, 30/8/24

I have looked at Lady Brash's letter to which you refer and find that it asks that the kitchen window should be arranged on the *right* side of the range, and this is what is shown on the plans.

I am very glad you have decided not to go on with the alteration to the drawing-room. I may point out——

Yours sincerely,

Spinlove, with his fatal instinct for saying a great deal too much, here goes on to elaborate a number of reasons why it should be impossible or objectionable to put the drawing-room "the other way round." He even goes so far as to say "perhaps your daughter may not care so much for ping-pong by the time the house is finished." This is not only entirely unnecessary, but can only be extremely irritating for Brash to be troubled to read, and as Spinlove is already engaged in another tussle with Brash on the subject of plan alterations it is unfortunate he should write a letter which will only stiffen the obstinacy of the man he wishes to placate.

(NEXT WEEK. VIII : THE TRENCHES)

LITERATURE

FIFTH VOLUME OF THE WREN SOCIETY

We look forward with pleasure each year to the fine volumes issued by the Wren Society to its subscribers. These beautifully produced books represent a great deal of research and careful collaboration. They contain valuable drawings and information, letters and accounts from a large variety of sources, which only a body of this kind could collect for publication. The work of the Society is one of national and historical importance, and it is, of course, too well known to need recommendation. The editors of the book, however, take the opportunity which the preface gives them of reminding subscribers that the next volume, "in which it is intended to deal with the complex and important subject of Greenwich Hospital, should surpass that on Hampton Court, if the work is to be fully dealt with." They ask for a hundred new members at least, and there should be no difficulty in obtaining them, not only among those interested in architecture and in the detailed historical evidence of the period, but also among those who love beautiful books and collect rare ones which will gain in value.

The volume under review contains "designs of Sir Christopher Wren for Oxford, Cambridge, London, Windsor, etc." It deals chiefly with some of his work at Oxford and Cambridge, the main feature of the book being the library at Trinity College, Cambridge. To this Wren gave a great deal of enthusiastic and detailed attention. He made two designs, the earlier one for a rotunda. The design actually carried out is probably "the most characteristic example we have of Wren's real tastes in architecture. . . . The library has that air of Roman

grandeur, solidity, repose, unity, and aspect of eternal duration which was from the first his great ambition in architecture."

A very interesting light is thrown on the "gentlemanly" conduct of affairs characteristic of Wren, his industry, his grasp of problems as a whole and in detail, his interest in construction, his dealings with clients and with subordinates. Wren's letter explaining the design, addressed probably to the master of the college, is a masterpiece. It sets out the points of the design for the appreciation of his learned clients, with full weight given to such practical detail as would affect the collegiate body: "If the middle alley of the library were paved with small marbles you would much consult the quiet of the place, and for the cleanness of the books from dust, the celles (reading places) may be floored with wainscote." We see Wren's sure knowledge of men, and his quiet sense of humour. "The statues will be a noble ornament, they are supposed of plaster, there are Flemish artists that doe them cheape." He proposes to give the mouldings "in great"—"wee are scrupulous in small matters and you must pardon us, the Architects are as great pedants as Critics or Heralds."

The accounts for the library are illuminating. Here, and in other connections, we see Wren's careful choice of his assistants, and we see him providing against friction between them and the workmen. The volume also contains the designs for the Monument, for King Charles's Statue at Charing Cross, and his proposed mausoleum at Windsor, and other drawings. The whole book is a delightful store of information, historical and biographical, as well as architectural.

ELEANOR K. D. HUGHES

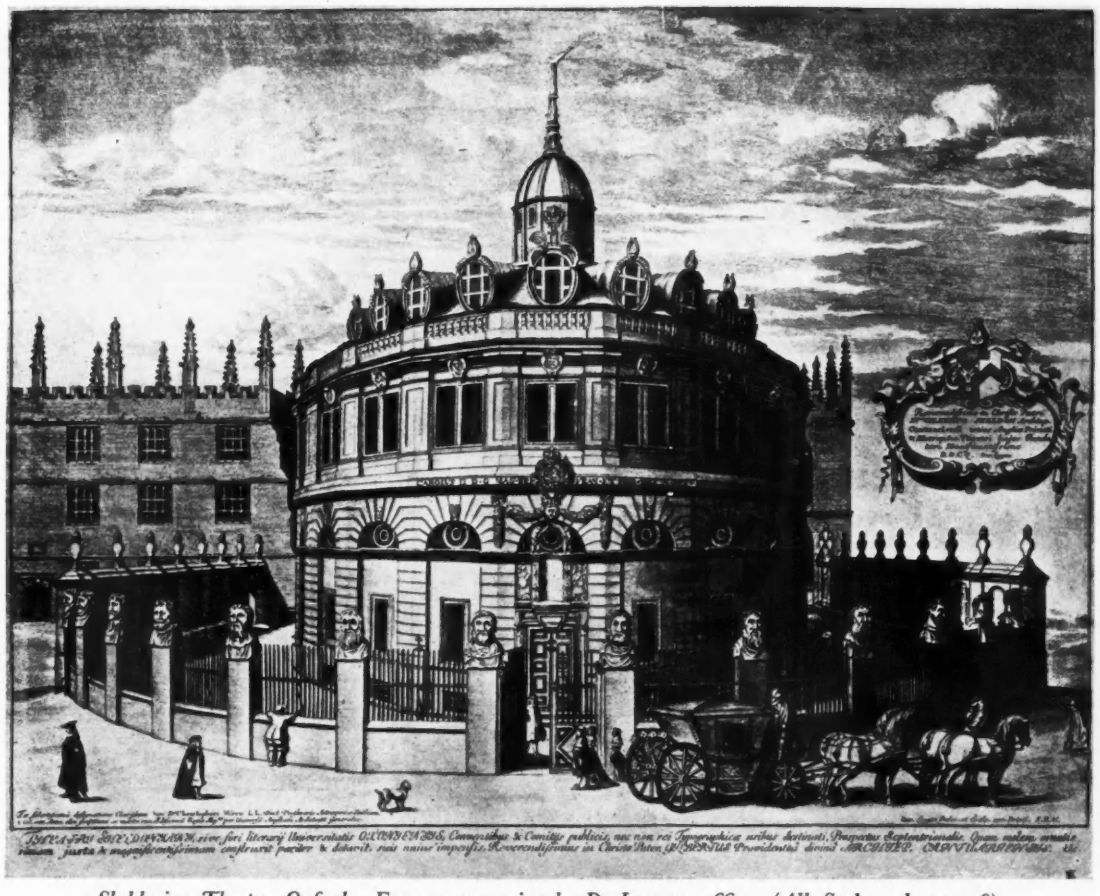
The Fifth Volume of the Wren Society. Designs of Sir Christopher Wren for Oxford, Cambridge, London, Windsor, etc. Issued only to subscribers. University Press.

A DUBLIN DECADE

In *The Dublin of Yesterday*, Mr. P. L. Dickinson, who for a number of years was a partner of the talented Irish architect, Mr. Richard Orpen, gives us his recollections of life in the Irish capital during the years 1904-1914. His style is singularly sketchy and disconnected, but he has produced a book which will be read with amusement by a good many people. A number of famous persons make their appearance in his pages—W. B. Yeats, and his father and brother, Dr. Mahaffy, Countess Markievicz and her husband, John Redmond, Synge the dramatist, and, needless to say, "Æ." Mr. Dickinson has nothing very notable to tell us about them, but he is a lively gossip and at least does not bore.

The relatively few passages which touch upon architectural matters are of little interest. In fact, the author is best worth listening to when in his lightest vein. He tells some good stories characteristic of Irish life. Here is a specimen:

"One wet and dreary November night, it chanced that I travelled in a crowded Donnybrook tram. The vehicle was packed and a large woman of the fishwife class forced her way in, basket upon arm. No one offered her a seat—indeed, it would have taken two people to make the offer other than academic. The lady, no doubt tired, leaned forward and shouted,



Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford. From an engraving by D. Loggan, 1669. (*All Souls, vol. 1, 108*).
From The Fifth Volume of the Wren Society.

'Where's the chivalry of Irish gentlemen?' No one responded and she repeated the question more vehemently. A little humpbacked man sitting at the far end rose to the occasion. Holding his hands out in sympathy towards the lady, he replied in a shrill tenor, 'It's gone to blazes!' A pleasant note had been struck; the lady was found a seat, and general and agreeable conversation followed." A. B.

The Dublin of Yesterday. By P. L. Dickinson. Methuen. Price 6s. net.

BUILDING SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

Compiled by the Building Research Station and published in conjunction with the Institute of Builders, *Building Science Abstracts* contains a great deal of information on various subjects connected with the industry. In the February number the abstracts from papers are classified under twelve headings. Among those of especial interest are: theory and design of structures; building construction; industrial organization and economics; and specialized construction. At the end of each section are grouped abstracts chiefly of interest to research workers. Notices of, and references to, patents are included.

Building Science Abstracts. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Price 9d. net.

INSTRUCTION IN STONE-CUTTING

"Apart from a few exceptional cases, the opportunities for technical study by quarry workers, when the quarries are in country districts and away from towns, are generally meagre. Taken as a whole the industry is not so closely associated with the national system of technical education as it might be. This is regrettable, as stone quarrying, stone crushing, and stone casting (i.e. artificial stone-making) are trades which are essentially scientific and technological in their bias and nature, and appear to be open to severe foreign competition in regard both to natural and manufactured products." This conclusion is reached by the Board of Education after an inquiry into the nature and extent of the skilled work performed in and around quarries by persons engaged in the production of building stone and similar materials in England and Wales. It would seem therefore that further consideration by the leaders of the industry of the place of technical education and of research in regard to the quarrying and working of building and ornamental stones in England might be profitable.

Instruction in Stone-cutting. Board of Education Educational Pamphlets, No. 68. H.M. Stationery Office. Price 2d. net.

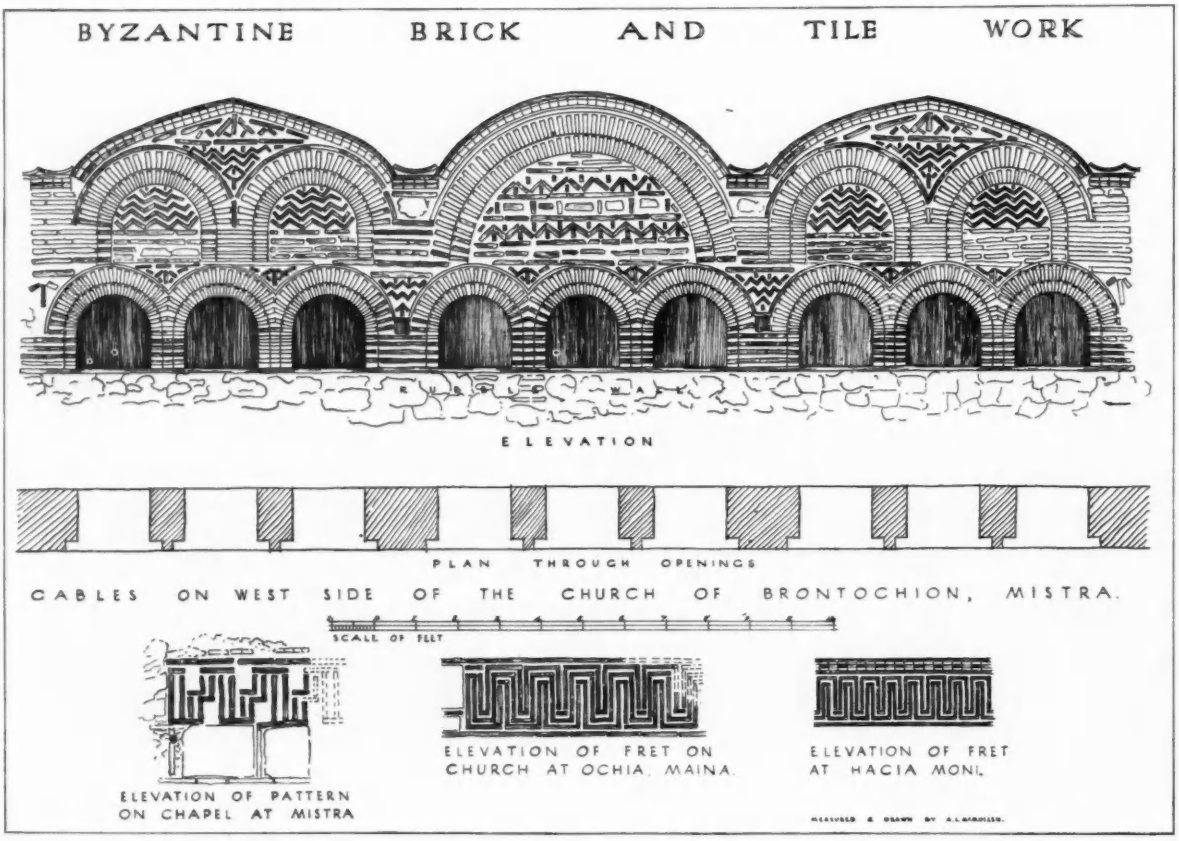
BYZANTINE BRICK AND TILEWORK

[*Concluded*]

BY A. L. McMULLEN

A study of the previous parts of this series will have revealed already the principal motives for continuous patterns. They are, briefly: The tooth motive of bricks set anglewise, used for cornices, string courses, and archivoltes; the diaper pattern, as in the Palace of Porphyrogenitus; patterns of the free type, such as those illustrated here; and bands of tiles sometimes interspersed with stone, laid flat. Other continuous patterns are not common in tilework; and the examples are generally too fragmentary for satisfactory illustration.

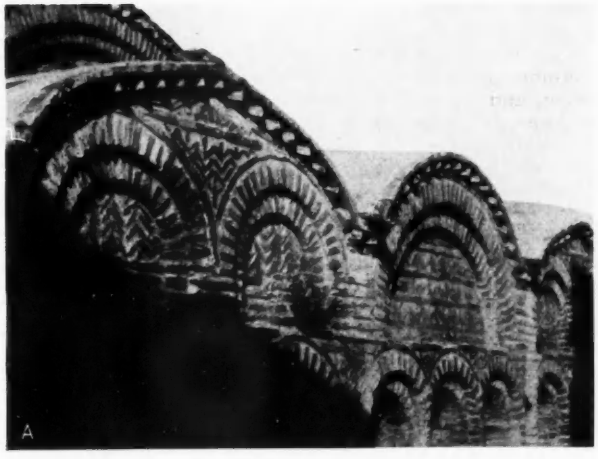
[The previous instalments of this series appeared in the following issues: Part i, February 20; ii, March 6; iii, March 20; iv, April 3.]



Details of Byzantine brick and tilework. From a measured drawing. By A. L. McMullen.

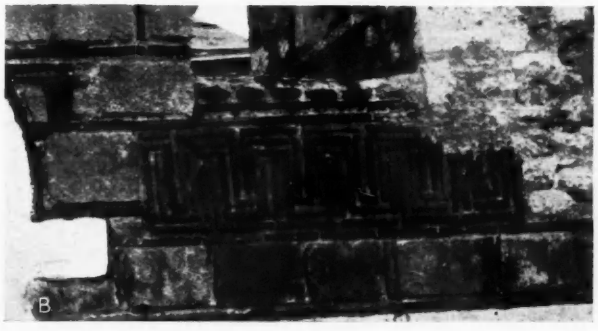
BYZANTINE BRICK AND TILEWORK

v: Some Continuous Patterns



(A) Gables on the west wall of the Church of Brontochion, Mistra, Greece. The external expression of a vaulted roof, over an aisle divided into bays, results in an interesting elevational treatment, giving great scope for tilework. The design can be best seen from the measured drawing. Every available space in the tympana and spandrils between arch rings is filled with tile pattern, in which the large amount of cement gives full value to the pattern, and the irregularity of the tiles themselves prevents the design from becoming mechanical.

(C) Pattern on the apse of a chapel at Mistra. This is not a common Byzantine pattern, but was probably a development from the fret, having the same continuous construction. It can be seen once more here how the tile and stone facing was bedded into the rubble wall.



(B) Fret pattern from a church at Ochia, in the Maina Peninsula. The chief interest of this fret, in comparison with that at Hagia Moni (see illustration D on this page) is in the fact that it is double, being a fret within a fret. This is clearly shown in the measured drawing.

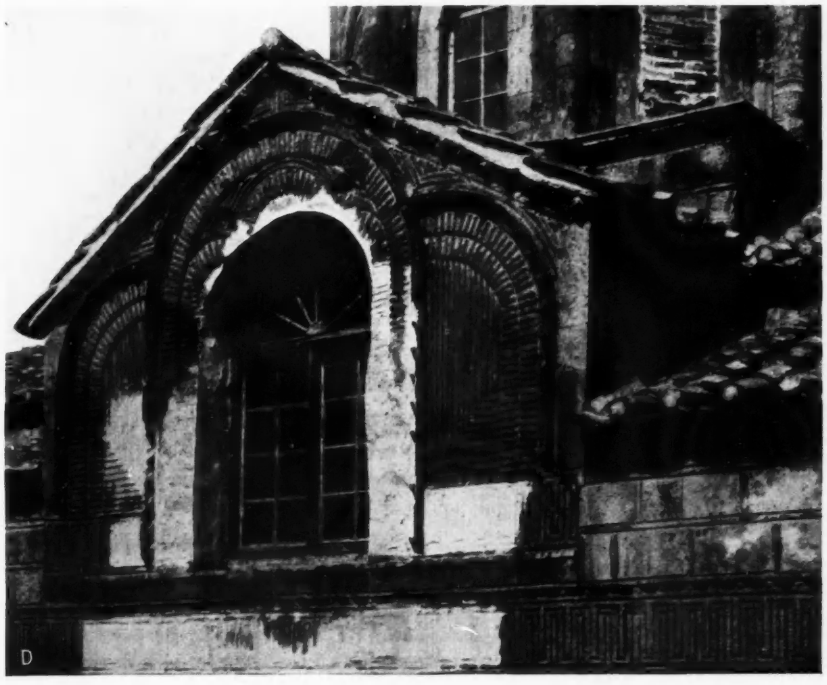
(D) The south gable of the Church of Hagia Moni, near Nauplia. The type of tilework on the apse of this church (see part iii of this series) is repeated here, its chief characteristic being the careful workmanship apparent in the even quality of the tiles and joints, each averaging $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

The fret pattern and the infilling of the supporting arches are some of the neatest Byzantine tilework that exist today. Upon this neatness is dependent the satisfactory infilling of the supporting arches with tiles laid vertically and horizontally to form a mitre.

Such a design would lose its character if it were to be executed with the uneven tiles and broad joints sometimes seen in the later churches. The window was originally the usual one of three lights.

A. L. McMULLEN





CORRESPONDENCE

THE PARTHENON LAW

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—Perhaps the Parthenon designers used the *pi*-ratio automatically, as the Greek square foot in English measure is ·94245 sq. ft. This measure was afterwards taken over by the Romans and termed the "Pes Quadratus," and the word "Pes" is significant, as the ·94245 is simply the *pi*-ratio multiplied by three.

ADAM WHITE

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—The law that balances the *pi*-ratio with the 666 quantity appears to be prevalent in astronomical matters. For instance, the late big solar total eclipse of June 29, 1927, was full of the balance. The tract was twenty-eight miles broad at Hell's Mouth in the Lleyn Promontory, and 31·416 miles at Sunderland, where the track ran off shore. It had developed the *pi*-ratio in running from Wales to the east coast. The distance between each degree of the sun's altitude along the centre line of the track was 66·6 miles, and at the 31·416 miles broad place the altitude was 13 deg. The centre of track due west of London was 6·66 deg. west.

The moon itself is 2,160 British miles in diameter, or $6 \times 6 \times 60$, so that we get a 2,160 globe showing on the earth a track exactly 31·416 miles when the sun was exactly 13 deg. above the horizon. These figures can be measured off on the Ordnance Survey map published in April of 1927, if allowances are made for the errors embodied in that map, and corrected later by statements issued by the Astronomer Royal.

In a copy of *World Radio* of December 1927, I note that Rome (1 RO) had a wave-length of 450 metres and 666 kilocycles, while Moscow (Trades Union) RA 2 also had 450 metres and 666 kilocycles.

PI-YOD-ASI

SWAKELEYS, ICKENHAM

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—With reference to the accounts that have been appearing recently of the purchase of Swakeleys, Ickenham, Middlesex, by the Foreign Office as a sports club, my committee ask me to announce that they propose to make this house the subject of their thirteenth monograph.

The volume, which will be quarto, will be published in the course of the present summer, and in addition to giving a full historical and architectural description of the house, will be illustrated by photographs, sketches, reproductions of old prints, and a complete set of measured drawings of the house as it is at the present day.

I shall be very glad to send particulars later on of the price, etc., to any of your readers who may be interested in the publication if they will communicate with me.

Yours faithfully,

PERCY LOVELL, *Secretary.*

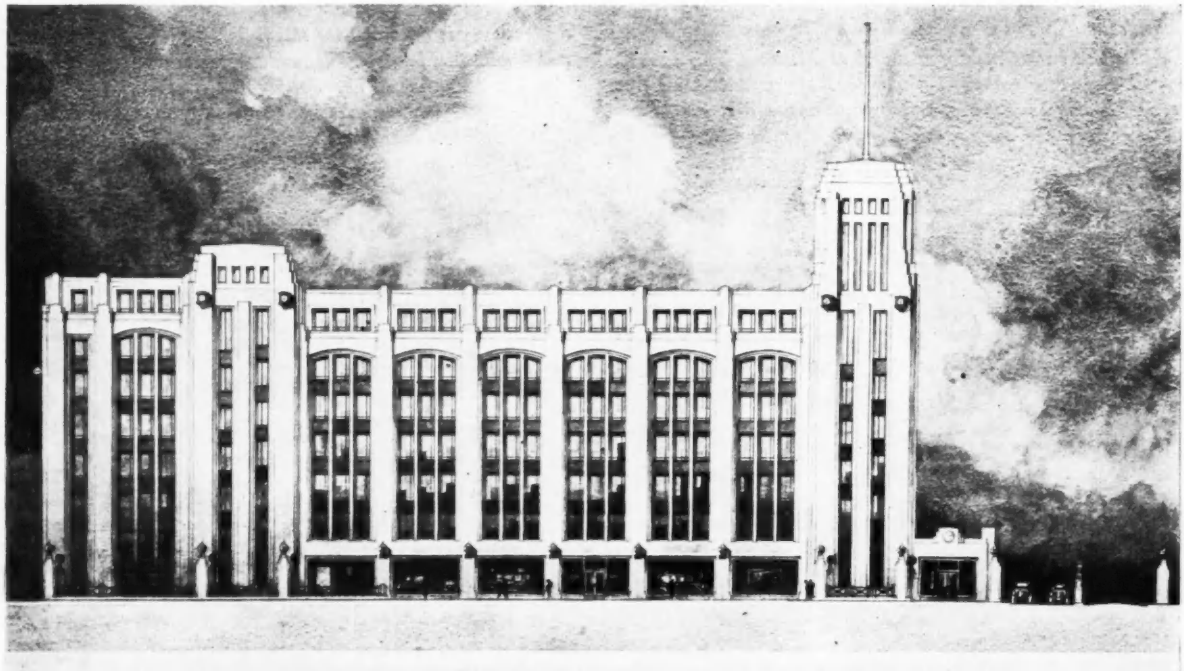
The London Survey Committee,
Lancaster House, St. James's, S.W.1.

LAW REPORT

LONDON BUILDING ACT AWARD

Pankhurst and another v. *Zurfluh. King's Bench Division. Before Mr. Justice MacKinnon*

This case raised a point under an award under the London Building Act. The parties were adjoining owners of premises in Dean Street, Soho.



R.I.B.A. competition for designs for a garage in the theatre area of London. Elevation of winning design. By Thomas Spencer. Forty-five designs were submitted. The other awards were as follows: second, P. H. Mewton and Oscar A. Blayne; third, Stanley Atkinson; fourth, E. G. Theakston. The premiums offered were £350, £70, £50, and £20. The plans of this winning design will be reproduced in our next issue.

Plaintiff's premises had to be rebuilt, and having engaged a surveyor he approached the defendant with regard to the party wall. Defendant had a surveyor, and the two surveyors met and an award was drawn up under which plaintiff was to receive from the defendant £240. Unfortunately, it was found later, after the death of Mr. Pankhurst, that Mr. Albert Zurfluh (who was dead) had been described as adjoining owner instead of Mrs. E. Zurfluh. The error was merely a clerical one and was put right by an amendment of the award, as the surveyors had power to do under the Arbitration Act.

Mr. E. A. Shaw, architect and surveyor, and Mr. E. W. Crickmay, architect and surveyor, the professional men engaged in the case, gave evidence in support of plaintiff's case.

For the defence it was contended that the award was bad, that the slip was not a clerical one, and that as there was no appointment in writing the arbitration could not be upheld.

His lordship held that there was no defence at all to the action. The mistake was a simple slip which had been properly corrected as the law allowed. There was no doubt at all about the real persons for whom the surveyors were acting. He gave judgment for the plaintiff, with costs.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

BUILDING LECTURES FOR TEACHERS

A series of short courses, including building subjects, has been arranged by the Board of Education, for teachers in recognized technical colleges and schools, art schools, junior technical schools, evening schools and institutes, etc., in England and Wales. Teachers who desire to attend must make application to the Board before April 20. A teacher who is admitted to one of the courses will receive free instruction and will be repaid travelling expenses.

ESSEX SOCIETY'S PRESIDENT

At the annual meeting of the Essex Society of Architects, held at Southend, Mr. Wykeham Chancellor, of Chelmsford, was elected president for the ensuing year. In his presidential address he said that the intolerable abominations evolved out of the jaundiced imagination of the speculative builder, or the nightmare abortions of the purveyor of petrol, desecrated the countryside with their hideous erections. Nowadays the architect was hedged about with all sorts of difficulties and obstructions, the obvious remedy for which was the education of the public in matters which appertained to architecture and the kindred arts. Great efforts had been made, and were still being made, by means of the numerous art schools, to disseminate artistic knowledge on sound basic principles.

The president said he regarded with considerable deprecation the growing tendency of the modern student and practitioner to ignore, or at least to treat with indifference, the study of Gothic architecture, and he pleaded earnestly with his younger brethren to spare some portion of their time for the study of this fascinating branch of their art. In their own county of Essex, incorporated in those beautiful and historical churches, was a fathomless mine of architectural wealth, ready to the hand of all who cared to avail themselves of its priceless treasures.

DEVON AND CORNWALL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY

The annual meeting of the Devon and Cornwall Architectural Society was held at Exeter. The chair was taken by the president, Mr. R. M. Challice, J.P., of Exeter.

The annual report and balance sheet of the Society were presented and unanimously adopted. Arising out of the report the president drew attention to the fact that the Society is an annual subscriber to the Architects' Benevolent Fund, the Royal Institute of British Architects' Educational Fund, and to the Wren Society. It was resolved that in addition an annual subscription of two guineas should be given to the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. The president referred to the valued services of Mr. B. Priestley Shires, both to the Society and to the Royal Institute, and expressed the hope that recognition would be forthcoming after more than fifty years of untiring work for these bodies. The annual report and balance sheets of the branches were presented and adopted.

The prize for the annual competition of measured drawings was awarded to Mr. P. J. T. Carter, of Plymouth. It was decided that a list of buildings suitable for measurement for this competition should be prepared as a guide to students.

The following officers and members of Council were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. A. Vercoe, A.R.I.B.A. (Plymouth); vice-presidents, J. Bennett, L.R.I.B.A. (Exeter), W. H. May, F.R.I.B.A. (Plymouth); past president, R. M. Challice (Exeter); hon. treasurer, S. Dobell (Exeter); hon. auditor, L. F. Tonar, L.R.I.B.A. (Exeter); hon. secretary, J. Challice, A.R.I.B.A. (Exeter). Members of Council. Exeter Branch: E. Kemeys Jenkin, F.R.I.B.A. (Exeter); J. C. Beare, A.R.I.B.A. (Newton Abbot); W. J. M. Thomasson, A.R.I.B.A. (Exeter); A. H. Ough, F.R.I.B.A. (Dawlish); W. F. R. Ham (Exeter). Plymouth Branch: A. S. Parker, F.R.I.B.A. (Plymouth); B. Priestley Shires, F.R.I.B.A. (Plymouth); C. Cheverton, F.R.I.B.A. (Plymouth); H. Victor Prigg, A.M.I.C.E. (Plymouth); J. Leighton Fouracre, F.R.I.B.A. (Plymouth). Associate members of Council. Exeter Branch: D. W. Cooper (Exeter); H. A. Peters, A.R.I.B.A. (Exeter). Plymouth Branch: A. T. Martindale, L.R.I.B.A. (Plymouth).

MODERN ARCHITECTURE

Mr. C. Stanley Madeley, lecturing at the Midland Arts Club, Birmingham, on "Modern Architecture," said he did not believe the "skyscraper" would develop very far in this country. It must be borne in mind that the foundations must be above suspicion. Some of the New York foundations went down as far as 180 ft. The loss of sunlight and air in the canyon-like street was causing much ill-health from tubercular trouble in New York, and the concentration of so great a population in so limited an area created immense traffic problems. In the city of the future he could foresee a greater spreading-out and decentralization.

ARCHITECTS AND SPECIALISTS

A debate on the subject of "Metal Fittings of Buildings in Modern Practice" was held at the R.I.B.A. Mr. Henry M. Fletcher, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., presided. The debate was opened by Mr. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. W. G. Pringle replied. During the subsequent discussion Mr. C. A. Llewellyn Roberts, Mr. A. J. Davis, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. E. A. Jackson, Mr. C. H. James, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. W. H. Gelson, Mr. C. E. Rogers, and Mr. Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., spoke.

BARTLETT SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

Two entrance exhibitions in the Bartlett School of Architecture, of the value of £40 a year, may be awarded in June 1929. Candidates for the first exhibition must have passed the matriculation examination of the University, or some other examination accepted in its stead. The successful candidate will be required to take a full-time course leading to the University degree in architecture. The exhibition is tenable, subject to satisfactory progress, for a period of five years. Candidates for the second exhibition must be graduates of a British university or of some other approved university. Application forms may be obtained from the secretary, University College, Gower Street, London, W.C.1. These must be returned to him not later than May 30.

A PIONEER OF BUILDING SCIENCE

B. C. writes: There was a time when a man could invent a new building product and put it on the market without a word of explanation. If the material was of any use at all, architects would sooner or later find out for themselves how to use it. The twentieth-century architect has not the time to do this. The twentieth-century building is too big a thing to experiment upon. No responsible architect dare introduce into a modern building materials of which he does not know precisely what they will do and precisely in what conditions they will do it. If he has the choice between two materials, one of known and the other of unknown performance, he will of necessity choose the first.

Among these first "Colemanoid" occupies a prominent position. Mr. Frederic Coleman deserves to be congratulated upon the useful things he manages to tell us about his product. His latest booklet is a model of sound and interesting technical exposition. On its subject it is as thorough as any textbook I know, and considerably more amusing. It contains the result of twenty-five years' study of the behaviour of "Colemanoid," and it illustrates its observations with astonishing photographs. Never have a series of tanks, retaining walls, vaults, floors, etc., given me such pleasure to contemplate.



The Richmond Ice Rink offers skaters a sheet of ice 286 ft. long and 85 ft. wide, the largest area of ice in any indoor rink in the world. The illustration shows the Portland cement concrete floor topping—made impermeable to water by the use of "Colemanoid"—on which the ice is placed. S. Clough, architect.

"Colemanoid" is a liquid chemical compound that, added to the gauging water, renders Portland cement concrete hard and waterproof. Nor does it confer impermeability by fresh or salt water alone; the treated cement is proof against heavy oils and acid



This retaining wall, built for the House of Selfridge, in Oxford Street, London, in 1919, was the first reinforced concrete retaining wall on which "Colemanoid" was specified to ensure the impermeability of the wall to water or moisture. Graham, Anderson, Probst and White, architects.

solutions. The booklet is classified, specifications being given for: 1: mass concrete waterproofing; 2: waterproofing tanks and pits; 3: plaster coat waterproofing; 4: dustless concrete floors; 5: waterproofing brick (or other) masonry. An interesting test is described. A tank lined with 1 in. rendering of a one-Portland cement, two-sand mix, with "Colemanoid" added to the gauging water in proportions of 1 : 6, was allowed to stand full of fuel oil for more than five years, and, on being broken up, the surface was found to have been as thoroughly resistant to the penetration of the fuel oil as a lining of plate glass might have been.

"Colemanoid" must have enjoyed a considerable popularity this winter. It "prevents freezing except in temperatures below 12 deg. of frost." Heaven knows how it does it! Alas! it only prevents the freezing of wet concrete, not of pipes.

OBITUARY

SIR CHARLES MANDER: 1852-1929

It is with great regret that we record the death, in his seventy-seventh year, of Sir Charles Mander, Bt.

He was born in July 1852, and educated at Rugby and Cambridge University. After taking his degree he entered into partnership in the old-established business of Mander Brothers, varnish and colour makers, at Wolverhampton. When it was formed into a limited company in 1924 he became chairman and governing director. An honorary freeman and mayor of Wolverhampton, Sir Charles was also a member of the Town Council for forty-one years. He received his baronetcy in 1911.

GEORGE P. BANKART: 1866-1929

We regret to record the death of Mr. George P. Bankart. Born and educated at Leicester, he was a member of one of the oldest families of that city. He received his first training at the Leicester School of Art, later being articled to Mr. Isaac Barradale, F.R.I.B.A. After serving his articles, Mr. Bankart spent his life during the next few years carrying on private practice in Leicester and Yorkshire. He also served as temporary assistant to various architects in London and the provinces.

During the time he spent on the staff of the Municipal Art and Technical School, Leicester, he conducted the architectural and modelling classes. At this period of his life he also experimented in lime stucco and other materials, striving to recover the secrets of the old masters of the craft of decorative plaster. In the latter part of his life Mr. Bankart was engaged in the studio and workshops of the Bath Cabinet Makers Co., Ltd.

Besides plasterwork, a field of artwork which Mr. Bankart made peculiarly his own, he was also greatly interested in other arts and crafts. He designed a considerable amount of woodwork, both joinery and furniture, and also worked in lead, iron, and other metals. Some of his painting and work in coloured plaster is full of quiet charm and refinement, and his leadwork is equally interesting. He was largely responsible for a revival of both these arts. He was sixty-three years of age.

Among his publications are *Modern Plasterwork Construction* and *Modern Plasterwork Design*, both written in collaboration with his son, Mr. E. P. Bankart, and published by the Architectural Press.

COMPETITION CALENDAR

April 24. The Promoters, the Committee of the Mount School, York, invite architects who are members of the Society of Friends, or those who have at one time attended either the Bootham School or the Mount School at York, to submit designs for their proposed new school at the Mount School. Assessor: Mr. G. Mansell Jenkinson, A.R.I.B.A. Premiums: £50, £30, and £20. Latest date for submitting designs, April 24, 1929. Particulars from Dr. C. E. Hodgson, Mount School, York.

April 30. The Board of the Middlesex Hospital invite competitive designs for the general tiling and picture panel decoration for the children's ward in the new hospital. The donor of the children's ward, Mr. Bernhard Baron, offers a prize of £150, which will be paid to the successful competitor, whose designs will become the property of the Board, but the Board does not bind itself to make use of the designs. The designs, packed flat, must be sent in by midday on Tuesday, April 30, 1929. Particulars from Mr. Walter Kewley, House Governor, the Middlesex Hospital, W.1.

June 17. Design for front of typical commercial building. Open to anyone of British nationality practising architecture. Assessors: Messrs. Maurice B. Adams, F.R.I.B.A., and S. D. Adshead, M.A., M.ARCH., F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., assisted by Messrs. Alexander Maclean, M.A., R.B.A., and H. Gordon Selfridge. Premium: Fifty Guineas. Particulars from Mr. G. B. J. Athoe, Secretary, Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors, 1 Wilbraham Place, London, S.W.1.

SIMMS' MOTOR WORKS

Following are the names of the general contractors and sub-contractors for the new factory premises and seven cottages at East Finchley, for Messrs. Simms' Motor Units, Ltd., illustrated on pages 604-8: Architect, Mr. G. T. Morris, M.I.STRUCT.E.; general contractors, Messrs. C. F. Day, Ltd., North Finchley, who were also responsible for the demolition, excavation, foundations, concrete blocks, reinforced concrete, partitions, glass, plumbing, and joinery. Sub-contractors: Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., asphalt dampcourses, asphalt, and special roofings; Fletton bricks; Aston Construction Co., Ltd., structural steel; Pennycook Patent Glazing and Engineering Co., Ltd., glazing; Acme Paving and Flooring Co. (1904), Ltd., wood-block flooring; Colley, Meikle & Co., Ltd., central heating; Simms' Motor Units, Ltd., electric wiring and electric light fixtures; Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings; F. A. Norris & Co., Ltd., stairtreads and iron staircases; Lockerbie and Wilkinson (Birmingham), Ltd., door furniture; H. Hope and Sons, Ltd., casements and window furniture; Hammond Bros., and Champness, Ltd., lifts.

TRADE NOTES

A simplified range of Pearl Mazda lamps has been adopted by the British Thomson-Houston Company, Ltd., consisting of five sizes only—15, 25, 40, 60, and 100 watts—which provides a size of lamp to meet practically every lighting requirement. As a result of the adoption of this simplified line, economies have been effected in manufacturing and distributing costs, thus enabling the selling prices to be reduced. The inside frosting of the Pearl Mazda lamp prevents glare. It is claimed effectually to diffuse the light. The outside of the bulb being of smooth glass, the Pearl Mazda is as easily cleaned as a clear lamp.

The British Insulated Cables, Ltd., have issued an interesting pamphlet on copper for roofing. Copper is at the present day again becoming the vogue with many architects for roofing purposes. It is usually supplied in the form of hot-rolled sheet, dead soft and with a surface smooth enough for outdoor work, the standard thickness being 24 S.W.G. with a weight of 16 oz. to the square foot, and an economical and usual size is 7 ft. × 2 ft. Such material is laid on boarding with a layer of building paper over it as a cushion. The copper sheets are joined together by welting and, where there is no traffic, standing seams are used. On flats, where traffic has to be allowed for, joints are made on the wood roll principle. Details of these methods and of others mentioned are given in a most interesting publication—*Copper in Architecture*—issued by the Copper and Brass Extended Uses Council. A development is the stamped tile, formed in imitation of ordinary clay tiles. In these, however, the pamphlet states, there is a considerable waste of metal, due to the necessity of shaping the tiles; and in this country, where tiles are cheap, the relative cost of copper in this form would be rather high. To meet this difficulty, the Copper and Brass Extended Uses Council have developed and patented a type of roof known as the "Council" roof, the weight of copper in the same gauge being considerably less than in the case of "copper tiles." To meet the demand for the material recommended for the "Council" roof, the British Insulated Cables, Ltd., are now supplying cold-rolled annealed copper in suitable sizes, and can supply cold-rolled copper in any degree of hardness required for architectural or ornamental purposes.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

LONDON AND DISTRICT

The EAST HAM Education Committee has obtained a site at Flanders Road for the erection of an elementary school.

The FINCHLEY U.D.C. is to erect houses for employees on the depot site in Fredericks Place.

The WATFORD Corporation is acquiring land at Harebreaks for the erection of houses under a tenant purchase scheme.

The WATFORD Corporation Housing Committee is to erect houses on the Eastbury Road allotment land.

The BARKING U.D.C. has voted the subsidy to Messrs. E. Glenny and Son for the erection of forty-one houses on the Faircross estate.

The BARKING U.D.C. has passed layout and drainage plans for the erection of 1,151 houses on the Becontree estate by the L.C.C.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board is to provide additional isolation accommodation at the Western Hospital, LONDON, at a cost of £32,590.

The Ritz Cinemas and Entertainments Co., Ltd., has submitted a site plan to the Finchley U.D.C. Town Planning Committee for a cinema and dance hall to be erected at Ballard's Lane, FINCHLEY.

The SOUTHWARK B.C. Town Hall Committee approves the erection of a new Town Hall on the present and adjoining sites, and recommends the preparation of a full report of the estimated cost of such erection, including provision of a public hall, etc.

Plans passed by the GRAVESEND Corporation: Alterations and additions, St. Andrew's Waterside Mission House, for the Quirk Nautical College; two roads, Wrotham Road estate, for Mr. J. R. Pettman; convenience, "Star" public-house, Parrock Street, for Messrs. Russell's Gravesend Brewery, Ltd.; five houses, Cross Lane East, for Mr. W. J. Holland; house, King's Drive, for Mr. L. Danes.

Plans passed by the COULSDON U.D.C.: Conversion of Roman Catholic Church into hall, Woodcote Grove Road, for Messrs. Watney, Coombe, Reid & Co.; house, Hartley Old Road, for Mr. F. A. Freeman; house, Brighton Road, for the East Surrey Water Co.; three houses, The Vale, for Messrs. Thomas and Son; house, Coulsdon Rise, for Mr. F. W. Teed; house, Red Down Road, for Mr. W. C. Hughesdon; five houses, Coulsdon Road, for Mr. T. C. Sales; two houses, Woodlands Grove, for Mr. C. W. Ingram; four houses, Marlpit Lane, for Mr. E. T. Hawkins.

Plans passed by the EAST HAM Corporation: Shop and three houses, White Horse Road, for Mr. S. H. Anstead; addition, 383 Bark Road, for Mr. E. J. Eprile, architect; house and shop, 111 Barking Road, for Mr. J. E. Nott; bread depot, Little Ilford Lane, for Mr. A. Hulbert, for the London Co-operative Society, Ltd.; 218 houses, Roman Road and Saxon Road, for Messrs. J. Stokes and Sons; alterations, 173 High Street North, for Messrs. H. and A. Davis; alterations, "Red Lion" public-house, High Street South, for Mr. W. A. Lewis; alterations, 194 High Street North, for Mr. Parnacott, architect; alterations, 129 High Street North, for Mr. B. Lumer; alterations, 47 High Street North, for Mr. C. H. Wood.

Plans passed by the WATFORD Corporation: Two houses, Eastbury Road, for Mr. S. Ruff; house, Bushey Mill Lane, for the Watford Ideal Homes, Ltd.; three houses, Bushey Mill Crescent, for Mr. John Goss; two houses, Parkside Drive, for Messrs. Clark Bros.; house, The Coppice, for Mr. W. King; residence, Parkside Drive, for Mr. Timberlake; alterations and additions, 180 High Street, for the Cannon Brewery Co.; five houses, Eastbury Road, for Mr. E. Puddifoot; two shops and alterations to 37 St. Albans Road, for the Watford Timber Co.; house and garage, Hampstead Road, for Mr. E. Mushet; new road, extension to Leggatts Way and cul-de-sac leading therefrom, for the Watford Gardens Estate, Ltd.; laundry, Whippendell Road, for Mr. B. Miller.

Plans passed by the FINCHLEY U.D.C.: Two houses, Crooked Usage, for Messrs. C. W. B. Simmonds, Ltd.; four houses, Hill Top, for Mr. C. G. Swanson; eight flats, Neale Close, for Hampstead Tenants, Ltd.; workshop, Park House, Hendon Lane, for Mr. A. C. Deverell; house, Barnet By-pass Road, for Mr. G. A. Marshall; four houses, Hill Top, for Second Hampstead Tenants, Ltd.; two houses, South Crescent, for Messrs. Rainbird and Scarfe; two houses, Middleway, Hampstead Garden Suburb, for Mr. L. C. Gibson; extension to building, New Oak Road, for Messrs. Simms' Motor Units, Ltd.; four houses, Deansway, Hampstead Garden Suburb, for Oakwood Tenants, Ltd.; bank, flat, and shop, junction of Fortis Green and Great North Road, for Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd.; six houses, Hill Rise, for Mr. C. G. Swanson.

SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES

The PLYMOUTH Education Committee is seeking sanction to borrow £36,471 for the erection of North Prospect School.

The TORQUAY Corporation is to prepare a comprehensive scheme for dealing with the Corbyn Head erosion

The TORQUAY Corporation has decided to acquire 15 acres of land at Combe Pafford for a housing scheme.

The TRURO Corporation is making an offer for the acquisition of a housing site at Mitchell Hill.

The DORCHESTER borough engineer is to prepare plans for extensions at the isolation hospital.

The TRURO Corporation is in negotiation with the Truro Swimming Club regarding a scheme for the provision of a swimming bath at Sunny Corner.

The PLYMOUTH Corporation has obtained the sanction of the Ministry of Health to proceed with the layout of the central park at a total cost of £130,000, on the understanding that the work is spread over a number of years.

Plans passed by the CHELTENHAM Corporation: Rebuilding 373-4 High Street, for Messrs. Montague Burton, Ltd.; nurses' home, the workhouse, Swindon Road, for Board of Guardians; buildings, Regent Street, for Cavendish House Co.; thirty-four houses, Kipling and Shelley Roads, for borough engineer.

Plans passed by the TORQUAY Corporation: Two flats, Middle Warberry Road, for Miss Boucher; layout of houses, Hilly estate, St. Marychurch, for Mr. Steer; additions, South Devon Hotel, St. Margaret's Road, for Mrs. Colville Smith; alterations, 81 Fore Street, St. Marychurch, for Messrs. Eastmans, Ltd.; eight flats, Haytor Road, for the Housing Committee of the Corporation; two houses, Ash-hill Road, for Messrs. Lloyd and Son; forty-two houses, Teignmouth Road, for Mr. R. Riggs.

Plans passed by the PLYMOUTH Corporation: Addition, confectionery works, Bucknell Street, for Messrs. Lear Bros.; addition, St. Simon Parish Hall, Edith Terrace, for the St. Simon's Parochial Church Council; two shops, Pound Street, for Mr. M. Solomon; six houses, Torr Lane, for the Plymouth Builders; two houses, North Down Road, for Mr. E. R. L. Gardener; two houses, Tavistock Road, Milehouse, for Mr. H. L. Pile; motor showrooms, Mutley Plain, for Barton Motor Co.; four houses, Borrow Park Road, for Mr. E. A. Davy; five houses, Glenavon Road, for Mr. G. H. Webber; alterations to shop, Edgcumbe Street, Stonehouse, for Mr. A. J. Osborne; six houses, Browning Road, for Mr. W. Heath; nine garages, Railway Terrace, for Mr. G. N. L. Knight; two houses, Eggbuckland Road, for Mr. W. Surman.

EASTERN COUNTIES

The COLCHESTER Education Committee has obtained sanction to borrow £15,000 for the erection of an elementary school at LEXDEN.

Plans passed by the HARWICH Corporation: Bungalow, Mill Hill Meadow, Dovercourt, for Messrs. Roper and Worricker; house and shop, Grafton Road, Dovercourt, for Mr. E. D. Saunders; new streets, Dovercourt, for Messrs. Fisher and Woods; house, main road, Dovercourt, for Mr. C. W. Watts; two houses, King's Road, Dovercourt, for Mr. E. E. Newton; twelve houses, Grafton Road, Dovercourt, for Mr. E. D. Saunders.

Plans passed by the COLCHESTER Corporation: Bungalow, Boxted Road, for Messrs. E. A. Cook and Son; house, Castle Road, for Mr. C. A. Ellis; six houses, Ipswich Road, for Mr. E. Mower; house, Berechurch, for Messrs. Scrutton and Sons; two houses, Gladwin Road, for Messrs. J. Moss and Son; four houses, St. John's Road, Parson's Heath, for Mr. E. J. Mower; house, road off Old Heath Road, for Mr. C. Fisher; alterations to premises, Head Street, for Messrs. Duncan Clark and Beckett; alterations to 57 and 59 London Road, Lexden, for Mr. B. G. Smith; additions and alterations, St. John's Street, for Mr. D. J. McP. Burton; workshops, restroom, office, and store, Hythe Bridge Ironworks, Hythe, for Messrs. F. W. Brackett & Co., Ltd.

MIDLAND COUNTIES

The WALSALL Corporation has acquired 16 acres of land at Leamore for a housing site.

Plans passed by the STOKE-ON-TRENT Corporation: Additions, corner of Church Street and Welch Street, for Mr. S. Peake; alterations, workshops, North Staffs Infirmary, Campbell Place, for governors; alterations, High Street and Campbell Place, for Stoke-on-Trent Securities, Ltd.; mission hall, Brunswick Street, Fenton, for Mr. G. Walton; additions, Borough Pottery, Longton, for Messrs. Cartwright and Edwards; six houses, Osborne Road, Hartshill, for Messrs. Cartlidge and Dimbleby; three houses, Leek Road, Abbey Hulton, for Messrs. Cartwright and Bickley; ten houses, Waterloo Road, Hartshill, for Messrs. J. G. Holloway & Co.; four houses, The Avenue, Oakhill, for Messrs. W. Ball and Sons.

Plans passed by the NORTHAMPTON Corporation: Alterations and additions, 17 The Drapery, for Messrs. H. E. Closs & Co., Ltd.; additions, Wharfingers' Arms, Weston Street, for Northampton Brewery Co., Ltd.; four houses, Lutterworth Road, for Northampton Co-operative Society, Ltd.; four houses, Kettering Road, for Mr. C. H. Rainbow; additions to workshop, Broad Street, for Mr. C. Finnegan; reconstruction of shop premises, 26 and 28 Gold Street, for Messrs. Marks and Spencer, Ltd.; additions, South Bridge Saw Mills, Cotton End, for Smith's Timber Co., Ltd.; layout of estate, Headlands estate, Weston Favell, for Mr. D. P. Taylor; two houses, Peverels Way, Duston, for Messrs. C. W. Higgins, Ltd.; rebuilding, Crown Inn, Hardingstone, for Messrs. P. Phipps & Co., Ltd.

NORTHERN COUNTIES

The MANCHESTER Corporation has voted housing estimates to the total of £1,500,000.

The MANCHESTER Corporation is acquiring 21 acres of land on the Lightbowne estate, Moston Lane, for another housing scheme

The YORK Corporation has voted an estimate of £110,000 for the provision of dwellings.

The STALYBRIDGE Corporation is acquiring 19 acres of land off Brushes Road for housing purposes.

The OLDHAM Corporation Buildings Committee is to have erected a further 300 houses on the Limeside housing estate.

The Board of Education has approved plans in connection with the proposed extension of the BRADFORD College of Art and Crafts, at a cost of £8,500.

The MANCHESTER Corporation Housing Committee has passed the layout of the northern portion of the Wythenshawe housing estate.

The MANCHESTER Corporation Baths Committee has approved schemes for the provision of washhouses at Hulme, at a cost of £23,000, and at Moss Side, at a cost of £16,000

The Manchester Corporation Town Planning Committee has passed plans for the erection of a cinema in Ashton New Road, CLAYTON, subject to the building being used exclusively as a cinema.

The HULL Education Committee has approved preliminary plans of the proposed West Hull secondary school, and has also selected a site for an elementary school on the Derringham Bank Farm estate.

The LEEDS Corporation Housing Committee has passed the plans of 176 cottage flats to be erected on the Middleton housing estate and the layout plan in connection therewith.

The LEEDS Corporation has obtained sanction to borrow the necessary money for the purchase of the Southfield estate, Burley, and the city engineer is now to prepare plans and estimate of cost of the construction of roads on the estate.

Plans passed by the BRADFORD Corporation: Two houses, High Park Crescent, for Mr. H. Proctor; four bungalows, Hawes Drive, for Mr. J. Priestley; four houses, Harbour Road, for Messrs. R. J. Patchett, Ltd.; eighteen houses, Mayo Avenue and Mayo Road, for Mr. A. Robinson; four houses, Haycliffe Drive, for Messrs. Shepherd Bros. and Brown; four houses, St. Leonard's Grove and Rayner Avenue, for Messrs. F. P. Leach and Sons, Ltd.; two houses, Walker Road, Oakenshaw, for Mr. A. Haley.

Plans passed by the HULL Corporation: Nine houses, Rustenburg Street, for Mr. J. P. Backwell; thirteen houses, Severn Street, for Mr. J. P. Backwell; new road and estate, Bricknell Avenue, for Messrs. A. I. Windross and Partners; twenty houses, Bricknell Avenue, for Mr. A. I. Windross; six houses, Hall Road, for Mr. H. Barnett; two houses, Faraday Street, for Mr. R. Ashton; twelve houses, Parkfield Drive, for Mr. T. R. Barnett; three houses, Victoria Avenue, for Mr. H. J. Caley; twenty houses, New Street, Bricknell Avenue, for Mr. C. Wray; four houses, Belgrave Drive, for Mr. F. C. Polley.

Plans passed by the OLDHAM Corporation: Five cottages, Martha Street, for Mr. T. D. Smart; bridge over yard, Greenbank Mills, Glodwick Road, for Messrs. Lees and Wrigley; alterations, "Bolt Makers' Rest," Rock Street, for Oldham Brewery Co., Ltd.; alterations, Rose Tavern, Edge Lane Road, for Oldham Brewery Co., Ltd.; sixteen houses, Tunstall Road and Kingsley Road, for Mr. F. Thompson; five shops, Oak Road, for Mr. R. Whitehead; rebuilding portion of school, Culvert Street, for the trustees of Waterhead Congregational School; alterations, Commercial Inn, Werneth, for Messrs. J. W. Lees & Co.

Plans passed by the CARLISLE Corporation: Two houses, Belle Vue Road, for Mr. H. E. Scarborough, architect; store, Swifts Row, for Mr. H. Foxall, architect; two houses, Skiddaw Road, for Mr. H. H. Hodgkinson, on behalf of Messrs. Forsyth, Bell and Chisholm; two houses, Harraby, for Messrs. Hollows and Thompson; house and shop, Shady Grove Road, for Messrs. Barclay and Iredale; pathological institution, Newtown, for Mr. H. E. Scarborough, architect, on behalf of the Cumberland Infirmary; pump-house and store, Currock Road, for Messrs. Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co.; four houses, Dalston Road, for Mr. G. Armstrong, architect; offices, Galdewgate, for Messrs. Carr & Co., Ltd.

Plans passed by the LEEDS Corporation: Two houses, Town Street and Ring Road, Middleton, for Mr. George Gibb and Mr. Alfred Place; two houses, Whitehall Road, Farnley, for Messrs. George Henry Mountain and Ben Grayson; ten houses, Stonegate Road, Meanwood, for Messrs. W. E. Batty & Co.; four houses, Roundhay Grove, Harehills, for Messrs. R. Battersby and Sons; four houses, Gipton Wood Road, Harehills, for Mr. James Ambler; twenty-six houses, Stonegate Road and Parkland Crescent, Meanwood, for Mr. J. W. Haigh; two houses, Water Lane, Farnley, for Mr. Alfred Chatterton; two houses, Stainburn Crescent, Moortown, for Mr. R. Umpleby; two houses, Stonegate Road, for Mr. J. W. Broadbent; two houses, Cardinal Mount, Beeston, for Mr. Richard R. Atkinson; thirteen houses, Parkland Drive, for Mr. J. W. Haigh; four houses, Water Lane, Farnley, for Mr. Thomas Thompson; four houses, Nunroyd Lawn, Moortown, for Mr. Edward Ashton.

SCOTLAND

The GLASGOW Corporation is seeking sanction for a loan of £4,383,594 for housing purposes.

Messrs. Mactaggart and Mickel, Ltd., are to erect thirty-two bungalows at Kingslynn Drive, GLASGOW.

MISCELLANEOUS

It is proposed to erect an up-to-date hotel containing 140 bedrooms in SAN SALVADOR City.

A building of sixty-four stories is being erected in NEW YORK for the Bank of Manhattan at the cost of £4,000,000. It will be the tallest structure in New York.

RATES OF WAGES

The initial letter opposite each entry indicates the grade under the Ministry of Labour schedule. The district is that to which the borough is assigned in the same schedule. Column I gives the rates for craftsmen; Column II for labourers; the rate for craftsmen working at trades in which a separate rate maintains is given in a footnote. The table is a selection only. Particulars for lesser localities not included may be obtained upon application in writing.

			I	II
			s. d.	s. d.
A_1	ABERDARE	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_1	Abergavenny	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B	Abingdon ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Accrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Addlestone	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Adlington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Airdrie ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
C	Aldeburgh	E. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Altrincham	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Appleby ..	N.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Atherstone	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Aylesbury ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B_2	BANBURY ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½ *
B	Bangor ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Barnard Castle	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barnsley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Barnstaple	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Barrow ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barry ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Basingstoke	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bath ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Batley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Bedford ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Berwick-on-Tweed	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Bewdley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	Bicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Birkenhead	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A	Birmingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bishop Auckland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackburn	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackpool	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blyth ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Bognor ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Bolton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Boston ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Bournemouth	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Bovey Tracey	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Bradford ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Brentwood	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Bridgend ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Bridgwater	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_1	Bridlington	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Brighouse ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Brighton ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Bristol ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Brixham ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Bromsgrove	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
C	Bromyard ..	Mid. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Burnley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burslem ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burton-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bury ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Buxton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	CAMBRIDGE	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Canterbury	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Cardiff ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Carlisle ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Carmarthen	S. Wales & M.	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Carnarvon	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Carnforth ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Castleford	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Chatham ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Chelmsford	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Cheltenham	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Chester ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Chesterfield	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Chichester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Chorley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Cirencester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Clitheroe ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Clydebank	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Coalville ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Colchester ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Colne ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Colwyn Bay	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Consett ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Conway ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Coventry ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Crewe ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Cumberland	.....	1 6	1 1½
A	DARLINGTON	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Darwen ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Deal ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Denbigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Derby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Dewsbury	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Didcot ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Doncaster	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Dorchester	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Driffield ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Droitwich	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Dudley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Dundee ..	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Durham ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	EASTBOURNE	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Ebbw Vale	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Edinburgh	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	E. Glamorganshire & Monmouthshire	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Exeter ..	S.W. Counties	*1 6½	1 2
B_2	Exmouth ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	FELIXSTOWE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Filey ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A	Fleetwood ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Folkestone	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Frodsham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Frome ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	GATESHEAD	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Gillingham	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Gloucester	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Goole ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Gosport ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Grantham	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Gravesend	S. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Greenock ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Grimsby ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Guildford ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	HALIFAX	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hanley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Harrogate	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hartlepools	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Harwich ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Hastings ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Hatfield ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Hereford ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Hertford ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Heysham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Howden ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Huddersfield	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hull ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	ILKLEY ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Immingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Ipswich ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Isle of Wight	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	JARROW ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	KEIGHLEY	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Kendal ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Keswick ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Kettering ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	King's Lynn	E. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	LANCASTER	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Leamington	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Leeds ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leek ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Lewes ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Lichfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lincoln ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Liverpool ..	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A_2	Llandudno	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Llanelly ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	London (12 miles radius)		1 9	1 4½
	Do. (12-15 miles radius)		1 8½	1 3½
A	Long Eaton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Loughborough	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Luton ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Lytham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	MACCLESFIELD	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Maidstone	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Malvern ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Manchester	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Mansfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Margate ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Matlock ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Merthyr ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Middlesbrough	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Middlewich	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Minehead ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Monmouth	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	S. and E. Glamorganshire			
	Morecambe	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	NANTWICH	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Neath ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nelson ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newcastle ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newport ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Normanton	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Northampton	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2
A	North Staffs.	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	North Shields	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Norwich ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Nottingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nuneaton ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	OAKHAM ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Oldham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Oswestry ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Oxford ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	PAISLEY ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Pembroke	S. Wales & M.	1 4	1 0
A	Perth ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Peterborough	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Plymouth	S.W. Counties	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Pontefract	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Pontypridd	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Portsmouth	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Preston ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	QUEENSFERRY	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	READING	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Reigate ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Retford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Rhondda Valley	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Ripon ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A	Rochdale ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Rochester ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Ruabon ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Rugby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Rugeley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Runcorn ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	ST. ALBANS	E. Counties	1 6	1
A	St. Helens ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1
B_2	Salisbury ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	
A_1	Scarborough	Yorkshire	1 7	
A	Scunthorpe	Mid. Counties	1 7½	
A	Sheffield ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	
A	Shipley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1
A_2	Shrewsbury	Mid. Counties	1 6	
A_2	Skipton ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	
A_2	Slough ..	S. Counties	1 6	
A_2	Solihull ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1
A	South'pton	S. Counties	1 6	1
A_2	Southend-on-Sea	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Southport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	S. Shields ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Stafford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Stockport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stockton-on-Tees	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stoke-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Stroud ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Sunderland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swadlincote	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swansea ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B	Swindon ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	TAMWORTH	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Taunton ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Teeside Dist.	N.E. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Teignmouth	S.W. Coast	1 5½	1 1½
A	Todmorden	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Torquay ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
C	Truro ..	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
B_1	Tunbridge Wells	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Tunstall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Tyne District	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	WAKEFIELD	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Walsall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Warrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Warwick ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Wellingborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Weston-s-Mare	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Whitby ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Widnes ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Wigan ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Winchester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Windsor ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Wolverhampton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Worcester	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Worksop ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Wrexham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Wycombe	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	YARMOUTH	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Yeovil ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	York ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½

* In these areas the rates of wages for certain trades (usually painters and plasterers) vary slightly from those given.

The rates for each trade in any given area will be sent on request.

PRICES CURRENT

The wages are the Union rates current in London at the time of publication. The prices are for good quality material, and are intended to cover delivery at works, wharf, station, or yard as customary, but will vary according to quality and quantity. The measured prices are based upon the foregoing, and include usual builders' profits. Though every care has been taken in its compilation it is impossible to guarantee the accuracy of the list, and readers are advised to have the figures confirmed by trade inquiry.

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

EXCAVATOR, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* NAVVY, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* TIMBERMAN, 1*s.* 5½*d. per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour;* WATCHMAN, 7*s.* 6*d. per shift.*

Broken brick or stone, 2 in., per yd.	£0 11 6
Thames ballast, per yd.	0 10 0
Pit gravel, per yd.	0 15 0
Pit sand, per yd.	0 12 6
Washed sand, per yd.	0 15 0

Screened ballast or gravel, add 10 per cent. per yd.
Clinker, breeze, etc., prices according to locality.

Portland cement, per ton	£2 8 0
Lias lime, per ton	2 0 0

Sacks charged extra at 1s. 9d. each and credited when returned at 1s. 6d.
Transport hire per day:

Cart and horse	£1 3 0	*Trailer*	£0 15 0
3-ton motor lorry	3 15 0	*Steam roller*	4 5 0
Steam lorry, 5-ton	4 0 0	*Water cart*	1 5 0

EXCAVATING and throwing out in ordinary earth not exceeding 6 ft. deep, basis price, per yd. cube . 0 3 0
Exceeding 6 ft., but under 12 ft., add 30 per cent.
In stiff clay, add 30 per cent.
In underpinning, add 100 per cent.
In rock, including blasting, add 225 per cent.
If basketed out, add 80 per cent. to 150 per cent.
Headings, including timbering, add 400 per cent.

RETURN, fill, and ram, ordinary earth, per yd.	£0 1 6
SPREAD and level, including wheeling, per yd.	0 1 6
FILLING into carts and carting away to a shoot or deposit, per yd. cube	0 10 6
TRIMMING earth to slopes, per yd. sup.	0 0 6
HACKING up old grano. or similar paving, per yd. sup.	0 1 3
PLANKING to excavations, per ft. sup.	0 0 5
DO. over 10 ft. deep, add for each 5 ft. in depth, 30 per cent.	
IF left in, add to above prices, per ft. cube	0 2 0
HARDCORE, 2 in. ring, filled and rammed, 4 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0 2 1
DO. 6 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0 2 10
PUDDLING, per yd. cube	1 10 0
CEMENT CONCRETE, 4-2-1, per yd. cube	2 3 0
DO. 6-2-1, per yd. cube	1 18 0
DO. in upper floors, add 15 per cent.	
DO. in reinforced-concrete work, add 20 per cent.	
DO. in underpinning, add 60 per cent.	
LIAS-LIME CONCRETE, per yd. cube	£1 16 0
BREEZE CONCRETE, per yd. cube	1 7 0
DO. in lintels, etc., per ft. cube	0 1 6
CEMENT concrete 4-2-1 in lintels packed around reinforcement, per ft. cube	0 3 9
FINE concrete benching to bottom of manholes, per ft. cube	0 3 0
FINISHING surface of concrete spade face, per yd. sup.	0 0 9

DRAINER

LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* TIMBERMAN, 1*s.* 5½*d. per hour;* BRICKLAYER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* PLUMBER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* WATCHMAN, 7*s.* 6*d. per shift.*

Stoneware pipes, tested quality, 4 in. per ft.	£0 0 10
DO. 6 *in., per ft.*	0 1 3
DO. 9 *in., per ft.*	0 2 3
Cast-iron pipes, coated, 9 ft. lengths, 4 in., per yd.	0 5 6
DO. 6 *in., per yd.*	0 8 0

Portland cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.

Leadwool, per cwt.	£2 0 0
Gaskin, per lb.	0 0 4½

STONEWARE DRAINS, jointed in cement, tested pipes, 4 in., per ft. 0 4 3
DO. 6 in., per ft. 0 5 0
DO. 9 in., per ft. 0 7 9
CAST-IRON DRAINS, jointed in lead, 4 in., per ft. 0 8 3
DO. 6 in., per ft. 0 10 3

Note.—These prices include digging concrete bed and filling for normal depths, and are average prices.
Fittings in Stoneware and Iron according to type. *See* Trade Lists.

BRICKLAYER

BRICKLAYER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour.*

London stocks, per M.	£4 5 0
Flettons, per M.	2 15 0
White facing bricks, per M.	5 0 0
Multi-coloured facings, per M.	7 7 9
Best red facings, per M.	7 7 9
Rubbers, 9½ in., per M.	12 0 6
Staffordshire blue, per M.	9 5 0
Firebricks, 2½ in., per M.	9 0 0
Glazed salt, white, and ivory stretchers, per M.	21 10 0
DO. *headers, per M.*	20 10 0
Colours, extra, per M.	5 10 0
Seconds, less, per M.	1 0 0

Cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.

Lime, grey stone, per ton	£2 11 6
Mixed lime mortar, per yd.	1 6 0
Dampcourse, in rolls of 4½ in., per roll	0 2 6
DO. 9 *in. per roll*	0 4 9
DO. 14 *in. per roll*	0 7 6
DO. 18 *in. per roll*	0 9 6
BRICKWORK in stone lime mortar, Flettons or equal, per rod	32 0 0
DO. in cement do., per rod	34 10 0

DO. in stocks, add 25 per cent. per rod.
DO. in blues, add 100 per cent. per rod.
DO. circular on plan, add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in backing to masonry, add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in raising on old walls, etc., add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in underpinning, add 20 per cent. per rod.

HALF-BRICK walls in stocks in cement mortar (1–3), per ft. sup	£0 1 0
BEDDING plates in cement mortar, per ft. run	0 0 3
BEDDING window or door frames, per ft. run	0 0 3
LEAVING chases 2½ in. deep for edges of concrete floors not exceeding 6 in. thick, per ft. run	0 0 2
CUTTING do. in old walls in cement, per ft. run	0 0 4
CUTTING, toothing and bonding new work to old (labour and materials), per ft. sup.	0 0 7
TERRA-COTTA flue pipes 9 in. diameter, jointed in fireclay, including all cuttings, per ft. run	0 3 6
DO. 14 ft. by 9 in. do., per ft. run	0 6 0
FLAUNCHING chimney pots, each	0 2 0
CUTTING and pinning ends of timbers, etc., in cement	0 1 0
FACINGS fair, per ft. sup. extra	0 0 3
DO. picked stocks, per ft. sup. extra	0 0 7
DO. red rubbers gauged and set in putty, per ft. sup. extra	0 4 9
DO. in salt white or ivory glazed, per ft. sup. extra	0 5 6
TUCK pointing, per ft. sup. extra	0 0 10
WEATHER pointing, do. do.	0 0 3
TILE creasing with cement fillet each side per ft. run	0 0 6
GRANOLITHIC PAVING, 1 in., per yd. sup.	0 5 0
DO. 1½ in., per yd. sup.	0 6 0
DO. 2 in. per yd. sup.	0 7 0
If coloured with red oxide, per yd. sup.	0 1 0
If finished with carborundum, per yd. sup.	0 0 6
If in small quantities in finishing to steps, etc., per ft. sup.	0 1 4
Jointing new grano. paving to old, per ft. run	0 0 4
Extra for dishing grano. or cement paving around gullies, each	0 1 6
BITUMINOUS DAMP COURSE, ex rolls, per ft. sup.	0 0 7
ASPHALT (MASTIC) DAMP COURSE, ½ in., per yd. sup	0 8 0
DO. vertical, per yd. sup.	0 11 0
SLATE DAMP COURSE, per ft. sup.	0 0 10
ASPHALT ROOFING (MASTIC) in two thicknesses, ¾ in., per yd.	0 8 6
DO. SKIRTING, 6 in.	0 0 11
BREEZE PARTITION BLOCKS, set in cement, 1½ in. per yd. sup	0 5 3
DO. DO. 3 in.	0 6 6
BREEZE fixing bricks, extra for each	0 0 3

MASON

MASON, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* DO. *fixer,* 1*s.* 10*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d.* per hour; SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour.*

Portland Stone:	
Whitbed, per ft. cube	£0 4 6
Basebed, per ft. cube	0 4 9
Bath stone, per ft. cube	0 3 0

Usual trade extras for large blocks.

York paving, av. 2½ in., per yd. super.	0 11 0
York templates sawn, per ft. cube	0 7 6
Slate shelves, rubbed, 1 in., per ft. sup.	0 2 6

Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.

HOISTING and setting stone, per ft. cube	£0 2 2

DO. for every 10 ft. above 30 ft. add 15 per cent.

PLAIN face Portland basis, per ft. sup.	£0 2 8
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0 4 0
SUNK FACE, per ft. sup.	0 3 9
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0 4 10
JOINTS, arch, per ft. sup.	0 2 6
DO. sunk, per ft. sup.	0 2 7
DO. DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0 4 6
CIRCULAR-CIRCULAR work, per ft. sup.	1 2 0
PLAIN MOULDING, straight, per inch of girth, per ft. run	0 1 1
DO. circular, do., per ft. run	0 1 4
HALF SAWING, per ft. sup.	0 1 0

Add to the foregoing prices, if in York stone, 35 per cent.
DO. Mansfield, 12½ per cent.
Deduct for Bath, 33⅓ per cent.
DO. for Chilmark, 5 per cent.

SETTING 1 in. slate shelving in cement, per ft. sup.	£0 0 6
RUBBED round nosing to do., per ft. lin.	£0 0 6
YORK STEPS, rubbed T. & R., ft. cub. fixed	1 7 6
YORK SILLS, W. & T., ft. cub. fixed	1 10 0
ARTIFICIAL stone paving, 2 in. thick, per ft. sup.	0 1 6
DO. 2½ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0 1 3

SLATER AND TILER

SLATER, 1*s.* 9*d per hour;* TILER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*
N.B.—Tiling is often executed as piecework.

Slates, 1st quality, per 1,200:	*Med. Grey.*	*Med. Green*
Portmadoc Ladies	£13 0 0	
Countess	25 0 0	
Duchess	32 0 0	
Old Delabole	£42 11 3	£45 1 0
24 in. × 12 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6
20 in. × 10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9
16 in. × 10 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3
14 in. × 8 in.		
Green Randoms, per ton	8 3 9	
Grey-green do., per ton	7 3 9	
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long, per ton	5 13 9	

In 4-ton truck loads, delivered Nine Elms station.

Clips, lead per lb.	£0 0 6
Clips, copper, per lb.	0 2 0
Nails, compo, per cwt.	1 6 0
Nails, copper, per lb.	0 2 2

Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above

Hand-made tiles, per M	£5 18 0
Machine-made tiles, per M.	5 8 0
Westmorland slates, large, per ton	9 0 0
DO. *Peggies, per ton*	7 5 0

SLATING, 3 in. lap, compo nails, Portmadoc or equal:

Ladies, per square	£4 0 0
Countess, per square	4 5 0
Duchess, per square	4 10 0
WESTMORLAND, in diminishing courses, per square	6 5 0
CORNISH DO., per square	6 3 0
Add, if vertical, per square approx.	0 13 0
Add, if with copper nails, per square approx.	0 2 6
Double course at eaves, per ft. approx.	0 1 0

SLATING with Old Delabole slates to a 3 in. lap with copper nails, at per square.

	Med. Grey.	Med. Green
24 in. × 12 in.	£5 0 0	£5 2 0
20 in. × 10 in.	5 5 0	5 10 0
16 in. × 10 in.	4 15 0	5 1 0
14 in. × 8 in.	4 10 0	4 15 0
Green randoms	6 7 0	
Grey-green do.	5 9 0	
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long	4 13 6	

TILING, 4 in. gauge, every 4th course nailed, in hand-made tiles, average per square	4 0 0
DO., machine-made do., per square	3 10 0
Vertical Tiling, including pointing, add per square.	18*s.* 0*d.*
FIXING lead soakers, per dozen	£0 0 10
STRIPPING old slates and stacking for re-use, and clearing away surplus and rubbish, per square	0 10 0
LABOUR only in laying slates, but including nails, per square	1 0 0

See "Sundries for Asbestos Tiling."

CARPENTER AND JOINER

CARPENTER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* JOINER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Timber, average prices at Docks, London Standard, Scandinavian, etc. (equal to 2nds):	
7 × 3, per std.	£23 0 0
11 × 4, per std.	30 0 0
Memel or Equal. Slightly less than foregoing.	
Flooring, P.E., 1 in., per sq.	£1 5 0
DO. *T. and G., 1 in., per sq.*	1 5 0
Planed boards, 1 in. × 11 in., per std.	30 0 0
Wainscot oak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0 1 4
Mahogany, Honduras, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0 1 4
DO. *Cuba, per ft. sup. of 1 in.*	0 2 6
DO., *African, per ft. sup.*	0 1 3
Teak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0 1 3
DO., *ft. cube*	0 14 0
FIR fixed in wall plates, lintels, sleepers, etc., per ft. cube	0 5 0
DO. framed in floors, roofs, etc., per ft. cube	0 6 0
DO. framed in trusses, etc., including ironwork, per ft. cube	0 8 6
PITCH PINE, add 33⅓ per cent.	
FIXING only boarding in floors, roofs, etc., per sq.	0 13 6
SARKING FELT laid, 1-ply, per yd.	0 1 6
DO. 3-ply per yd.	0 1 9
CENTERING for concrete, etc., including horsing and striking, per sq.	2 10 0
TURNING pieces to flat or segmental soffits, 4½ in. wide, per ft. run	0 0 4½
DO. 9 in. wide and over per ft. sup.	0 1 2

continued overleaf

CARPENTER AND JOINER: *continued.*

SHUTTERING to face of concrete, per square	£1	10	0
DO. in narrow widths to beams, etc., per ft. sup.	0	0	6
USE and waste of timbers, allow 25 per cent. of above prices.			
SLATE BATTENING, per sq.	£0	12	6
DEAL boarding to flats, 1 in. thick and firrings to falls, per square	2	10	0
STOUT feather-edged tilting fillet to eaves, per ft. run	0	0	6
FEATHER-edged springer to trimmer arches, per ft. run	0	0	4
STOUT herringbone strutting (joists measured in), per ft. run	0	0	6
SOUND boarding, ⅞ in. thick and fillets nailed to sides of joists (joists measured over), per square	2	0	0
RUBEROID or similar quality roofing, one ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., two-ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	6
DO., three-ply, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
TONGUED and grooved flooring, 1¼ in. thick, laid complete with splayed headings, per square	2	5	0
DEAL skirting torus, moulded 1¼ in. thick, including grounds and backings, per ft. sup.	0	1	0
TONGUED and mitred angles to do.	0	0	6
WOOD block flooring standard blocks laid herringbone in mastic:			
Deal 1 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	10	0
DO. 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	12	0
Maple 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	15	0
DEAL moulded sashes, 1¼ in. with moulded bars in small squares, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. 2 in. do., per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DEAL cased frames, oak sills and 2 in. moulded sashes, brass-faced pulleys and iron weights, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
MOULDED horns, extra each	0	0	3
DOORS, 4-panel square both sides, 1¼ in thick, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. moulded both sides per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. 2 in. thick, square both sides, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0	3	0
DO. in 3 panels, moulded both sides, upper panel with diminished stiles with moulded bars for glass, per ft. sup.	0	3	6
If in oak, mahogany or teak, multiply 3 times.			
DEAL frames, 4 in. × 3 in., rebated and beaded, per ft. cube	£0	15	0
Add for extra labours, per ft. run	0	0	1
STAIRCASE work:			
DEAL treads 1¼ in. and risers 1 in., tongued and grooved including fir carriages, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DEAL wall strings, 1¼ in. thick, moulded, per ft. run	0	2	6
If ramped, per ft. run	0	5	0
SHORT ramps, extra each	0	7	6
ENDS of treads and risers housed to strings, each	0	1	0
2 in. deal mopstick handrail fixed to brackets, per ft. run	0	1	6
4½ in. × 3 in. oak fully moulded handrail, per ft. run	0	5	6
1¼ in. square deal bar balusters, framed in, per ft. run	0	0	6
FITTINGS:			
SHELVES and bearers, 1 in., cross-tongued, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
1¼ in. beaded cupboard fronts, moulded and square, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
TEAK grooved draining boards, 1¼ in. thick and bedding per ft. sup.	0	4	6
IRONMONGERY:			
Fixing only (including providing screws):			
To DEAL—			
Hinges to sashes, per pair	0	1	2
Do. to doors, per pair	0	1	7
Barrel bolts, 9 in., iron, each	0	1	0
Sash fasteners, each	0	1	0
Rim locks, each	0	1	9
Mortice locks, each	0	4	0

SMITH

SMITH, *weekly rate equals* 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* MATE, *do.* 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* ERECTOR, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* FITTER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Mild Steel in British standard sections, per ton	£12	10	0
Sheet Steel:			
Flat sheets, black, per ton	17	0	0
DO., *galvd., per ton*	18	0	0
Corrugated sheets, galvd., per ton	18	0	0
Driving screws, galvd., per grs.	0	1	10
Washers, galvd., per grs.	0	1	1
Bolts and nuts per cwt. and up	1	18	0
MILD STEEL in trusses, etc., erected, per ton	25	0	0
DO., in small sections as reinforcement, per ton	16	0	0
DO., in compounds, per ton	17	0	0
DO., in bar or rod reinforcement, per ton	22	10	0
WROT-IRON in chimney bars, etc., including building in, per cwt.	2	0	0
DO., in light railings and balusters, per cwt.	2	5	0
FIXING only corrugated sheeting, including washers and driving screws, per yd.	0	2	0

PLUMBER

PLUMBER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* MATE OR LABOURER, 1*s.* 4½*d. per hour.*

Lead, milled sheet, per cwt.	£1	12	6
DO. *drawn pipes, per cwt.*	1	13	0
DO. *soil pipe, per cwt.*	1	16	0
DO. *scrap, per cwt.*	1	1	0
Copper, sheet, per lb.	0	1	0
Solder, plumber's, per lb.	0	1	0
DO. *fine, per lb.*	0	1	6
Cast-iron pipes, etc.:			
L.C.C. soil, 3 in., per yd.	0	3	0
DO. 4 *in. per yd.*	0	3	8
R.W.P., 2½ in. per yd.	0	1	6
DO. 3 *in., per yd.*	0	1	9
DO. 4 *in., per yd.*	0	2	6
Gutter, 4 in. H.R., per yd.	0	1	0
DO. 4 *in. O.G., per yd.*	0	1	4
MILLED LEAD and labour in gutters, flashings, etc. per cwt.	2	2	6
LEAD PIPE, fixed, including running joints, bends, and tacks, ½ in., per ft.	0	2	2
DO. ¾ in., per ft.	0	2	5
DO. 1 in., per ft.	0	3	4
DO. 1¼ in., per ft.	0	4	5
LEAD WASTE or soil, fixed as above, complete, 2½ in., per ft.	0	6	6
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	7	9
DO. 4 in., per ft.	0	10	6
WIPED soldered joint, ½ in., each	0	2	6
DO. ¾ in., each	0	3	2
DO. 1 in., each	0	3	8
BRASS screw-down stop cock and two soldered joints, ½ in., each	0	11	0
DO. ¾ in., each	0	13	6
CAST-IRON rainwater pipe, jointed in red lead, 2½ in., per ft. run	0	1	4
DO. 3 in., per ft. run	0	1	8
DO. 4 in., per ft. run	0	2	0
CAST-IRON H.R. GUTTER, fixed, with all clips, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	6
DO. O.G., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	9
CAST-IRON SOIL PIPE, fixed with caulked joints and all ears, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	2	0
Fixing only:			
W.C. PANS and all joints, P. or S., and including joints to water waste preventers, each	2	5	0
BATHS, with all joints	1	3	6
LAVATORY BASINS only, with all joints, on brackets, each	1	10	0

PLASTERER

PLASTERER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour (plus allowances in London only);* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Chalk lime, per ton	£2	17	0
Hair, per cwt.	2	5	0
Sand and cement see "Excavator," etc., above.			
Lime putty, per cwt.	£0	2	9
Hair mortar, per yd.	1	7	0
Fine stuff, per yd.	1	14	0
Sawn laths, per bdl.	0	2	5
Keene's cement, per ton	5	15	0
Sirapite, per ton	3	10	0
DO. *fine, per ton*	3	18	0
Plaster, per ton	3	0	0
DO. *white, per ton*	3	12	6
DO. *fine, per ton*	5	12	0
Lath nails, per lb.	0	0	4
Ferrocrete, per ton	2	15	6
LATHING with sawn laths, per yd.	0	1	7
METAL LATHING, per yd.	0	2	6
FLOATING in Cement and Sand, 1 to 3, for tiling or woodblock, ¾ in. per yd.	0	2	4
DO. vertical, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER, on brickwork, 1 to 3, per yd.	0	2	0
RENDER in Portland and set in fine stuff, per yd.	0	3	3
RENDER, float, and set, trowelled, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER and set in Sirapite, per yd.	0	2	5
DO. in Thistle plaster, per yd.	0	2	5
EXTRA, if on but not including lathing, any of foregoing, per yd.	0	0	5
EXTRA, if on ceilings, per yd.	0	0	5
ANGLES, rounded Keene's on Portland, per ft. lin.	0	0	6
PLAIN CORNICES, in plaster, per inch girth, including dubbing out, etc., per ft. lin.	0	0	2
WHITE glazed tiling set in Portland and jointed in Parian, per yd., from	1	11	6
FIBROUS PLASTER SLABS, per yd.	0	1	10

GLAZIER

GLAZIER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

Glass: 4ths in crates:			
Clear, 21 oz.	£0	0	4½
DO. 26 oz.	0	0	5
Cathedral white, per ft.	0	0	7½
Polished plate, British ¼ in., up to 2 ft. sup. per ft.	0	1	2
DO. 4 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	2	3
DO. 6 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	2	6
DO. 20 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	1
DO. 45 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	3
DO. 65 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	5
DO. 100 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	10
Rough plate, ⅛ in., per ft.	0	0	6½
DO. ¼ *in., per ft.*	0	0	6½
Linseed oil putty, per cwt.	0	15	0
GLAZING in putty, clear sheet, 21 oz.	0	0	11
DO. 26 oz.	0	1	0
GLAZING in beads, 21 oz., per ft.	£0	1	1
DO. 26 ozs., per ft.	0	1	4

Small sizes slightly less (under 3 *ft.* sup.).

Patent glazing in rough plate, normal span, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per ft.

LEAD LIGHTS, plain, med. sqs. 21 oz., usual domestic sizes, fixed, per ft. sup. and up	£0	3	0

Glazing only, polished plate, 6½*d.* to 8*d.* per ft. according to size.

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER

PAINTER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* FRENCH POLISHER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* PAPERHANGER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

Genuine white lead, per cwt.	£3	4	0
Linseed oil, raw, per gall.	0	3	5
DO., *boiled, per gall.*	0	3	7
Turpentine, per gall	0	4	4
Liquid driers, per gall.	0	15	0
Knotting, per gall.	1	4	0
Distemper, washable, in ordinary colours, per cwt., and up	2	5	0
Double size, per firkin	0	3	6
Pumice stone, per lb.	0	0	4½
Single gold leaf (transferable), per book	0	2	0
Varnish, copal, per gall, and up	0	17	6
DO., *flat, per gall.*	1	5	0
DO., *paper, per gall.*	1	5	0
French polish, per gall.	0	16	0
Ready mixed paints, per cwt. and up	3	10	6
LIME WHITING, per yd. sup.	0	0	3
WASH, stop, and whiten, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
DO., and 2 coats distemper with proprietary distemper, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
KNOT, stop, and prime, per yd. sup.	0	0	7
PLAIN PAINTING, including mouldings, and on plaster or joinery, 1st coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
DO., subsequent coats, per yd. sup.	0	0	8
DO., enamel coat, per yd. sup.	0	1	0
BRUSH-GRAIN, and 2 coats varnish, per yd. sup.	0	3	8
FIGURED DO., DO., per yd. sup.	0	5	6
FRENCH POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	1	2
WAX POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	0	6
STRIPPING old paper and preparing per piece	0	1	7
HANGING PAPER, ordinary, per piece	0	1	10
DO., fine, per piece, and upwards	0	2	4
VARNISHING PAPER, 1 coat, per piece	0	9	0
CANVAS, strained and fixed, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
VARNISHING, hard oak, 1st coat, yd. sup.	0	1	2
DO., each subsequent coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	11

SUNDRIES

Fibre or wood pulp boardings, according to quality and quantity.			
The measured work price is on the same basis . . . per ft. sup.	£0	0	2½
FIBRE BOARDINGS, including cutting and waste, fixed on, but not including studs or grounds, per ft. sup. . . . . from 3*d.* to	0	0	6
Plaster-board, per yd. sup. . from	0	1	7
PLASTER-BOARD, fixed as last, per yd. sup. . . . . from	0	2	8
Asbestos sheeting, 5/32 in., grey flat, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., *corrugated, per yd. sup.*	0	3	3
ASBESTOS SHEETING, fixed as last, flat, per yd. sup	0	4	0
DO., corrugated, per yd. sup.	0	5	0
ASBESTOS slating or tiling on, but not including battens, or boards, plain "diamond" per square, grey	2	15	0
DO., red	3	0	0
Asbestos cement slates or tiles, 5/32 in. punched per M. grey	16	0	0
DO., *red*	18	0	0
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION FLOORING: Laid in two coats, average ¾ in. thick, in plain colour, per yd. sup.	0	7	0
DO., ½ in. thick, suitable for domestic work, unpolished, per yd.	0	6	6
Metal casements for wood frames, domestic sizes, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO., *in metal frames, per ft. sup.*	0	1	9
HANGING only metal casement in, but not including wood frames, each	0	2	10
BUILDING in metal casement frames, per ft. sup.	0	0	7

Waterproofing compounds for cement.

Add about 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. to the cost of cement used.

PLYWOOD, per ft. sup.

Thickness	3/16 in.			¼ in.			⅜ in.			½ in.		
Qualities ..	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	P
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	5½	3	2	6	4	3	8½	6½	4½	8	7	6
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	—	1 0½	10	—
Figured Oak 1 side	8½	7	—	10	8	—	11½	—	—	1 6	—	—
Plain Oak 1 side	6½	6	—	7½	7	—	9½	—	—	1 0	—	—
Oregon Pine	5	4	—	5½	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Licentiates' Examination to qualify for nomination for Fellowship. Exhibition in the Galleries of the designs submitted in the R.I.B.A. Competitions for a Garage in the Theatre Area of London, and a National Sign for Petrol-filling Stations and Garages. Open until June 29. 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Saturdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. **10 a.m.**

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1. Exhibition of Illustrations of Modern English Furniture. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. until April 25. **10 a.m.**

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Students' Meeting. **6.30 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "The Educational Value of Broadcasting." By H. L. Fletcher. **8 p.m.**

GARDEN CITIES AND TOWN PLANNING ASSOCIATION, 3 Gray's Inn Place, W.C.1. Closing date for applications for tickets for the Whitsun Tour to Germany and Holland (May 15 to 24).

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY, Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane, Liverpool. Annual General Meeting. **6 p.m.**

IMPERIAL GALLERY OF ART, Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W.7. Exhibition of Paintings, Drawings, Engravings, and Sculpture by artists resident in Great Britain and the Dominions. Open until June 29. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. **10 a.m.**

TWENTY-ONE GALLERY, 15 Mill Street, W.1. Senefelder Club Exhibition of Lithographs. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Saturdays 2 p.m.) until Saturday April 27. **10 a.m.**

THURSDAY, APRIL 25

WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, 62 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds. Presentation of Gold Medal. **7 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Italian Renaissance Furniture." "Stained Glass." **7 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. "The Twentieth Kelvin Lecture on Lightning." By Dr. G. C. Simpson, F.R.S. **6 p.m.**

A.A.S.T.A. Visit to Messrs. Achille Serre, Ltd., Dyers and Cleaners, Blackhorse Lane, E.17. Meet at General Offices. **2.30 p.m.**

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. Intercollegiate Courses begin.

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, 10 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1. "Masonry and Concrete Arches." By A. A. Fordham, M.INST.C.E. **6.30 p.m.**

FRIDAY, APRIL 26

TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE. At the Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W.1. "Hexagonal Planning, and Some Town Planning Problems in Canada." By Noulan Cauchon, PP. Town Planning Institute of Canada. 6 p.m. Informal Dinner at the Hotel Belgravia, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1, immediately following the meeting. **6 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Early Renaissance Sculpture." "French Furniture." **7 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. Annual General Meeting. **6.15 p.m.**

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1. At the City Hall, Cardiff. Sessional Meeting. Discussion on "The New Local Government Act," to be opened by Ralph M. F. Picken, M.A., C.H., B.SC., D.P.H., and E. Colston Williams, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H. 3 p.m. Discussion on "Some Notes on Town Planning," to be opened by A. N. J. Sair, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.T.P.I., and on "The Proposed Reconstruction, Widening, and Lowering of Cardiff Bridge," to be opened by Thomas H. Morris, A.M.I.MECH.E. 5 p.m. **3 p.m.**

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "History of Ancient Sculpture." By Professor E. A. Gardner. **5 p.m.**

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Nottingham. "The Romance of Lead in Industry." By E. Holden, A.M.I.STRUCT.E. **7.30 p.m.**

SATURDAY, APRIL 27

Sunrise, 5.41. Sunset, 8.15.

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1. Meet at City Hall, Cardiff. Visits to New Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory and the Greenhill Open-air School, Rhiwbina. **9.30 a.m.**

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Visit to Pitreavie, Dunfermline Abbey and Palace.

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL RURAL INDUSTRIES SUB-COMMITTEE. At the Forge of Messrs. G. D. Lovell and Son, Newtown, Hatfield. Demonstration on Ironwork. Selected Subject. **4.30 p.m.**

LONDON COUNTY HALL, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1. Exhibition of Prints and Watercolours: "Views of Old London." Open to the public every Saturday from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Bank Holidays from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. **10.30 a.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. Closing date for application for the Summer Meeting in France.

MONDAY, APRIL 29

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1. "Modern Factory Buildings." By Thomas Wallis, F.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "Geometry: A Brief Review." By Professor H. F. Baker, SC.D., F.R.S. First Lecture. **5.30 p.m**

TUESDAY, APRIL 30

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. Fellows' Dinner. **7.30 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Statutory Examinations for District and Building Surveyors.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. Competition of Industrial Designs. Applications for instructions will be received until May 11. Last day for receiving entries May 27. "Architectural Models." By P. Morley Horder, F.S.A. **8 p.m.**

THURSDAY, MAY 2

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Statutory Examinations for District and Building Surveyors.

SALE OF THE PORTLAND (OR BARBERINI) VASE. At Christie, Manson, and Woods, 8 King Street, St. James's Square, S.W.1. This vase, the property of the Duke of Portland, has for over one hundred years been exhibited on loan at the British Museum.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Evolution of the Panel." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **7 p.m.**

FRIDAY, MAY 3

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Statutory Examinations for District and Building Surveyors.

SATURDAY, MAY 4

Sunrise, 5.28. Sunset, 8.27.

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. Visit to an "All Electric" Farm, East Grinstead, Sussex.

MONDAY, MAY 6

SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION, 12 Great George Street, S.W.1. "Underground Water." By Col. H. F. Bidder and W. Vaux Graham. **8 p.m.**

TUESDAY, MAY 7

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. International Exhibition of Modern Commercial Architecture. Open daily till June 8.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. James Forrest Lecture. **6 p.m.**

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "Geometry: A Brief Review." By Professor H. F. Baker, SC.D., F.R.S. Second Lecture. 5.30 p.m. Guild of Graduates' Dinner to new Graduates. 7.30 p.m. **5.30 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. At the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1. "The Stanton Family of Sculptors." By Mrs. Arundell Esdaile. **5 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. Ordinary Meeting. **8 p.m.**

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. Presentation of Degrees at the Albert Hall. 2.30 p.m. Graduation Service at Westminster Abbey. 5.30 p.m. Graduates' Dinner at the Merchant Taylors' Hall. 8 p.m. **2.30 p.m.**

A.A.S.T.A. Visit to Messrs. James Pascalls, Ltd., Mitcham. Meet at Works Offices. **2.30 p.m.**

THURSDAY, MAY 9

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. Annual General Meeting. **7 p.m.**

FRIDAY, MAY 10

A.A.S.T.A., Metropolitan Division, at Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W.1. Annual General Meeting. **7 p.m.**

SATURDAY, MAY 11

Sunrise, 5.15. Sunset, 8.38.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Chippendale." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **7 p.m.**

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. At the Castle, Winchester. Annual General Meeting. **10 a.m.**

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Visit to Dalkeith, Southra Aisle and Cakemuir Castle.

A.A.S.T.A. Visit to Temple Church. 2.15 p.m.; Inner Temple Hall. 3 p.m.; Middle Temple Hall. 3.30 p.m. **2.15 p.m.**

SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION, 12 Great George Street, S.W.1. Annual Meeting, Junior Organization. **6.30 p.m.**

MONDAY, MAY 13

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Ninety-fifth Annual General Meeting. **8 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. Irish Centre, Dublin. At the Laboratories, Trinity College, Dublin. Annual General Meeting. **7.45 p.m.**

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "Geometry: A Brief Review." By Professor H. F. Baker, SC.D., F.R.S. Third Lecture. **5.30 p.m.**

TUESDAY, MAY 14

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Annual Dinner at the Merchant Taylors' Hall.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Annual General Meeting.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Opening Date of Exhibition of American Etchings and Engravings. Open daily until June 22.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. Ordinary Meeting. "The Reform of the British Patent System." By Robert Burrell. **8 p.m.**

THE GARDEN CITIES AND TOWN PLANNING ASSOCIATION, 3 Gray's Inn Place, W.C.1. Visit to Holland and Germany until May 24.

SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION, 12 Great George Street, S.W.1. Annual Meeting, North-west Branch.

THURSDAY, MAY 16

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Ivories." By L. O. Faraker. "Historic English Wall Papers." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **7 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. At Physical Laboratory, Trinity College, Dublin. Annual General Meeting. **7.45 p.m.**

A.A.S.T.A. Visit to Messrs. David Kirkcaldy and Son, Testing and Experimental Works, 99 Southwark Street, S.E.1. **6.15 p.m.**

SATURDAY, MAY 18

Sunrise, 5.4. Sunset, 8.49.

WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, 62 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds. Annual Excursion.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Evolution of the Chair." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **7 p.m.**

MONDAY, MAY 20

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "English Furniture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **7 p.m.**

TUESDAY, MAY 21

VICTORIA DAY.

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Visit to Stirling Castle, Dunblane Cathedral, and Doune Castle.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "English Eighteenth-century Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. Indian Section: "Metalwork." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **3 p.m.**

THURSDAY, MAY 23

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Italian Renaissance Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. 12 noon. "French Renaissance Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. 3 p.m. **12 noon**

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "Recent Discoveries at Bethpeleth, Palestine." By Professor Sir Flinders Petrie, F.R.S., F.B.A. **2.30 p.m.**

FRIDAY, MAY 24

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "French Eighteenth-century Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. 12 noon. "Eighteenth-century Wall Decoration." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 3 p.m. **12 noon**

SATURDAY, MAY 25

Sunrise, 4.55. Sunset, 8.59.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Architecture." By L. O. Faraker. 12 noon and 3 p.m. "Stained Glass." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 7 p.m. **12 noon**

A.A.S.T.A. Visit to Holborough Cement Works, Snodland, Kent. Meet charabancs "Ship House," Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. (Names to be sent to Secretary, A.A.S.T.A. by May 17.) **1 p.m.**



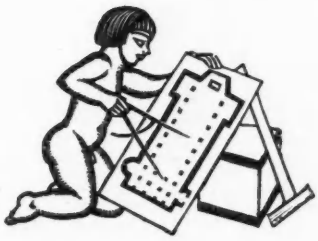
WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL: THE HIGH ALTAR.

This new photographic study reveals the eastern end of the church virtually in its final condition. It is being left to posterity to carry on the scheme of enrichment as regards the rest of the nave, which is 60 ft. wide: one of the widest in England. The lighter courses in the pier on the extreme left indicate the level to which marble incrustation is to extend.

The cathedral was designed in the early Byzantine style by J. F. Bentley, the foundation-stone being laid by the late Cardinal Vaughan in 1895, and the erection of the main structure finished in 1903—a year after the architect's death. Owing to the floor of the sanctuary being raised 4½ ft., all parts of the nave command an uninterrupted view of the high altar with its marble and mosaic baldacchino.

With exceptions, due to illness, every Roman Catholic Archbishop and Bishop in England and Wales was present at the recent centenary observance of the affixture of the Royal Signature to the Catholic Emancipation Act.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1929

OTHER MEN'S STUFF

"I am but a gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff"

PREFACE TO "THE ELEMENTS OF ARCHITECTURE": SIR HENRY WOTTON, 1568-1639

THE hard, pretentious suburban villa engulfed in a town can, at the worst, only spoil a hard, pretentious suburban street. In a rural setting it can utterly destroy the charm of a square mile of matchless country. Houses that strive to get a view (and how many are there nowadays that do not?) have an uncanny knack of getting into the view at the same time. We must accept the fact that for years to come new houses will be built that are conspicuous objects in the landscape. Their prominence is the measure of the attention we are called upon to give them.

Let us not deceive ourselves; they require the closest, most careful study from the most competent architects we have. Such study need not, and indeed cannot, be applied to each individual house, but it is of the utmost importance that somehow or other the general problems of small, cheap, rural buildings should be attacked by the sort of practitioner who, even in these post-war days, gives so much of his time to banks and insurance offices, to hotel parlours and luxury shops, and to the houses and flats of the rich.

The profession of architecture looks to its natural leaders for guidance in matters of design; and it is when ordinary, low-priced building is compelled to seek inspiration from "money-work" that the most crying outrages against good taste are committed. It is a widely-held belief that the safest, quickest, and, indeed, almost automatic way of domesticating the rural building—of breaking-in its alien spirit—is to conform to the strictly local tradition as to both form and material. What we usually call material is often so full of subtle formal characteristics of its own that, if properly selected, it will go a long way towards smoothing over errors and inconsistencies in the design. After all, if you fix the size, shape, and colour of the building units, and the manner of securing them together, you have given your house qualities that the most hopelessly bungling designer cannot easily obliterate.

But the cost of local material is doubtless high in many places. And because the cost is high, architects fly from it to some substitute with which—rightly or wrongly—they are completely out of sympathy, and which they are therefore hardly likely to handle with success.

If architects wish to use local materials for their country work, they must collectively demand these materials. No sane person outside the profession of architecture would expect to have available a cheap and continuous supply of a commodity for which there is no demand. Heaven only knows what would be the cost of a gramophone record if the public had not signified its collective desire to possess these objects in their hundred thousands! To a vastly greater extent than we imagine this whole matter is in the hands of the architectural profession and of its powerful national organization, the R.I.B.A. If they do not wish to use these materials—well, that is another matter.

For there is, of course, another side. There is an attitude towards building materials entirely different from that here outlined. It is that of the architect who chooses his material solely for its visual effect, paying no more regard to its substance than the needs of construction demand. Such an architect might (to take an extreme instance) be content to cover a Cotswold cottage with some patent creosoted sheeting, provided it answered his purpose as to texture and colour generally. His use of material might be compared to the painter's use of pigment; there would be none of the intrinsic interest which various timbers possess for a cabinet-maker or precious metals for a goldsmith. His houses may be made of any material so long as they look right and are reasonably certain to go on looking right all the time they remain standing. The architect we are describing is a more enterprising and a more courageous architect than the other, but he is a more dangerous one, too. He takes nothing for granted; he relies on nothing that others have done before him; his own judgment is his only safeguard.

Well, it is idle to try and shut our eyes to the thousands of new materials that have come into the world since the end of the last century. They are bound to be used, and he would be a rash man who asserted the possibility of driving them off the rural scene. But if they are used in any quantity it behoves us to see that they are used with proper discrimination.

NEWS & TOPICS

TO SECURE THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL SITE

THE announcement that Lord Rothermere has bought an option on the Foundling Hospital site is good news. The contract secures the ownership to Lord Rothermere until June 1931, and leaves two clear years in which the sum of £525,000 may be raised by public subscription so that the site may become a children's park and an open space in perpetuity. Lord Rothermere, besides paying a deposit and the interest on the capital sum for two years, will make a further contribution of £100,000 towards the purchase. If this can be achieved—and Lord Rothermere will be a powerful sponsor—it will comfort the hearts of those who have fought so valiantly (THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL among them) to save the site with its buildings from an unworthy fate.

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THE BATTLE OF CALTON JAIL

Up to a few days ago the proposals with regard to the future development of the Calton Jail site had not been submitted officially, as promised, to the Fine Arts Commissioners for Scotland. As Mr. Walter Tapper pointed out in his presidential letter, the Government's policy in regard to the design of important buildings is a matter of national importance. However capable are the architects of the Office of Works, clearly it is essential that the best architectural skill of those in private, as well in State, practice should be utilized in connection with outstanding buildings. Mr. Tapper may, however, have misled some architects by inadvertence. There has been no proposal to put the new National Library for Scotland on the Calton Jail site. The proposal is to build the new Sheriff Court on the western portion of the site, and to erect a great block of Government offices in the centre. The space to the east will be left for some future block which will more or less balance the Sheriff Court.

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The attitude of the Office of Works is understood to be that there are no architects in Great Britain quite so efficient as the architects of the Department and that Government offices must be designed by Government architects. So long as the Official Secrets Act enshrouds the problem, it is difficult to find out exactly what stage has been arrived at, but I know that the designs have yet to be officially submitted; and there is a growing feeling among members of the House of Commons that, in the case of buildings to be erected on one of the finest sites in Great Britain, an adequate opportunity must be given to all architects to submit designs by means of open competition or otherwise. Furthermore, this is the reasonable and declared policy both of the R.I.B.A. in England and of the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland; and it has the unanimous support of the whole profession throughout the country. There is, of course, no question that the schedules of requirements of the proposed buildings on the Calton Jail site will have to be prepared by the Office of Works.

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BEAUTY AND THE BEAST

Two London statues may soon be on the move: "Eros" of Piccadilly Circus, and the "Griffin" of Temple Bar—beauty and the beast. Piccadilly Circus being nearly completed, the papers are asking for the return of "Eros." I personally hope that "Eros" never comes back to Piccadilly Circus, for if he does he will find the old spot changed. I very much doubt whether the slender charm of this beautiful statue can hope to survive the towering walls and ponderous pillow-case rustications of its prospective home. How the "Griffin" of Temple Bar will look placed in the centre of a reconstructed Ludgate Circus I cannot say, because I cannot remember to have taken any great interest in the "Griffin," except to note in passing that it was a dull and rather stupid thing in its present position. In any case, this traffic in statues and monuments argues a displaced spirit of parsimony in our authorities. Why can we not commemorate our new works with new statues, and, as our buildings tower above us, why not build bigger statues and be as consistently colossal as were the Romans?

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SUBTERRANEAN STREETS

The development of the subterranean street as a means of solving the problem of traffic congestion in the street above is the next logical step in the evolution of the modern city. Such a thing is actually being constructed in Paris below a new street that will connect the Faubourg St. Honoré to the Rue de Courcelles. It is to be lit from above with glass tiles and approached by gentle inclines so that all forms of vehicles may use it. It would seem to be more of a tunnel than a street, and wild taxi-cabs could not drag me down there for pleasure. On the other hand, I nearly prefer the subterranean Piccadilly Circus to that which rejoices in the free light from heaven; and if its arms were extended westward as a sort of sub-Burlington Arcade, I should be happy to buy ties and socks in the comparative peace and quiet of such a pedestrian thoroughfare. The maze of underground passages, little shopping streets without traffic, that lead in all directions from the Grand Central Station, New York, are another case in point. Bereft of these, this station would stand half isolated in a sea of traffic. In spite of these admittedly successful solutions of our difficulties, we all really dislike the idea of tubes and subterranean passages. Only the excitements of red trains, posters, and escalators lure us from the pavements; and if we had leisure, few nerves and defective hearing, no traffic on earth would drive us from our natural enjoyment of air and the light of day.

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THE "MASS ARCHITECT"

The recent discussions on street architecture centering around such places as have been destroyed or rebuilt under the laws governing cornice heights have suggested to me at various times schemes of varying impracticability. As impracticable as any, but not without some bearing on the subject, is a scheme which would employ what you might call a "mass architect." It is obvious that modern street architecture is determined by two sets of people: the architects who design the buildings, and the authority who orders that all buildings shall be of a certain height. The skill of the first designer varies, but the second fellow is a blockhead, bereft of imagination and all sense of the fitness of site planning. He it is that my scheme finds superfluous, and the "mass architect" is the man to take his place.

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A "mass architect" is a man who, broadly speaking, designs whole streets at a time. He does no detail and builds no buildings, but with absolute authority decides

the heights and general massing of all the street architecture under his control. If a particular street is wide, he allows a height of façade commensurate with its width; if narrow, he decides whether the effect is to be that of a constricted shopping street, like Bond Street, or the easier, more domestic feeling of Church Street, Kensington. He arranges, too, the proper contrast of uniformity with punctuation; of light and shade; void and solid; he pays regard to the angle of the winter sun and the weathering of the prevailing wind, and in all he does he is an artist and a sculptor, as well as a town planner of manifold beneficence. In my scheme this "mass architect" is a very important fellow, and it being my own scheme—I am he.

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SLUM COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The special Slum Committee set up by the National Housing and Town Planning Council are not very optimistic in their report just issued regarding the future of the building industry. They take the view that further reductions in cost are not to be expected. The report states that the evidence obtained leads the committee to the conclusion that (*a*) contractors are not today making undue profits on housing contracts; (*b*) the price of materials will not be likely to be reduced in any great degree; (*c*) alternative methods of construction offer little hope of reduced costs; (*d*) no reduction in the rates of wages is likely to take place which will appreciably affect costs. An examination of the constitution of the committee must lead any observer to wonder whether this conclusion is really justified. There is no representative of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, and it is understood that this body declined to be represented on the inquiry. There were four architects on the committee: Mr. Elgood, formerly a housing commissioner under Dr. Addison, who is well known for his advocacy of housing subsidies; Major Barnes, Professor Adshead, and Professor Patrick Abercrombie. It is understood, however, that the last three took comparatively little active part in the deliberations. The report advocates the expenditure of a further £18,000,000 a year, partly in direct subsidies and partly in the form of children's rent allowances. The latter is a novel feature of the report and will probably not be supported by many students of social problems.

*

AN EXPERIMENT IN ACOUSTICS

"George Wittet, 1878-1926, F.R.I.B.A., and Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay," reads the inscription on "The Gateway of India," originally one of the temporary buildings designed by him for the Royal visit to Bombay in 1911, but retained as a permanent memorial of the event. In his paper, read before the R.I.B.A. on Monday night, Mr. John Begg passed in review the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, the Karachi Port Trust Offices, the Bombay College of Science, and other monuments to the skill and industry of this architectural envoy of Empire. Not the least interesting episode recounted by Mr. Begg was the method—due to a suggestion made by Sir Gilbert Walker—of improving the acoustics of the Lecture Hall in the last-named building. Light valances of the finest tussore silk were hung on the ceiling, under the galleries and at other appropriate points, and cured the "echo" at trifling cost. A material so tenuous as itself to catch up and oscillate with the sound vibrations might, Sir Gilbert thought, be expected to provide an even higher coefficient of absorbtion than heavy curtains and stuffed furniture. And so it proved.

*

ST. JOHN'S, SMITH SQUARE

There is something incongruous and slightly comic in the corner-towers of St. John's Church, Smith Square, which is undergoing restoration treatment. For years I had regarded it as an unfinished design, and used to imagine that perhaps the dome fell in and was never rebuilt. The



St. John's Church, Smith Square, Westminster, to the fabric of which restoration works are in progress.

prominence of the corner-towers is probably due to the effort to concentrate weight equally at the four corners, and thus guard against unequal settlement in the marshy soil on which the church was originally built. The difficulties must have been enormous, for it took fifteen years to complete and cost over £40,000—no mean sum in Queen Anne's days.

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RALPH KNOTT MEMORIAL STUDENTSHIP

Could the late Ralph Knott have expressed his desires on the subject, I can think of nothing more likely to have pleased him than the suggestion now made of a studentship or fund for students to perpetuate his memory. The appeal to this end is signed by Sir Aston Webb and Messrs. E. Guy Dawber, Walter Tapper, W. H. Ansell, Maurice Webb, E. Vincent Harris, and Robert Atkinson; the resulting funds to be administered by the Council of the Architectural Association, the body with whom he was in close association during his lifetime. Subscriptions should be addressed to the Secretary, at 36 Bedford Square, W.C.

ASTRAGAL

COTHAY MANOR HOUSE, SOMERSET-SHIRE.



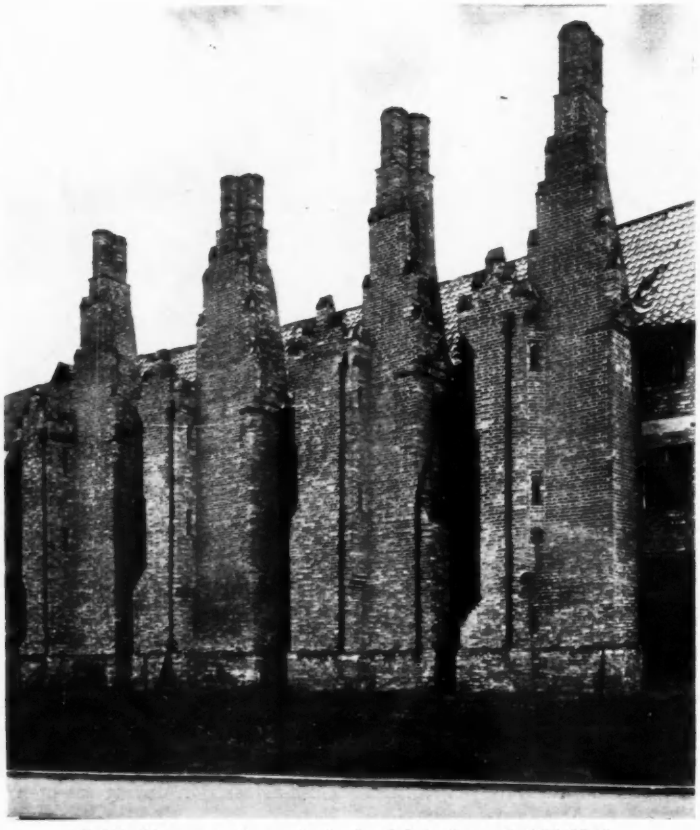
THE GATE-HOUSE AND EAST FRONT.

TUDOR HOUSES

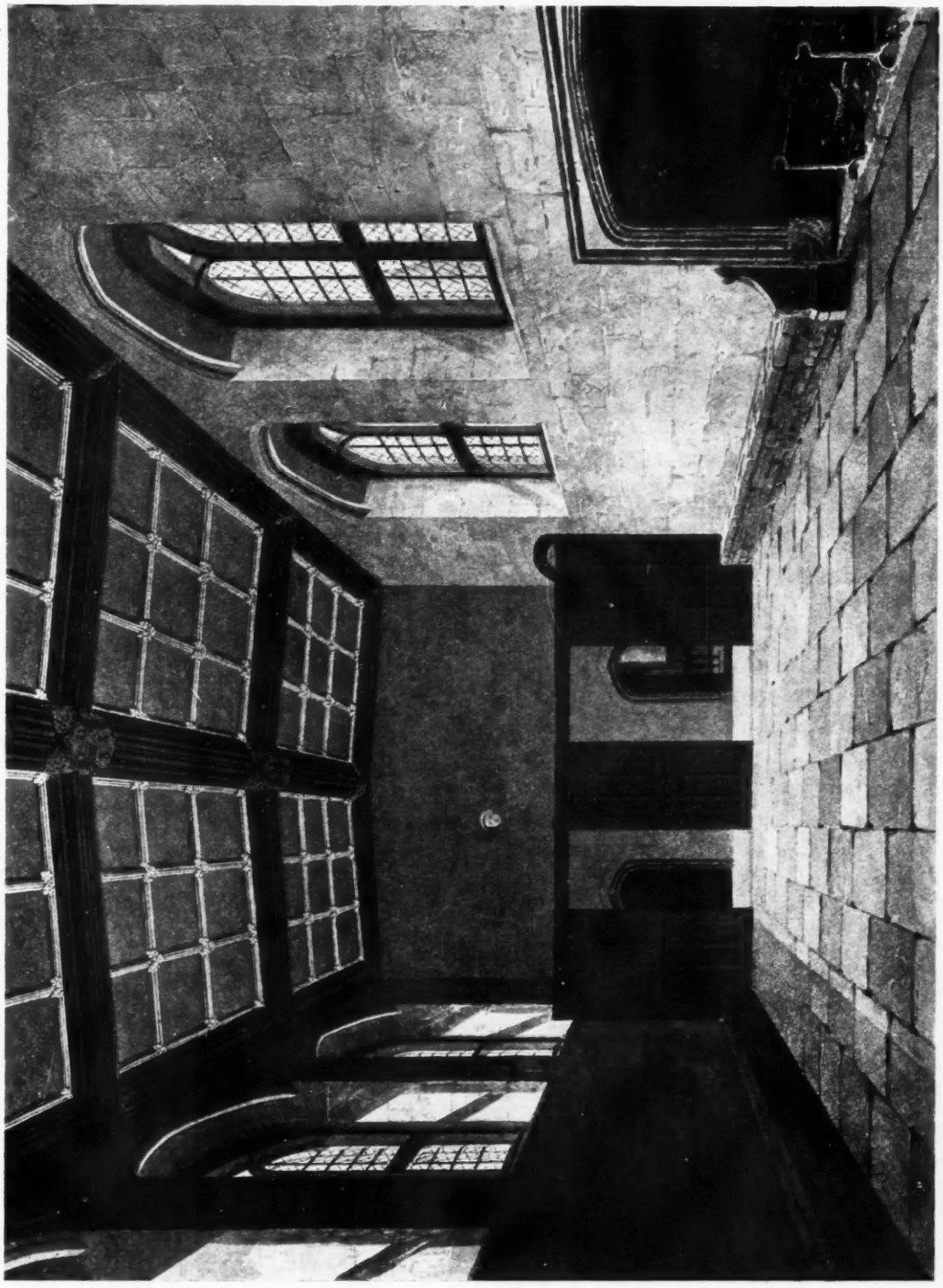
Studies in Domestic Perpendicular Gothic Architecture

THE appearance of a new edition of *Garner and Stratton*—as this great work has been familiarly called since its publication eighteen years ago—is something of an event in the realm of architectural literature. The late Thomas Garner, who died in 1906, had made a lifelong study of the subject at a time when too little attention was devoted to the traditional architecture of the country. The materials he had assembled were prepared for the Press by Mr. Arthur Stratton, in accordance with his intentions, which included the chronological arrangement of the buildings described. In this edition the most important change introduced by Mr. Stratton is the division of the subject into four parts, according to the material of which the houses are constructed, namely, stone, brick, and timber, the fourth section dealing with interior features. This is a great improvement, since it not only helps in the classification of the vast subject according to design, but also shows up the regional characteristics. The size of the page has also been somewhat reduced and some twenty fresh houses have been included. The original selection, however, was so comprehensive that only one addition of note is to be remarked—the early manor house of Cothay in Somersetshire, perhaps the most perfectly preserved building illustrated in the whole book.

The inclusion of such early houses as Cothay, but the omission of the whole of the architecture of Elizabeth's reign, is a peculiarity of the book that calls for comment. In the preface the authors assure us that " the title of this work was decided upon only after due deliberation, for although by far the greater part of it is devoted to the indigenous art produced in such profusion during the ascendancy of the House of Tudor, it has been thought advisable to include a number of houses evolved prior to the reign of Henry VII, while towards the end will be found some which unquestionably were built or rebuilt as late as the reign of James I. But in no case is the architectural character at variance with that of the Tudor period." We are given no definition, in so many words, of " the architectural character of the Tudor period," and the tacit assumption that Elizabethan work is not Tudor is something of a surprise. We are left to assume, from another passage in the preface, the reason for this conception.

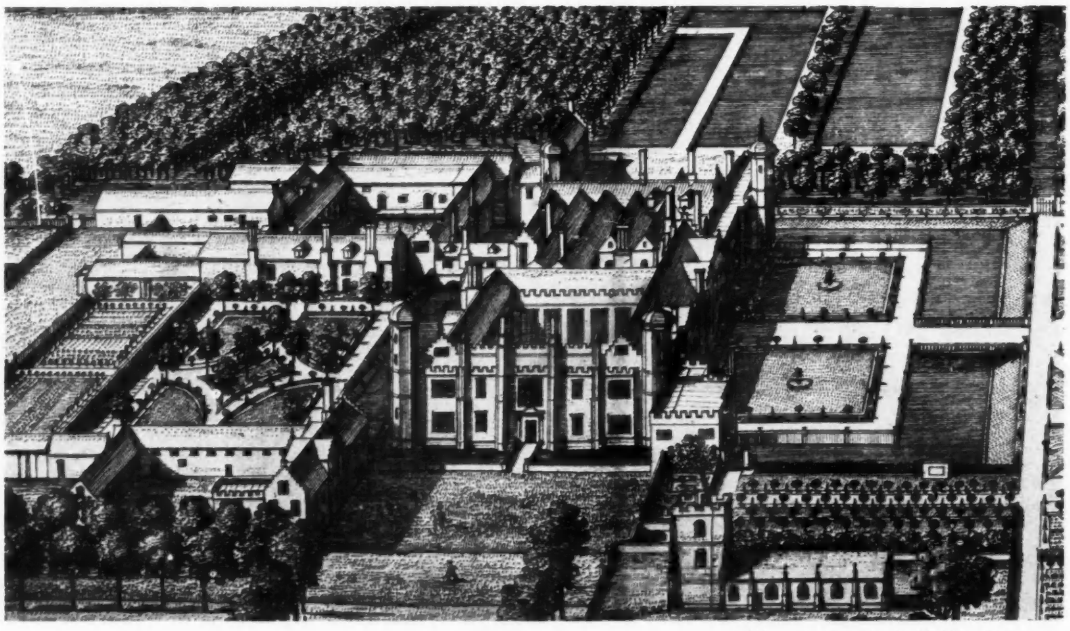


Brick chimney-stacks at the back of Gainsborough Old Hall, Lincolnshire.



The interior of Great Chalfield Manor House, Wiltshire.

[From a drawing by J. C. Buckler, in the possession of Mr. R. F. Fuller.



[*From an engraving by J. Kip, circa 1720.*

View of Rycote, Oxfordshire.

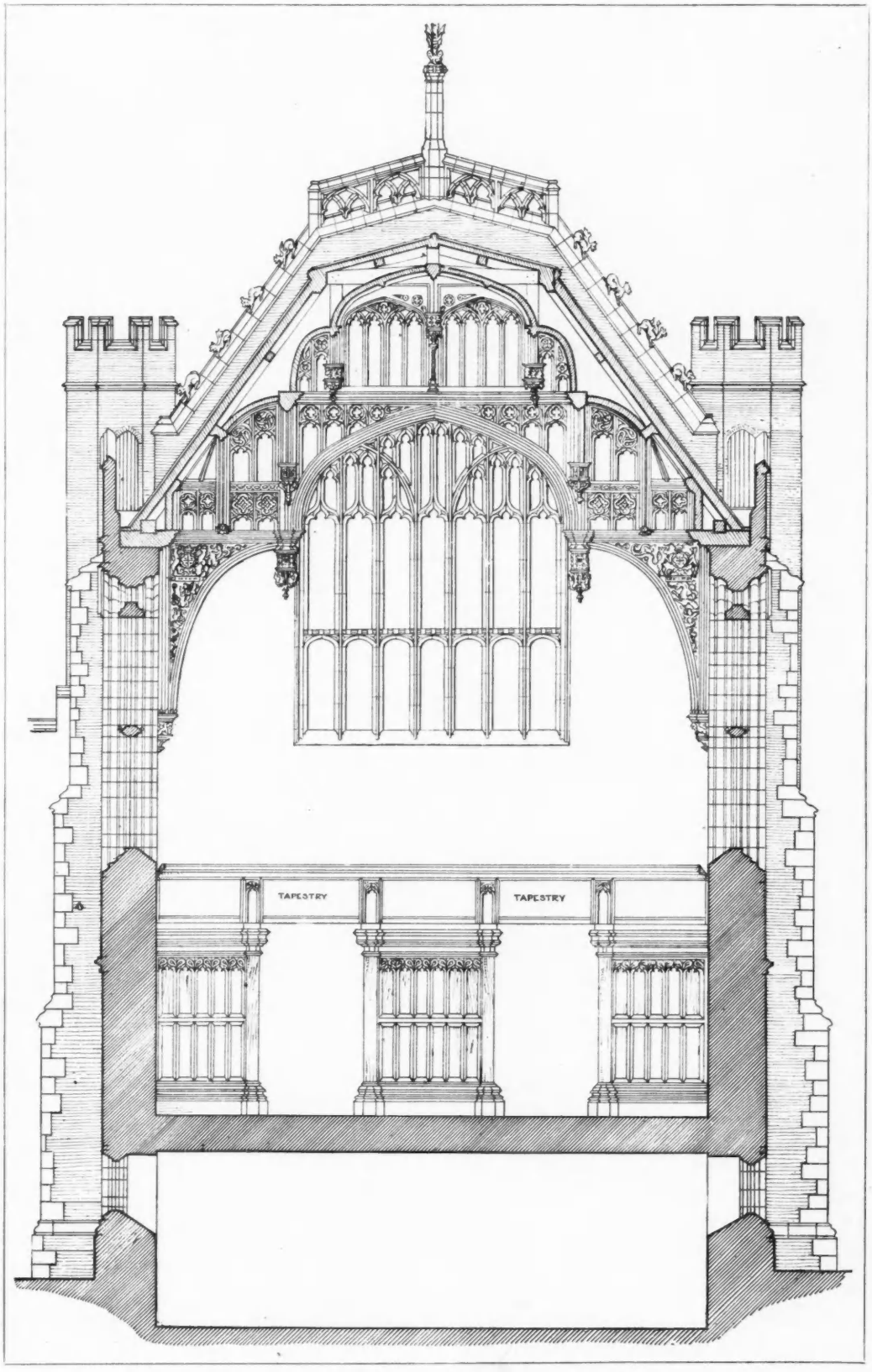
"Buildings," we are told, " which could be classified under the far-reaching name of Renaissance architecture, early or late, have been studied, advertised, and eagerly sought in all directions." Mr. Garner, on the contrary, was occupied in discovering those that " owed little to foreign inspiration." But a little later we are told that " it would be idle to deny that our best builders of those days were sufficiently sensible to make use of Continental features and foreign suggestions." What, then, *is* " Tudor architecture " ? Apparently it is not simply the traditional style uninfluenced from abroad, nor the same style adapted to include foreign innovations.

A more accurate, but less attractive, title for this book would have been " Vernacular Architecture from 1450 to 1550," or, better still, " Domestic Perpendicular Gothic." That is the type of design which, the illustrations reveal, is the real theme of the book, although the authors fail to develop it in the text. Tudor architecture is, in fact, late Gothic: an adaptation to domestic requirements of the linear conception of structure developed during the Middle Ages. Its lines are predominantly vertical, and often consist of an actual skeleton filled in with a thin skin of glass and plaster. Renaissance design, on the other hand, was, broadly speaking, plastic in conception, with the dominant lines horizontal. But even this generalization does not account for the omission of such Elizabethan buildings as Hardwick in Derbyshire, which, although built as late as 1890, probably from Smithson's design, is constructed on principles identical with so typically Gothic a building as the Pilgrims' Inn at Glastonbury, of *circa* 1470.



Pendant at centre of moulded purlin, Hampton Court Palace Banqueting Hall.

It is in this matter of structure that the magnificent illustrations of the book will be of most value to the modern architect. They are, of course, invaluable to designers working in the Tudor idiom, and Mr. Stratton is certainly justified in claiming that " the design of new houses inspired by Tudor models revealed in this country—and more especially in America—has steadily improved as a direct result of access to careful scale drawings, such as have been prepared for these two volumes." But architects engrossed in the meeting of modern needs by modern means can study Tudor structure with no less profit. Planning in those days was, of course, easy enough compared with today, but Tudor architects often produced a wonderful synthesis of plan and elevation. Barrington Court, for example, raised during the earlier part of Henry VIII's reign, is a beautiful expression in vertical lines of a more or less symmetrical plan. Every line marks an angle in the plan and is carried upwards to a finial where it fades out into the sky. Equally in details, such as doors and



Hampton Court Palace : transverse section through the Great Hall.



Pitchford Hall, Shropshire, from the south-west.

windows, with illustrations of which the volumes are well provided, there is a directness and simplicity lacking in much modern and reproductive work alike.

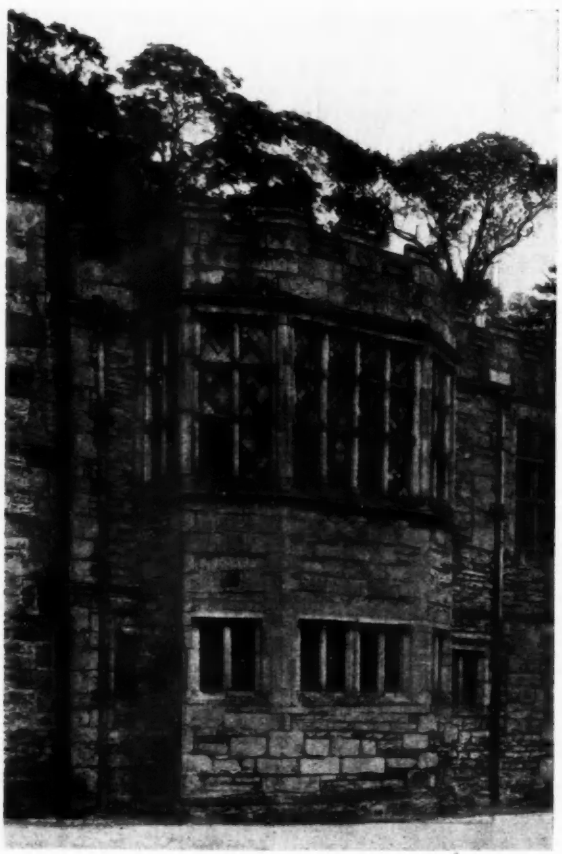
The historical introduction is concise. We are reminded how early the revival of classical learning took place in England. Reference is made to the Oxford humanists, Selling, Linacre, Groeyn, and More, who were familiar with the classics before the fifteenth century's close, and also to such curious superstitions as that which taught the unhealthiness of a southern aspect. There are numerous reproductions of drawings by Buckler and Twopenny, made nearly a century ago, of buildings that have now vanished. Those tireless enthusiasts preserved for us nearly as much of beauty and character as the authors and publishers of these noble volumes have collected for our delectation.

All the illustrations accompanying this article are reproduced by courtesy of the publishers.

The Domestic Architecture of England During the Tudor Period. By Thomas Garner and Arthur Stratton. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Two vols. B. T. Batsford, Ltd. 9 guineas.



Kirtling Hall, Cambs. : lower part of oriel.



Haddon Hall, Derbyshire : a bay window.

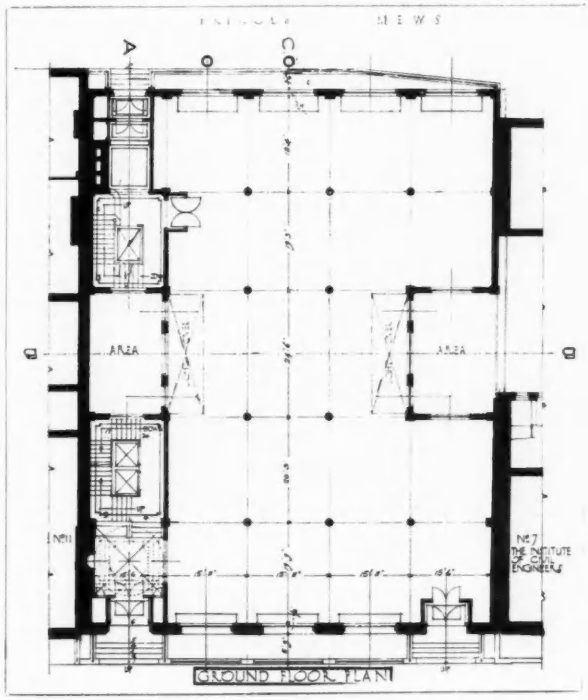
NOS. 8-10 GREAT GEORGE ST. WEST-MINSTER, S.W.1

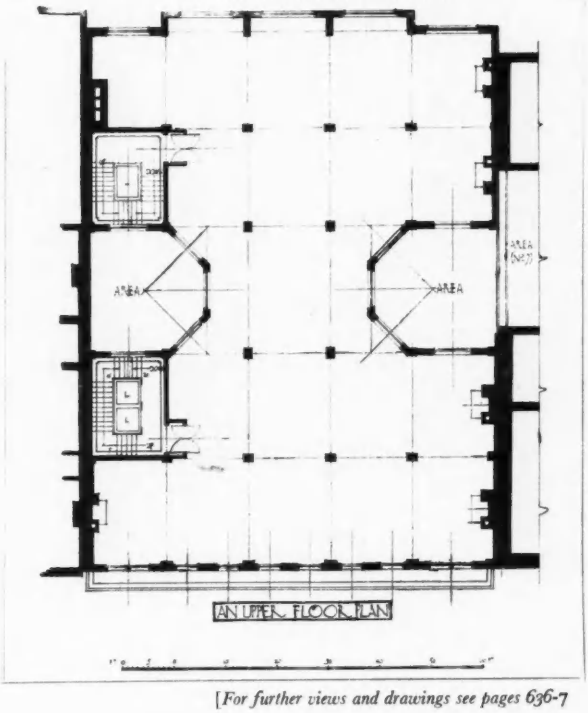
DESIGNED BY BLOMFIELD AND DRIVER



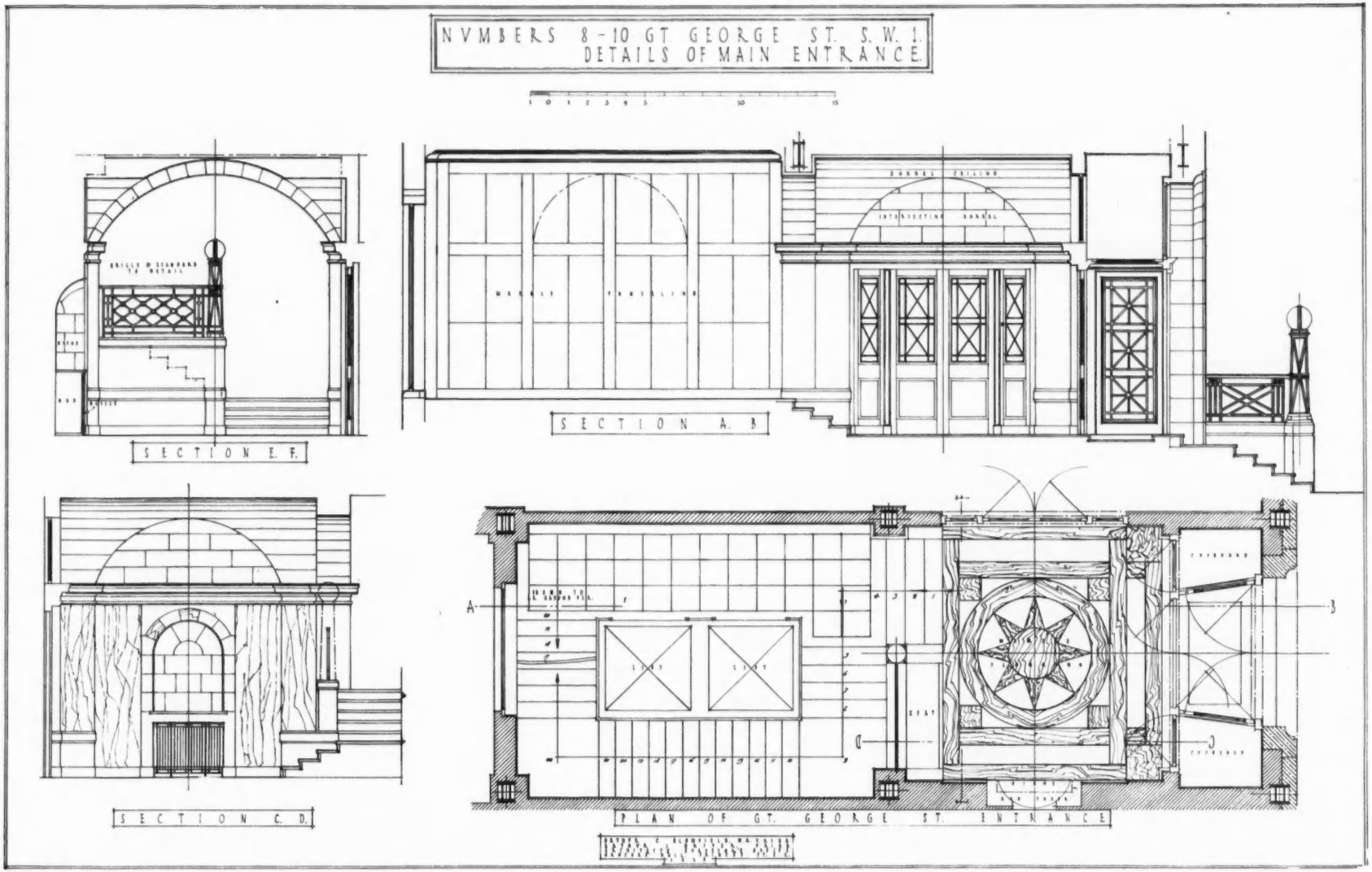
(Above) A view from the north-east. The façade is of Portland stone with metal casement windows. The building is seven storys high and has in addition a basement and a lower ground floor about 3 ft. above pavement level.

(Below) Ground floor and upper floor plans. The floors, which are intended to supply office accommodation, are entirely unobstructed and when occupied will be divided up by the necessary partitions. The roof is covered with slates.



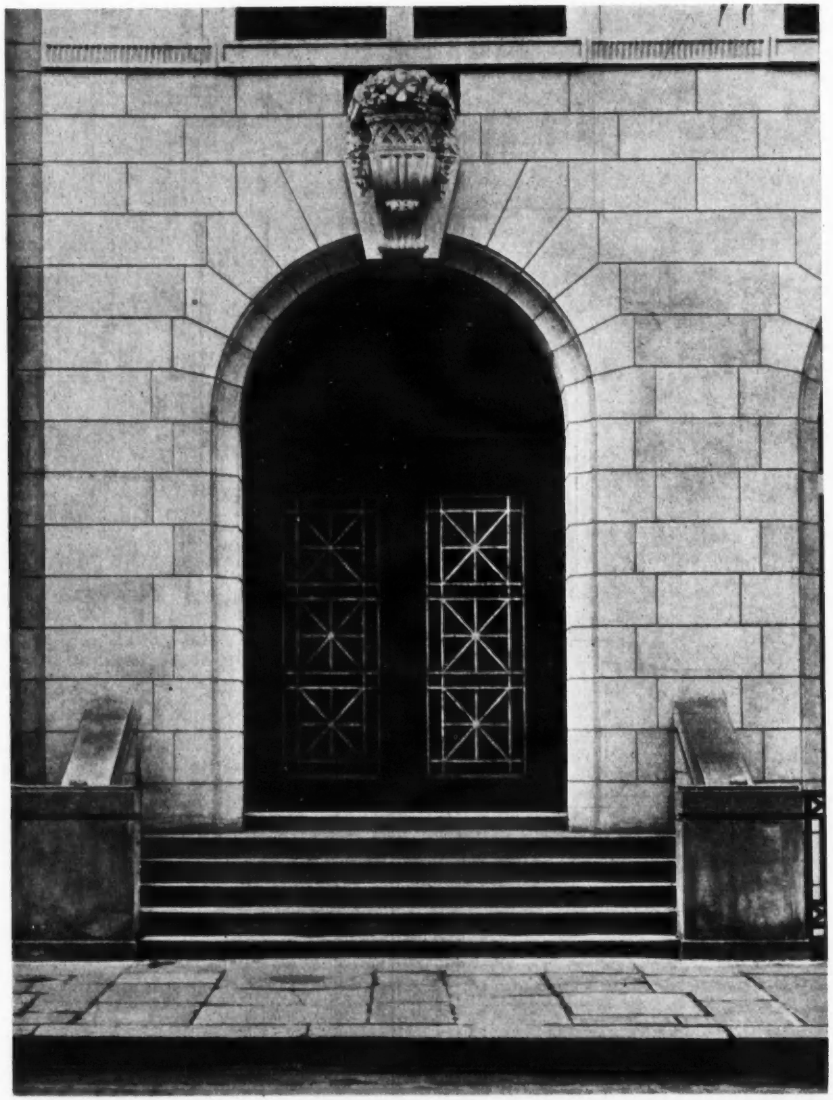


[For further views and drawings see pages 636-7



Nos. 8-10, Gt. George Street, S.W.] [*By Blomfield and Driver.*

Plan and sections of the main hall. The building is of steel-frame construction. Three lifts have been installed. The buildings, Nos. 9 and 10 Great George Street, which previously stood on the site, were demolished under an order from the Dangerous Structures Surveyor. It was, unfortunately, impossible to incorporate No. 8, which was rebuilt in 1897 by Halsey Ricardo, in a block of modern offices, and it had therefore to be demolished.



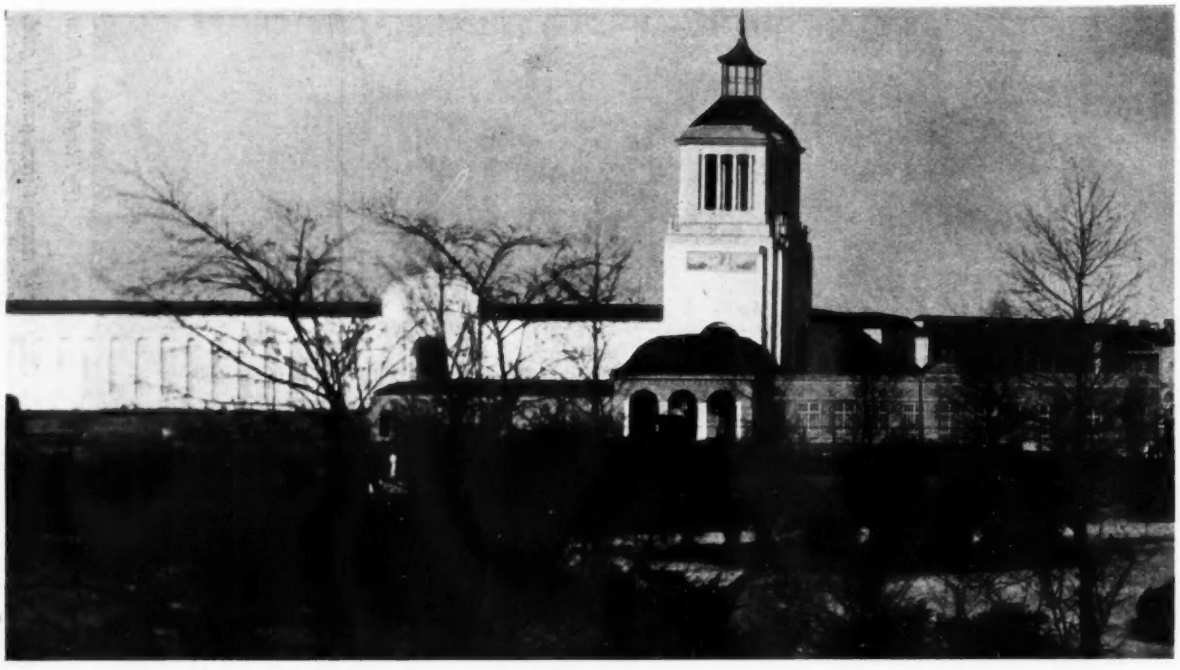
Nos. 8-10, Gt. George Street, S.W.]

Detail of one of the two main entrances. The doors giving access to the main hall are executed in mahogany with bronze facings and plate glass. Area railings of wrought iron extend along the front of the building.



[By Blomfield and Driver.

The grille and lift gates in the main hall. The doors are of wrought iron, painted gold, and the interior woodwork is mahogany. The walls and the floors of the entrance hall are of Verona marble.

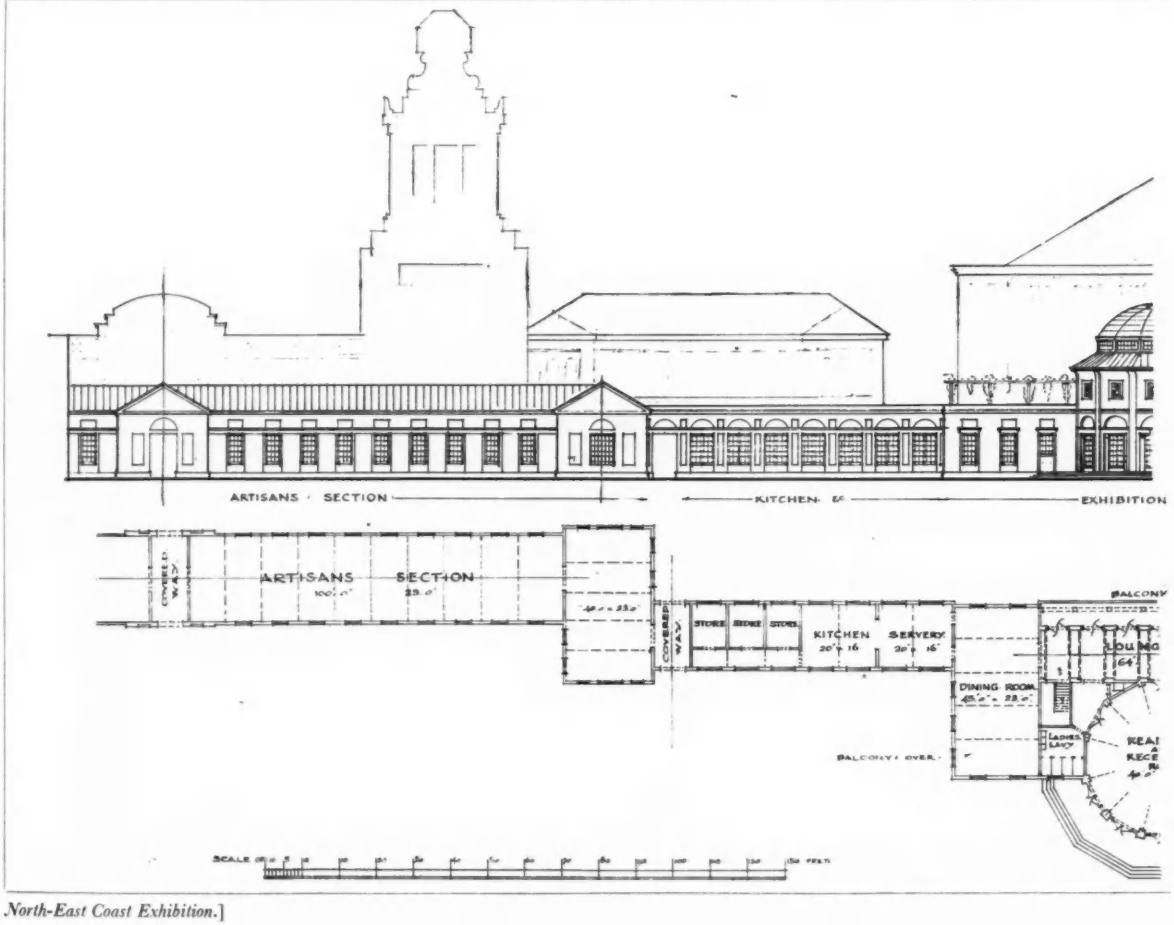


The accompanying photograph, elevation, and plan are of the principal range of buildings facing the entrance from the Great North Road, conspicuous among which are the Palaces of Engineering and of Industries. On subsequent

NORTH-EAST COAST EXHIBITION

To be Opened by H.R.H.

ARCHITECTS FOR THE EXHIBITION: W. & T. R. MILBURN:



North-East Coast Exhibition.]

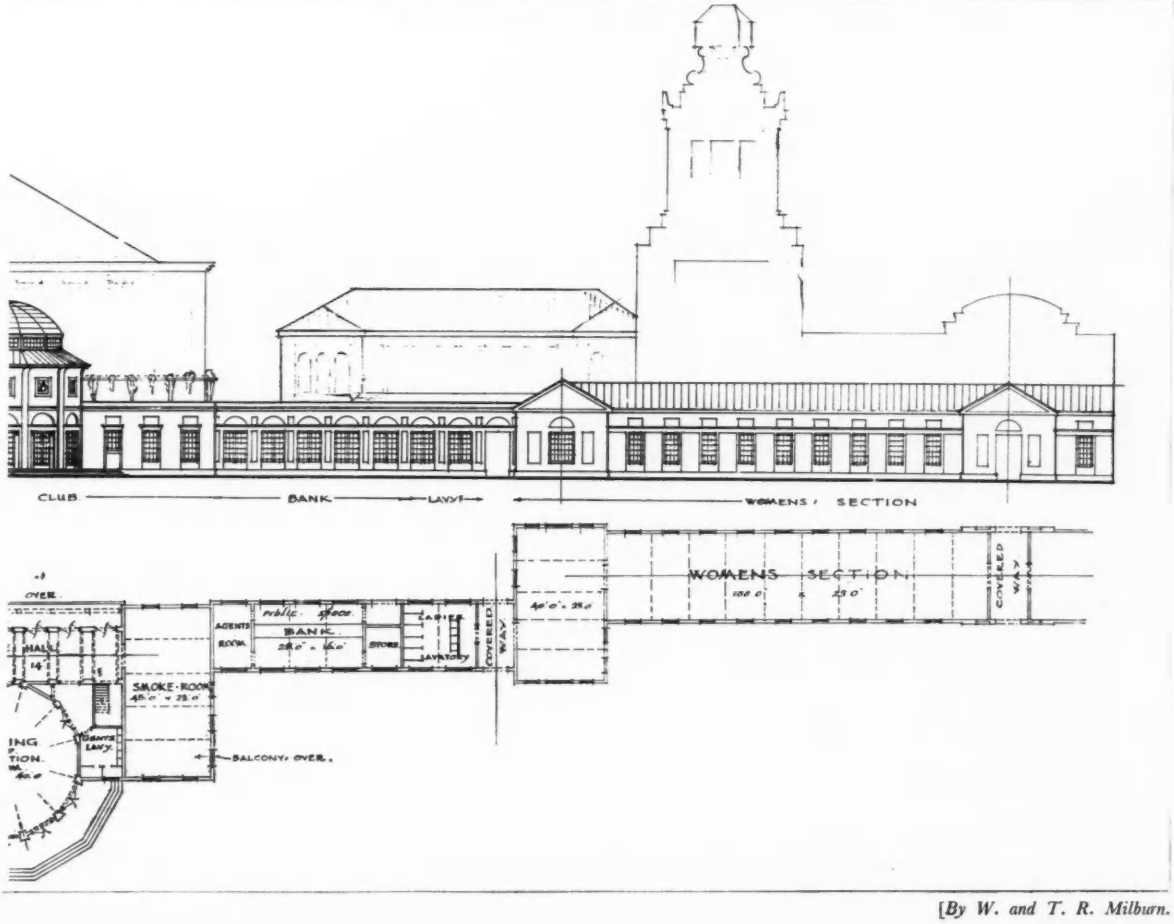


BUILDINGS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

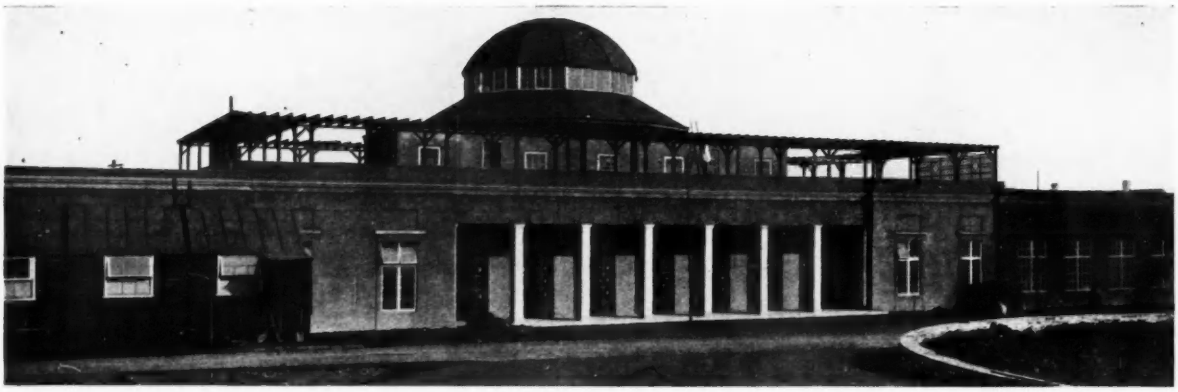
the Prince of Wales on May 14

FOR EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD: RICHARDSON AND GILL

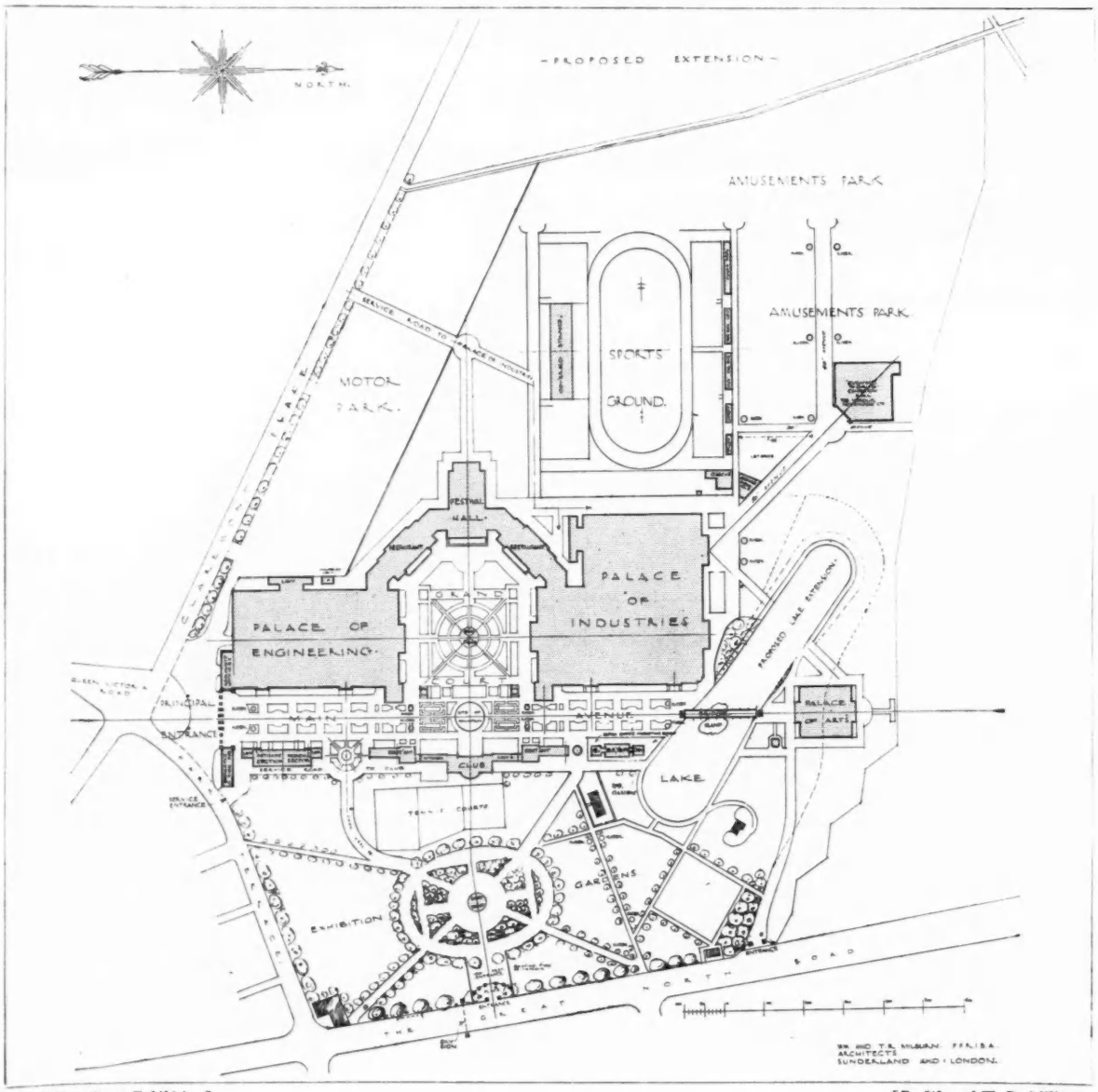
pages are reproduced views and the architects' drawings illustrating the Palaces of Industries and of Art, the Empire Marketing Board Pavilion, and other exhibition buildings. The grounds cover an area of 100 acres on Town Moor.



[*By W. and T. R. Milburn.*

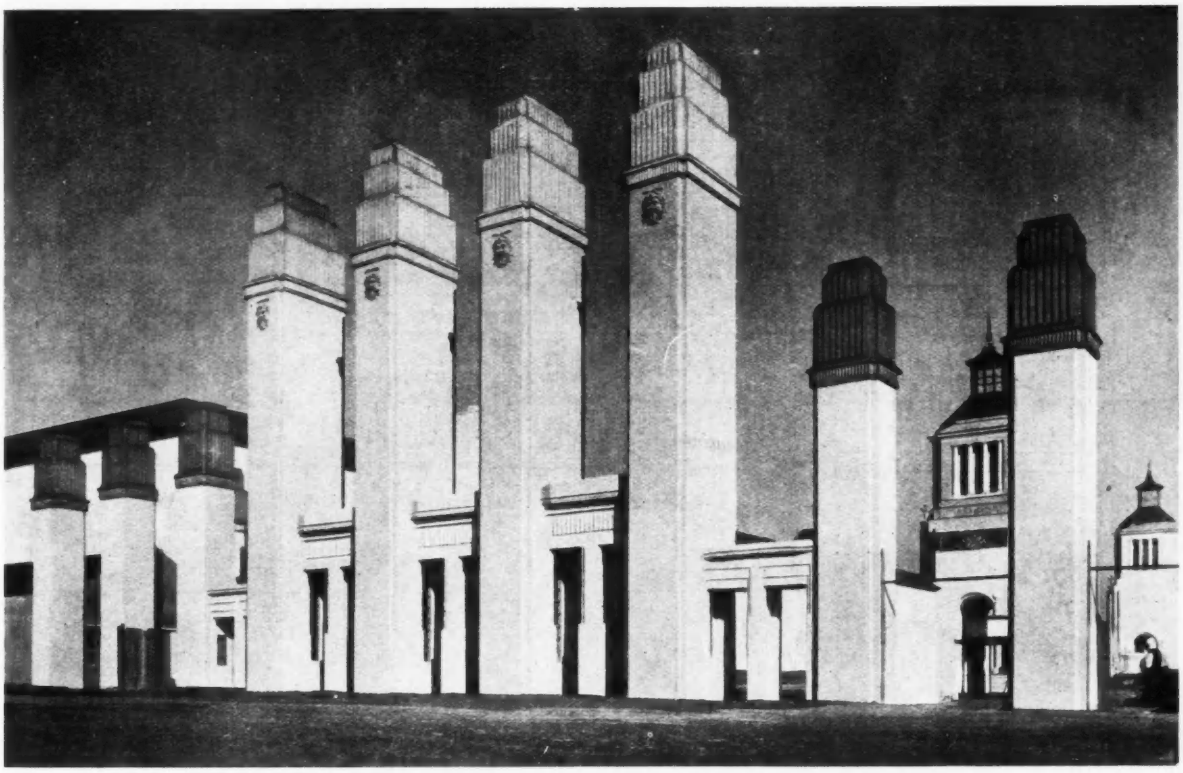


The central feature of the block of buildings fronting towards the Great North Road is the Exhibition Club, here viewed from the inner or garden side. The circular enclosure on the right is the site of the electric fountain.

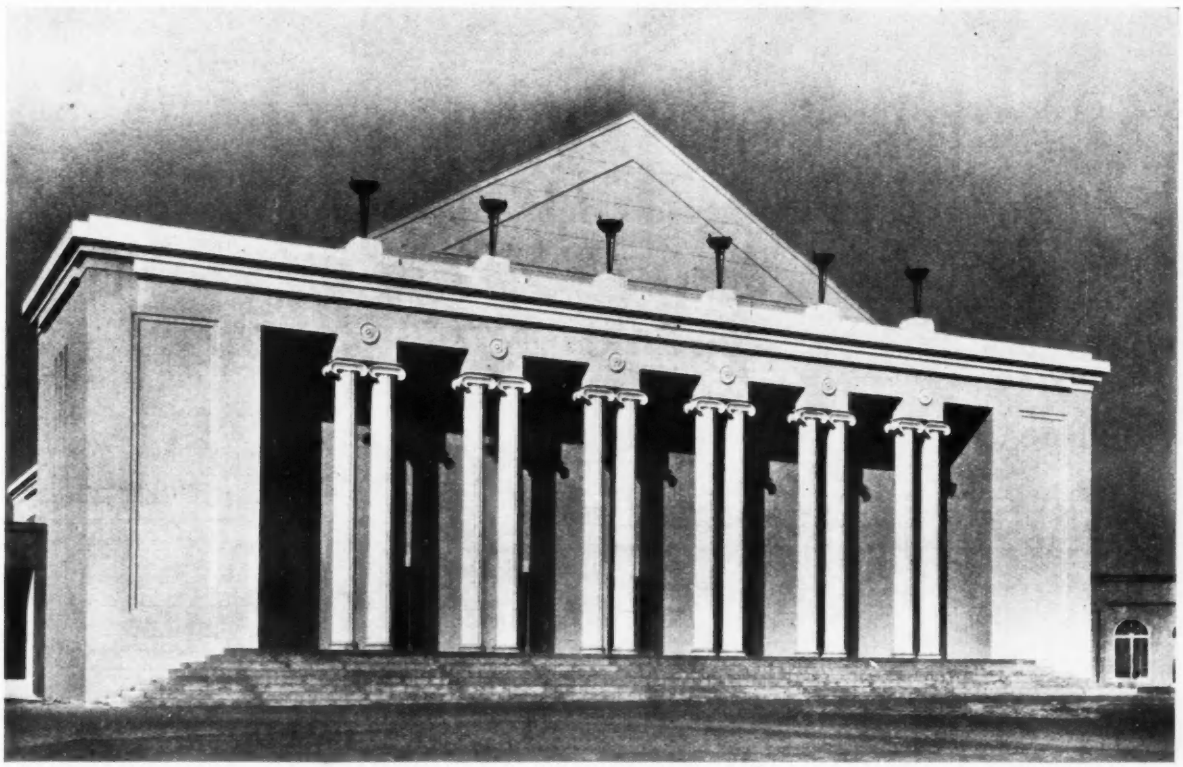


North-East Coast Exhibition.] *[By W. and T. R. Milburn.*

The layout of the Exhibition. The two main Palaces—of Engineering and Industries—which, together, have a floor space of 260,000 sq. ft., are connected with the central Festival Hall by restaurant buildings. A lake in the grounds, spanned by a wooden bridge, will contribute to the pleasantness of the surroundings. A sports stadium is also provided.

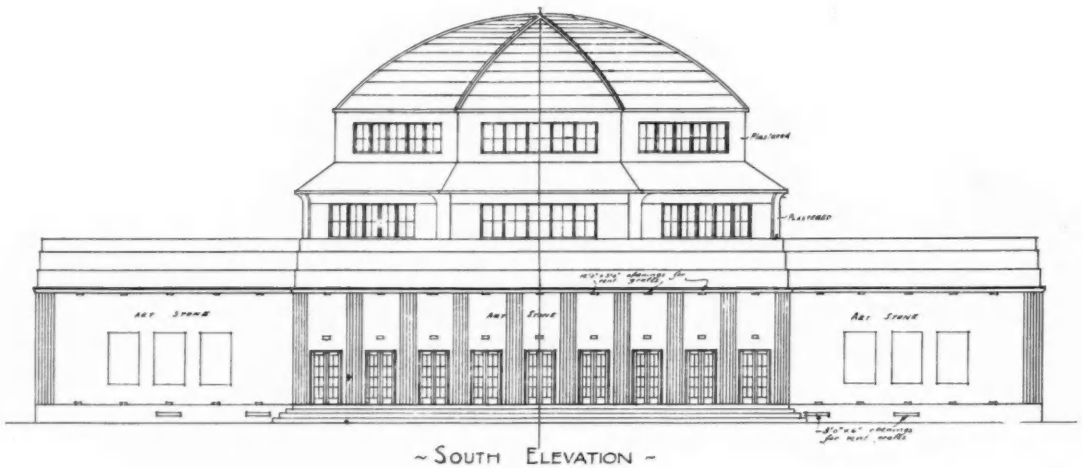


The group of pylons marking the entrance to the main avenue that runs roughly parallel with the Great North Road. After dark the buildings that border the avenue will be extensively flood-lit in colours, while an electrically-lit and -controlled fountain at its centre will display continually changing tints.



North-East Coast Exhibition.] [*By W. and T. R. Milburn.*

The entrance to the Festival Hall. This building occupies a central position, being disposed between, and set back from, the Palaces of Engineering and Industries, past which runs the main avenue; in the quadrangular area thus formed is laid out the Grand Court. The two towers of the Palaces are to carry searchlights.

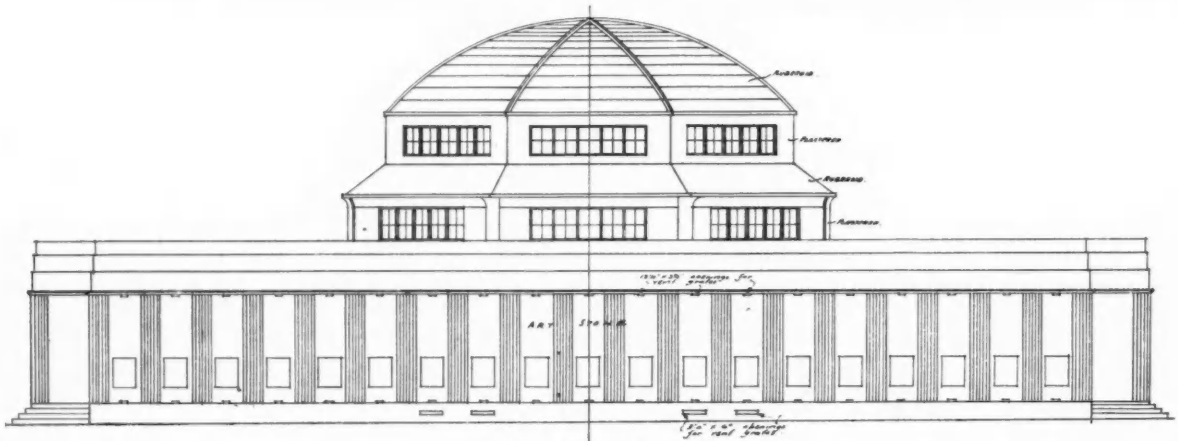


~ SOUTH ELEVATION ~

Architects' drawings of side and end elevations, and a photograph of the colonnade, of the Palace of Arts.



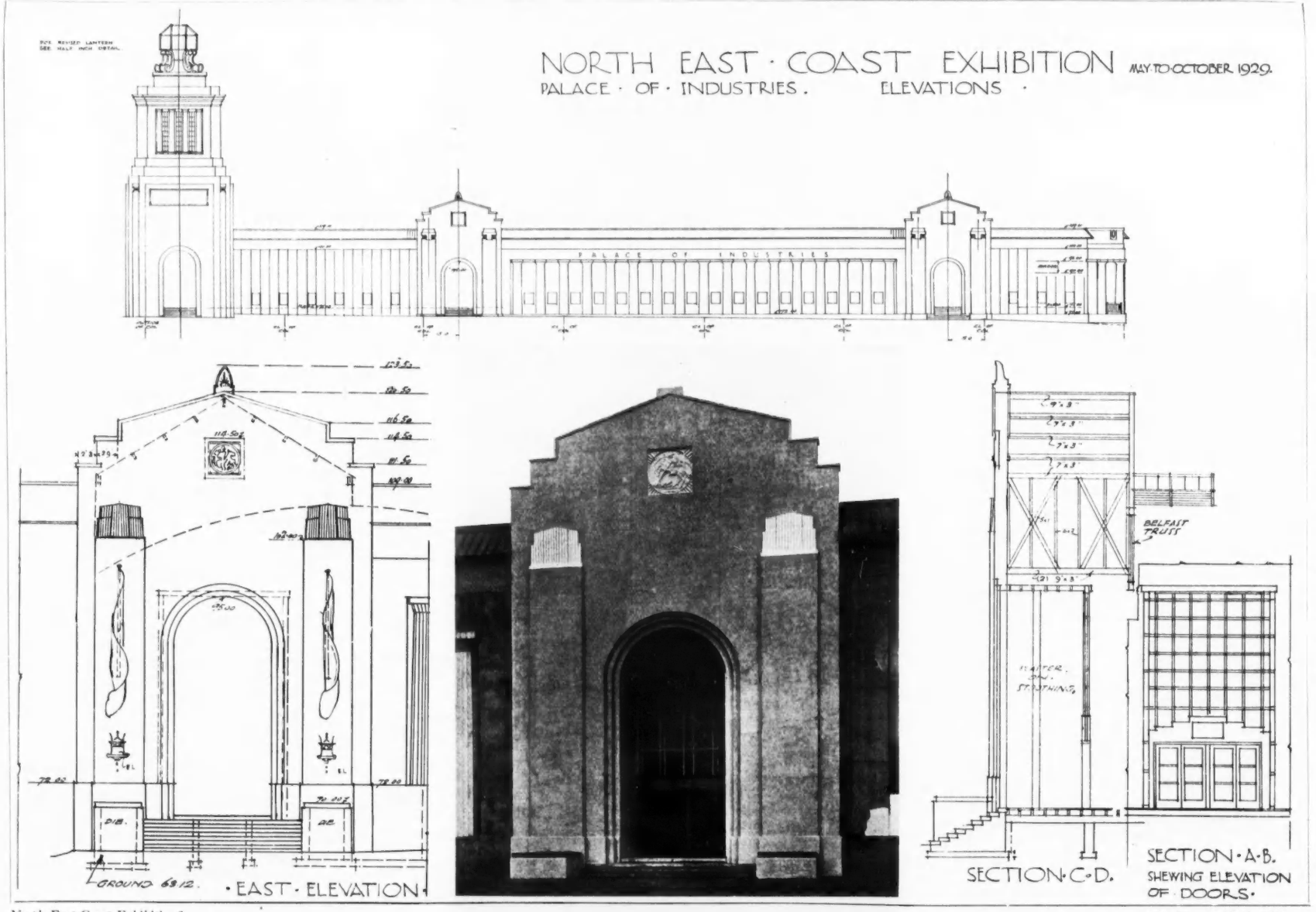
This Palace is situated at the end of the main avenue, and is approached by a wooden bridge over the lake.



~ WEST & EAST ELEVATION ~

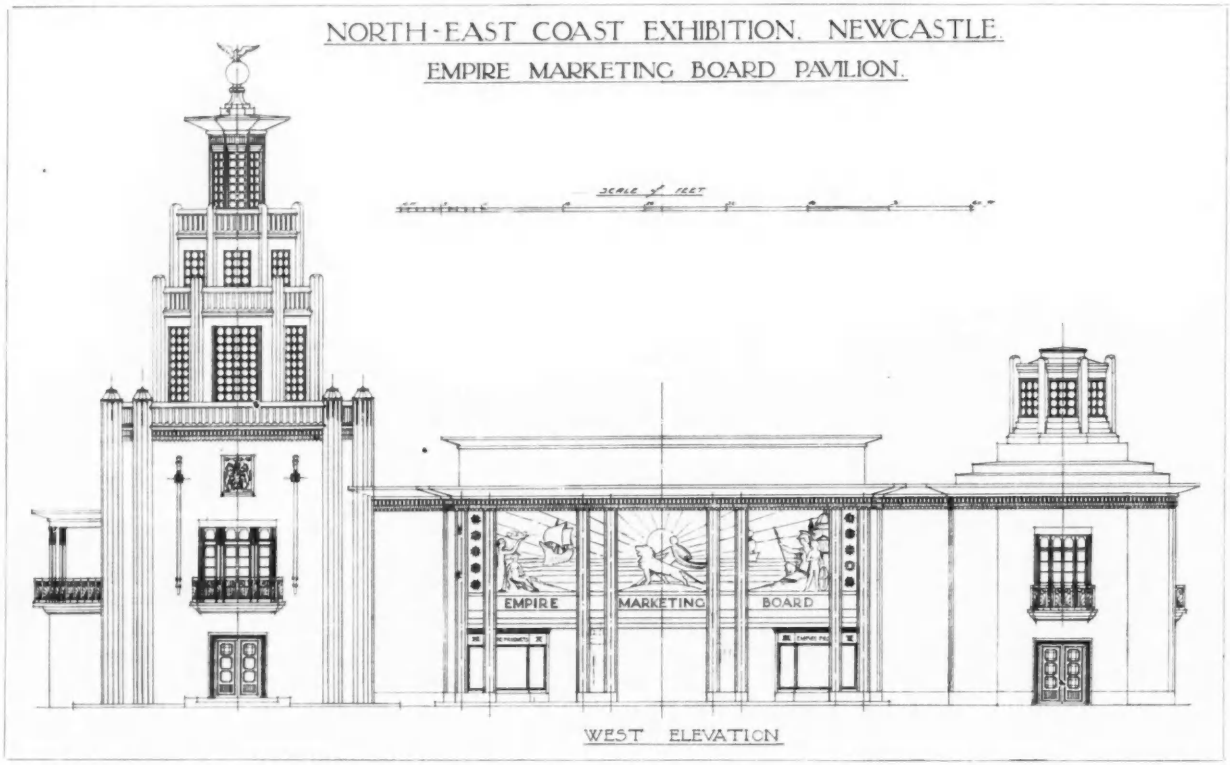


North-East Coast Exhibition.] [*By W. and T. R. Milburn.*

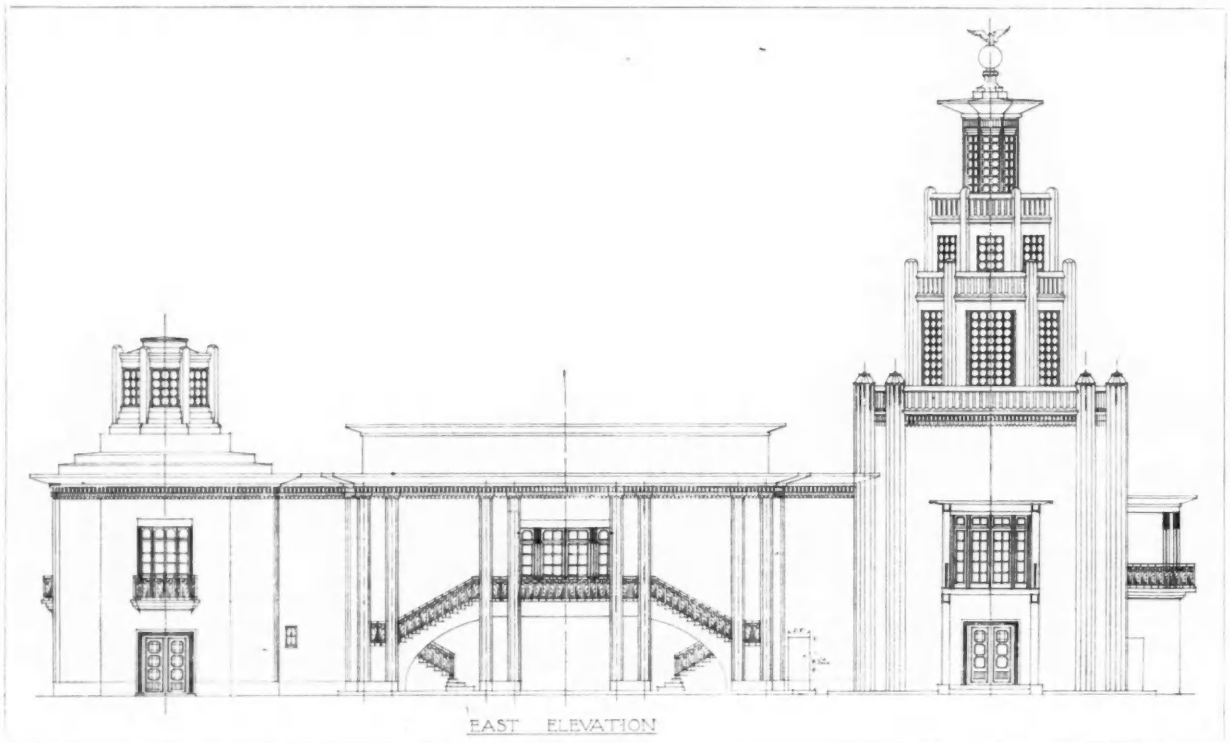


North-East Coast Exhibition.] [By W. and T. R. Milburn.

The east elevation of the Palace of Industries, with a photograph of one of the doorways. The architects' detail drawings show (left) the elevation; and (right), the section of this feature, and also an elevation of the doors.

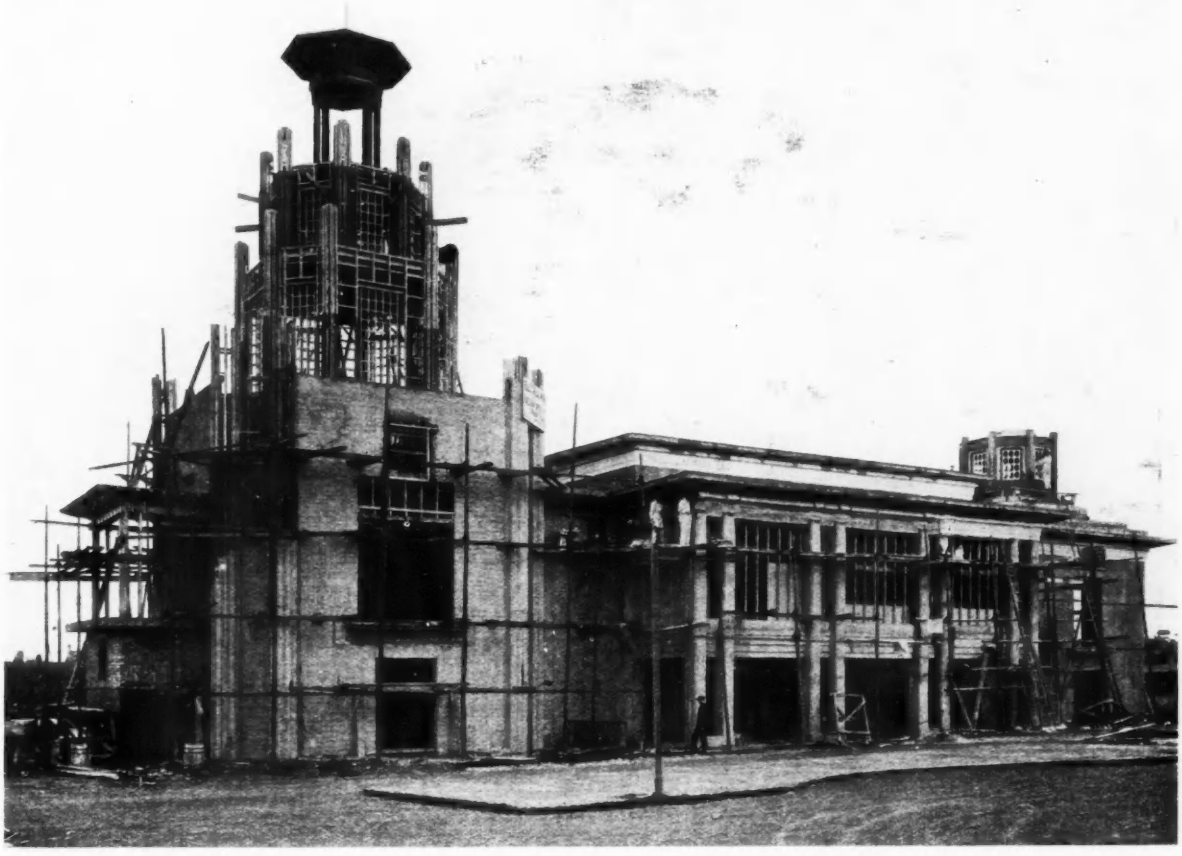


The west elevation of the Empire Marketing Board Pavilion, which faces the Palace of Industries across the main avenue and forms the climax to the garden on the east side. It has been designed to meet the requirements of the Department of Overseas Trade.

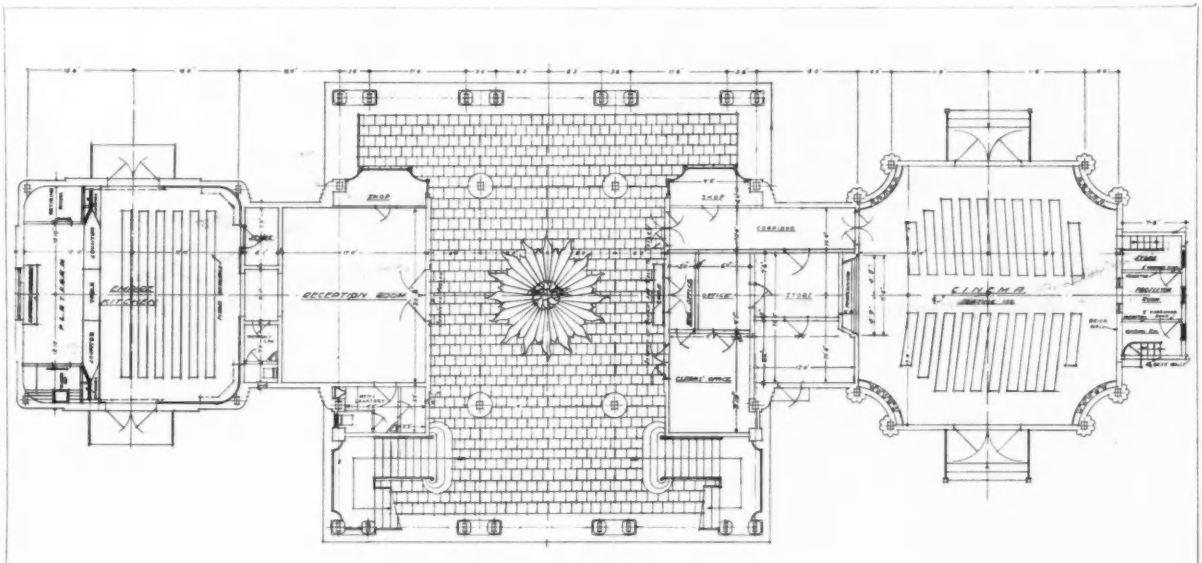


North-East Coast Exhibition : Empire Marketing Board Pavilion.] *[By Richardson and Gill.*

Empire Marketing Board Pavilion : the east elevation. The building is two floors in height and is of steel construction, finished with stucco. An external staircase to the first floor has been made a feature of this elevation.



The most recent photograph, taken a few days ago, of the west front of the Empire Marketing Board Pavilion, with constructional work actively in progress. The projector-room of the cinema on the ground floor is accommodated in the bay seen on the left.

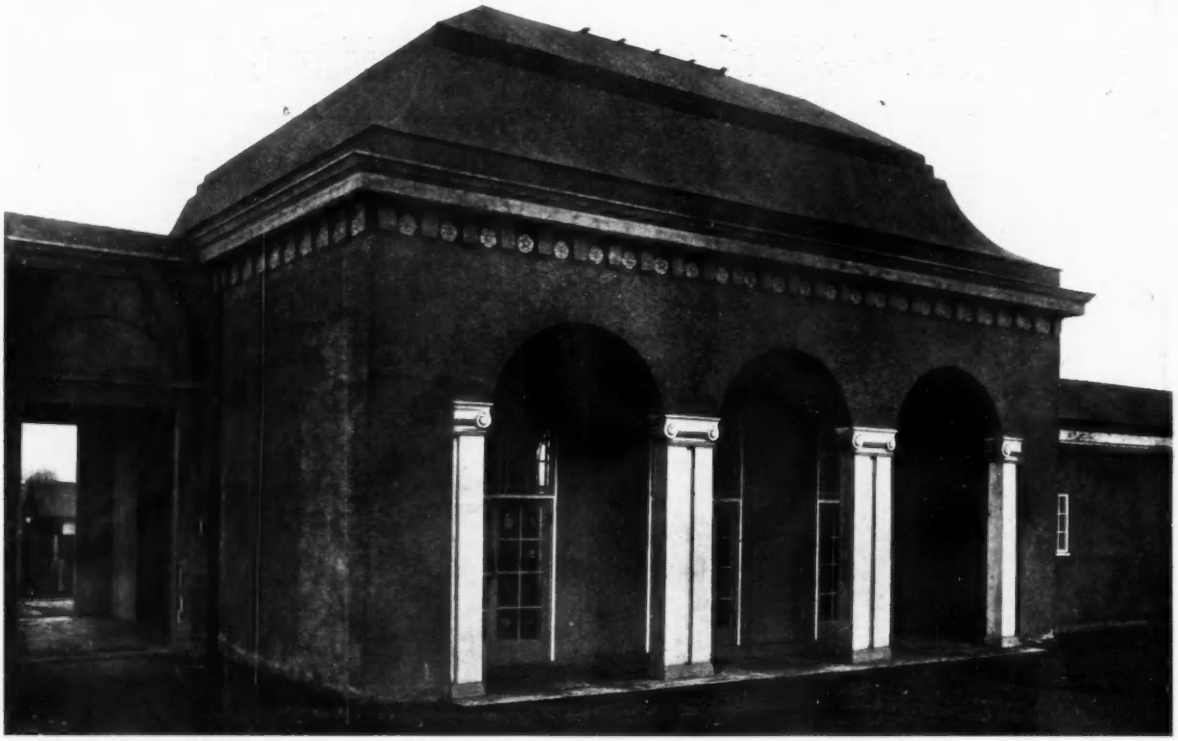


North-East Coast Exhibition : Empire Marketing Board Pavilion.] *[By Richardson and Gill.*

Empire Marketing Board Pavilion : the architects' plan of the ground floor, which provides a cinema, reception room, Empire kitchen and offices, in addition to show space for Empire exhibits. On the first floor are three large exhibition halls.



The Sunderland Pavilion. A typical example of one of the smaller isolated buildings, illustrating the diversity attained within the unity of style common to the exhibition buildings.



North-East Coast Exhibition.] *[By W. and T. R. Milburn.*

A tea-room. There are two of these features, in either wing of the Exhibition Club building; the manner in which they are linked up may be seen in the photograph on pages 638-9.



ENGLISH PRECEDENT No. 61

WARREN HOUSE, STANTON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Cotswold houses of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries often have features which suggest earlier buildings; a characteristic also found in other districts, where the Gothic tradition survives. The entrance front of Warren House furnishes an instance of that disregard of symmetry, and of preservation of balance, which we associate with vernacular design. One thing noticeable about these Cotswold houses is the limit of size imposed by the limit of roof-span to lengths of timbers available. The span is usually from 15 to 17 ft.—seldom exceeding 19 ft. Where attempts have been made to build enlarged copies of these houses, the increased span has proved disastrous ; the effect produced being overgrown, if not actually monstrous.—[NATHANIEL LLOYD.]

THE HONEYWOOD FILE

BY KARSHISH

VIII: The Trenches

(The house has been set out by the builder, but Brash, the client, has required Spinlove, the architect, to alter the plan so that the kitchen window will come on the left of the range.)

BRASH TO SPINLOVE

Dear Mr. Spinlove, 1/9/24

I deeply regret that I must venture to differ from you in considering that the right-hand side of the range is the right side for the window. The left is the correct side for perfectly obvious reasons, although architects, as I am informed, always put the window on the right-hand side. Lady Brash wishes the window on the left, which is the right side, and I must request you to make the necessary emendation, which, as I have pointed out to you, can be done by merely shifting the range to the other end of the room.

Yours sincerely,

SPINLOVE TO BRASH

Dear Sir Leslie Brash, 3/9/24

I have again read Lady Brash's letter and find that in one place the term "right side" is used in the sense of correct side, but I read it to mean the right-*hand* side.

It is quite true that it is best for the window to be on the left hand of the range, but this cannot always be arranged without sacrificing more important considerations. If the range is put at the opposite end of the kitchen, as you suggest, the door from servery will have to be moved farther down the passage and the scullery and larder will be remote from the range instead of close at hand.

The range in the new position will require a chimney stack all to itself, and this will go very awkwardly in the external view of the house; and although the back bedroom over can have its fireplace moved to the stack at its other end, the small bedroom will have no fireplace at all unless the stack for the present range is carried up for this purpose only. If so, you will have two chimneys each carrying only one flue, and unless they are extravagantly built they will be weedy and unsightly.

As now arranged the kitchen has two large windows in the long side and, as the walls and ceiling are to be painted with white enamel, the place will be flooded with light and there will be no shadows at the range. This I can promise you.

The plan provides for a very short course from kitchen to servery, and everything is compact and falls together well. It would, I assure you, be a great mistake to make the changes you propose and you would certainly regret it. Any such alterations will involve delay, and I hope to get the work on the trenches well forward by the end of the week. Unless, therefore, I hear from you to the contrary, I shall assume that the range is to be as shown on the plan.

Yours faithfully,

The last sentence assumes too much and is wanting in tact. It would be likely to provoke opposition. It would have been wiser if Spinlove had expressed himself as hoping he would be allowed to build according to the plan.

SPINLOVE TO GRIGBLAY

Dear Sir, 3/9/24

When I was on the site yesterday I instructed your foreman to amend his adjustment of the error in the dimensions. In looking further into the matter, however, I find that I must alter the instructions I then gave him. The enclosed plan shows the dimensions to be followed. Please amend the figures on your plan accordingly.

There seems to be a certain amount of surface water about the site and I shall be glad if you will arrange to pump out the trenches.

Yours faithfully,

Spinlove, it will be seen, is muddling along. He has found that the small error of $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. is not such an unimportant matter as he supposed. However, although he has had to give three contradictory orders in order to get matters put right, we may assume that he has definitely settled the matter at last and will not have to devise some ugly botch later on.

He has no right to call upon the builder to instal pumps. All he can do is to require the builder to keep the trenches free from water. It may suit the builder better to drain, as it is a sloping site; or perhaps to bale out from sumps may meet the case.

BRASH TO SPINLOVE

Dear Mr. Spinlove, 4/9/24

I must request you to amend the arrangements so that windows come on the left-hand side of the range. I do not object to the small bedroom having no fireplace.

Yours sincerely,

This is thoroughly bad judgment on Brash's part. Spinlove ought to have been able to persuade him to a right decision and it is probably entirely due to his irritating methods that he has not succeeded in doing so. Perhaps, however, Lady Brash is fretful. The unhappy Spinlove, however, with characteristic tenacity, does not admit defeat yet.

SPINLOVE TO BRASH

Dear Sir Leslie Brash, 5/9/24

I was very sorry to read the contents of your letter. I think I ought to see you before altering the plans. I will ring up tomorrow if you will be so good as to leave word what time will suit you.

Yours faithfully,

GRIGBLAY TO SPINLOVE

Sir, 5/9/24

Revision of set-out received. We have told Bloggs to get on with the digging. We will see trenches are kept clear of water; the site seems dry enough.

Yours faithfully,

The following letter indicates that Spinlove's last effort to persuade Brash to accept his kitchen arrangements was useless. It also supplies an instance of how an architect may be too ready to find alterations in his plans impracticable.

No doubt Spinlove had thoroughly explored alternatives, and it was only the torment of being compelled to revise his cherished schemes which led him to find that he had overlooked one possibility. This sometimes happens, and it also sometimes happens that the revised scheme is an improvement on the original arrangement. One gathers that it may be so in this case.

SPINLOVE TO BRASH

Dear Sir Leslie Brash, 8/9/24

Since I saw you I have spent some time on the revision of the plan and I am glad to say that I have hit on an arrangement which meets the case excellently, as I think you will agree. I enclose sketch. You will see that by rearranging scullery, etc., servery and den, the kitchen can be lighted from the east instead of from the north, which I think an improvement, and the length of the corridor to the back door, now a little nearer to the north front, is shortened. The bedroom arrangements, you will see, are improved, as both bedrooms have an east window, and you will see that one chimney stack serves all.

This chimney stack comes to place well on the ridge of the roof of the small gable formed by the projection of the den on the south, and this small gable makes an attractive feature on the south elevation.

Yours faithfully,

Spinlove, as usual, is fulsome in pointing out the beauty of his own devices and scarcely leaves Brash any opportunity for discovering any merits for himself. He is, in fact, challenging Brash to make objections; but his very frank surrender, which is perfectly sincere and born of his wish to give Brash what is best for him to have, will be likely to establish him more firmly in favour. Brash, we have noted, has been of late more

than usually portentous and stiff, and not without reason.

SPINLOVE TO GRIGBLAY

Dear Sir, 8/9/24

I went on to the site on Saturday and passed the trenches, subject to the bottoms being cleared of slop in one or two places where water had been allowed to lie.

I directed your foreman to modify the concrete mix as the aggregate contains too much small stuff. At least half of the aggregate must be screened from small and dust.

I notice you are installing a concrete mixer and learned from your foreman that a mortar mill is to be set up, but I must ask you to note that the mortar is to be thrown up by hand.

Yours faithfully,

GRIGBLAY TO SPINLOVE

Sir, 9/9/24

We note your approval of trench bottoms. As regards your remarks re concrete, we may say that we are accustomed to use this aggregate as supplied to us machine-broken from the brickyard, and have never been called upon to screen same before. The brick is hard and the fine stuff as sharp as sand, in fact, we prefer to use it with half the quantity of sand you specify or with none at all We shall be screening our fine stuff and putting back sand inferior to what we take out. We are prepared to guarantee this concrete and have building blocks made of it at our yard, and invite your inspection.

As regards the mortar mill, we have not noticed any directions in the specification that the mortar is to be mixed by hand and we do not understand what objection you have to the machine which gives a better mix than any spaded work.

Yours faithfully,

This is distinctly a stiff letter for a builder to write. Grigblay evidently expects to get things his own way and Spinlove, no doubt, is paying the penalty of youth in having to meet a refractoriness which would not be imposed upon an architect of more mature experience.

If what the builder claims for his aggregate is correct, and there is no reason why it should not be, Spinlove ought to allow it to be used. All that is wanted is an ordinarily sound concrete, and Spinlove ought to take more trouble to help the builder if he is to expect the builder to be ready to help him.

As regards the mortar mill, Spinlove is right in his objection. These machines grind up sand and lime into a smooth mud which is inferior to mortar mixed by hand, in which the sharpness of the sand is preserved. The specification ought to have required hand-mixing, but in a work of this size a mill is very rarely set up.

BRASH TO SPINLOVE

Dear Mr. Spinlove, 10/9/24

Both Lady Brash and myself entirely approve of the amended plan. Will you please instruct the builder to make the emendations?

May we have the pleasure of expecting you at lunch at 1.30 on Saturday? There are several matters which Lady Brash and myself would like to discuss with you.

Yours sincerely,

SPINLOVE TO GRIGBLAY

Dear Sir, 10/9/24

I must confirm my instructions to you to screen half the aggregate. The specification calls for 2 parts of sand and 5 of broken brick, and I object to a larger quantity of small stuff than is necessary to give a compact homogeneous mass. I am sorry I cannot agree to the mill. The whole of the work is specified to be the best of its respective kinds, and I hold this to include hand-thrown mortar.

Yours faithfully,

GRIGBLAY TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 12/9/24

We regret you are not prepared to consider our proposal for concrete, or to allow us to demonstrate that it is entirely satisfactory and preferable to the mix you specify. This screening comes rather heavy on us for we were, naturally, not prepared for such a demand and have placed order for aggregate which is now being broken for us. We must respectfully ask you to reconsider your decision not to examine our proposal.

We are arranging to mix mortar as per your instructions, but we can only do so on the understanding that we shall be allowed the extra cost over grinding by mill. Will you allow us to grind burnt ballast in lieu of sand?

Yours faithfully,

SPINLOVE TO WYCHETE

Dear Mr. Wychete, 13/9/24

I enclose copy of letters from Grigblay on the subject of concrete and mortar mill and of my replies. I am not sure whether I am entitled to take the position I do. I shall be much obliged if you will advise me.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

WYCHETE TO SPINLOVE

My dear Spinlove, 14/9/24

Grigblay seems soured. What have you been doing to him? He does not write such letters to me.

He may be quite right about his concrete. There would be no harm in going to see it and having it sledged.

As to the mortar-mill, do not allow it. The burnt ballast, if of suitable clay, makes, when ground with lime, a mortar nearly as hard as cement, but it is too harsh for such work as this. It also sets very quickly and you never know exactly what you are getting.

I think you are entitled to expect hand-mixed; whether you can demand it is possibly doubtful. Why not talk to him?

Ever yours sincerely,

BRASH TO SPINLOVE

Dear Mr. Spinlove, 14/9/24

We were motoring in the vicinity of Marlford today and diverged on to the site. Both Lady Brash and myself were dumbfounded at the restricted dimensions of the rooms as indicated by the trenches. We comprehended that the dimensions are restricted, but what we observed today alarmed us. Are you quite sure that the trenches are correct? The foreman assured us that they were exact, but have they been checked and certified? I cannot comprehend how these inconsiderable squares and oblongs can represent the apartments in which we have to reside. Please communicate by telephone between 2.30 and 3 at the office.

Yours sincerely,

The Brashes have suffered the usual shock with which the owner of a house views its plan entrenched on the ground. The adequate dining-room of 20 ft. × 15 ft. appears as but a plot of grass four paces by six—for the width of the trenches eats up a foot or two along each wall—and nothing but a tape measure will establish his peace of mind. Spinlove no doubt poured assurances into the telephone next day.

SPINLOVE TO GRIGBLAY

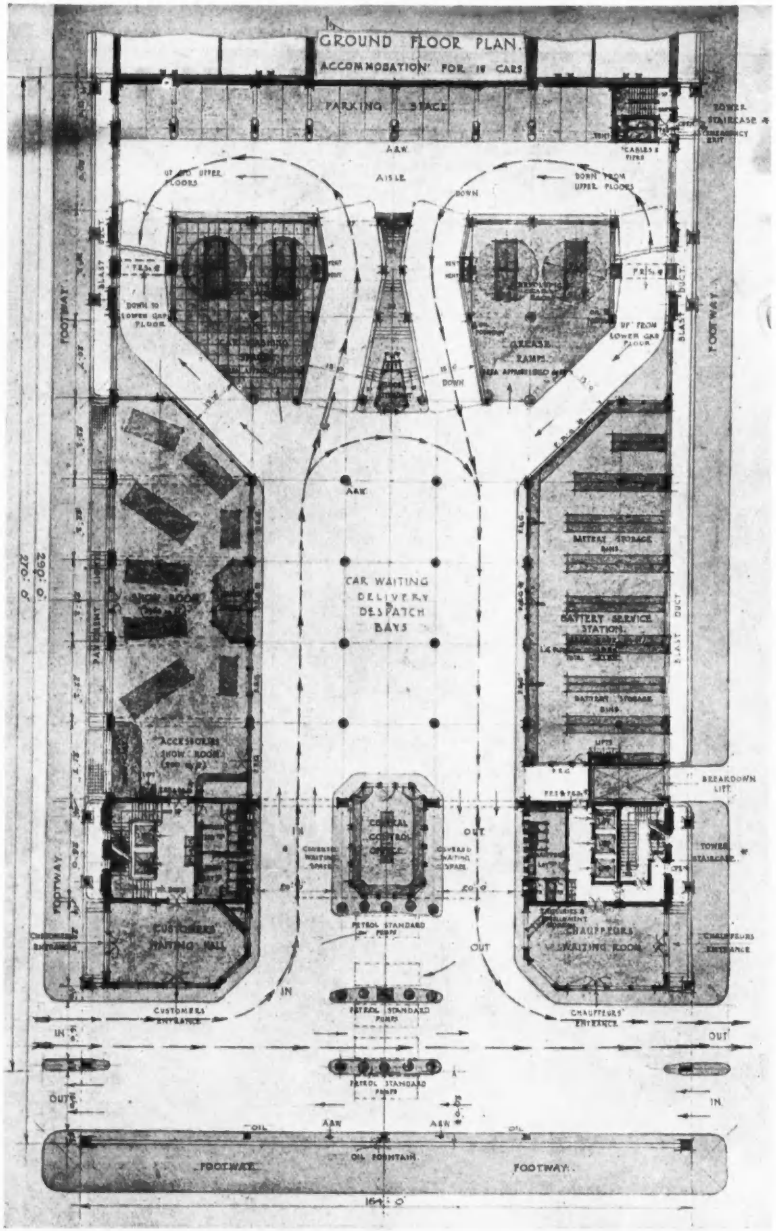
Dear Sir, 15/9/24

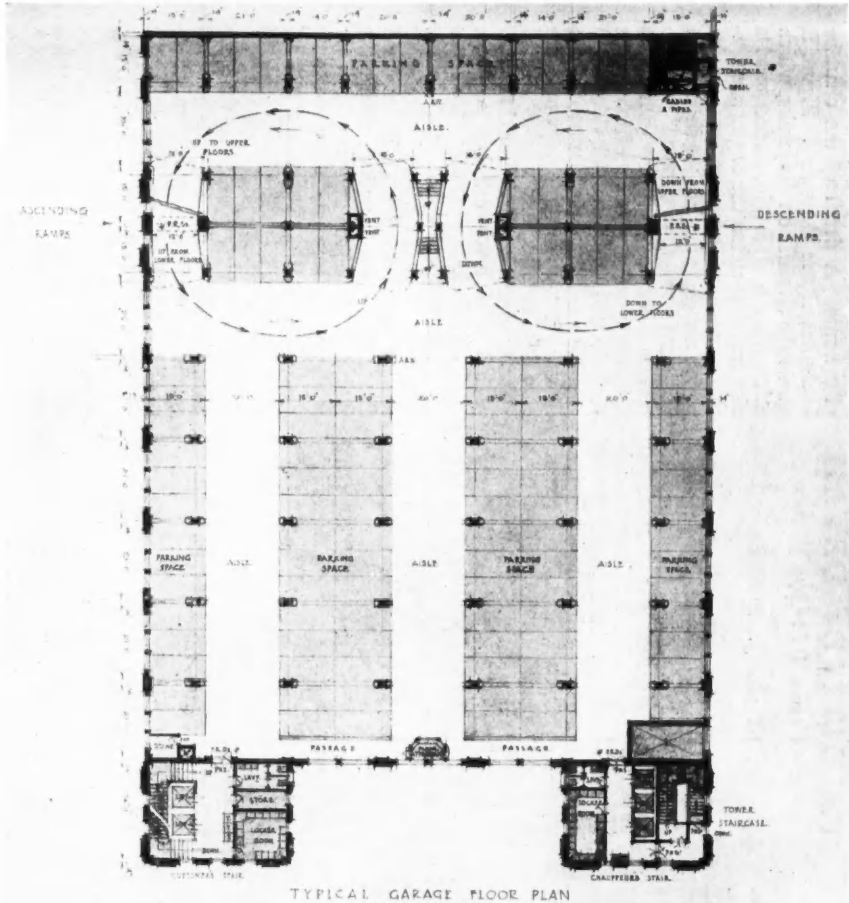
Confirming the result of my conversation with Mr. Grigblay on Saturday at your yard, it is agreed that concrete shall be used for trenches and floor foundations on your guarantee that it shall be similar to the sample I saw; to be made with unscreened aggregate and one part of sand instead of two; sample from the actual mix put into trenches to be cast in box in my presence; all mortar to be as specified and hand-mixed.

Yours faithfully,

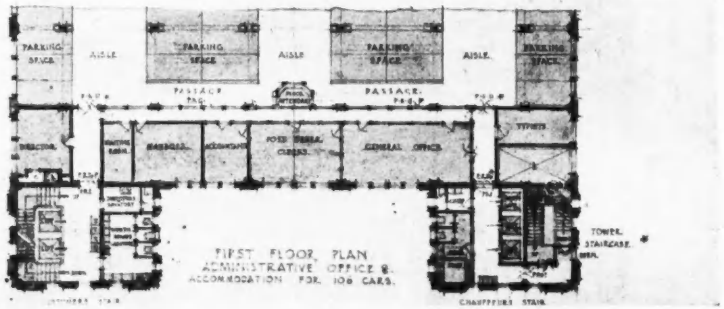
Spinlove has come to terms with Grigblay after following Wychete's advice—"Why not talk to him?" We may gather that only half the specified quantity of sand is to be used in the concrete, so that Spinlove gets a little larger proportion of cement, and, in consideration of Spinlove accepting the aggregate, Grigblay has agreed to mix the mortar by hand. The bargain ought to satisfy both parties.

(NEXT WEEK. IX: THE D.C. SURVEYOR)





TYPICAL GARAGE FLOOR PLAN
2ND 3RD & 4TH SIMILAR



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE &
ACCOMMODATION FOR 106 CARS.

R.I.B.A. competition for the design of a garage in the theatre area of London. Ground-floor and typical upper-floor plans of the winning design, by Thomas Spencer. For section, see next page: the elevation was reproduced in our last issue. Messrs. William E. Rootes, T. P. Bennett, Robert Atkinson, and J. Edwin Forbes, assessors. Four premiums were offered

MODERN ART

Sir William Llewellyn, president of the Royal Academy, speaking at the Art Board dinner of the Lyceum Club, referred to modern movements in art. Art, he said, moved in parallel lines with life, and could not be divorced from life. With every change in life there was a change in art.

Life, he said, has become an entirely different thing since the war. It is possible that art will become an entirely different thing. One of the greatest influences on art, apart from the war, has been the invention of photography and its development since the nineteenth century. Art must be driven into another channel if it is to maintain its position—people will want something different They do not want to be reminded of a photograph every time they see a picture.

The cinema has also had a very great influence on art. He thought the tendency would be to drift away from representational art to something more artistic, something more original, with more design and more colour.

Today there were many movements in art, and they must be tolerant and considerate. Often they might not like the new forms of art, but there were many serious young artists today endeavouring to find new methods of expression.

PRIMITIVE DETAIL OF TODAY

BY A. J. PENTY

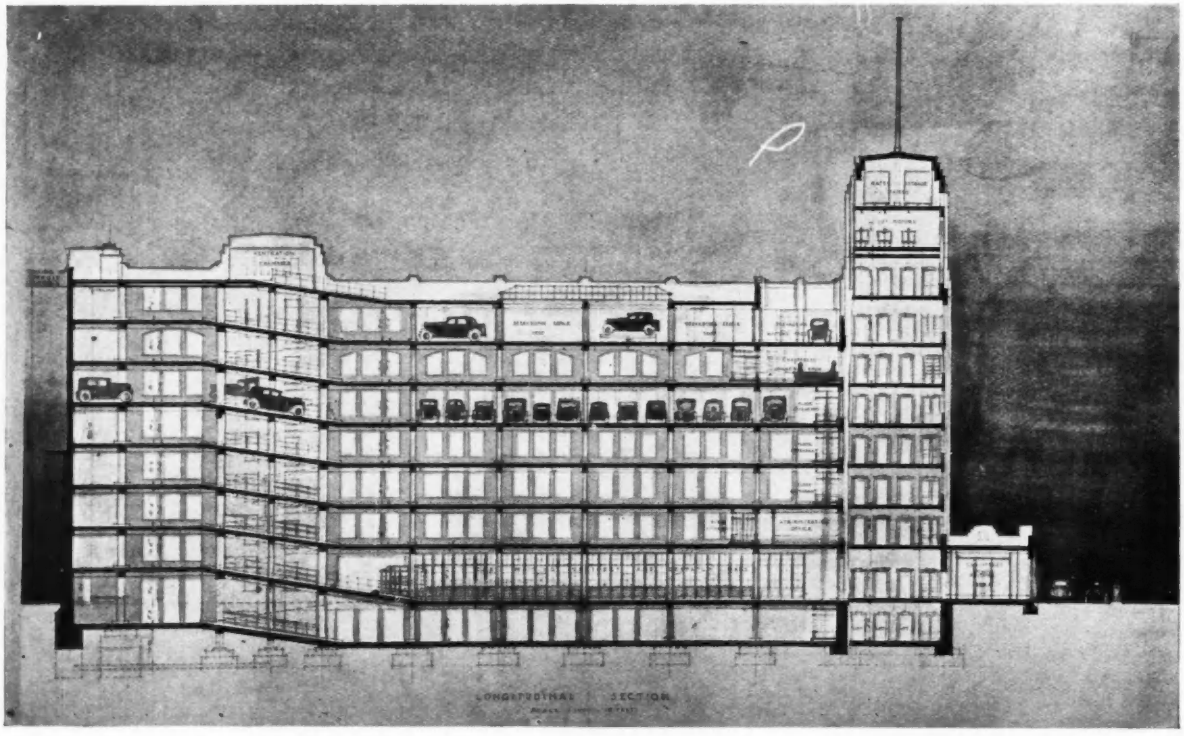
Plate 12: Some Plaster Details

I am not quite sure that the abolition of cornices is not a condition of architectural salvation, for it leaves a way open for new experiments in design. There are, however, occasions when we must use them. If the section of a plaster cornice is the same as the ordinary Renaissance stone section it will look hard and mechanical. The remedy is to keep the mouldings very flat in section, to make the fillets deep with very slight projections, and to avoid right angles.

The two cornices (A and B) were designed for two rooms, 13 ft. 6 in. high, in a house in the West End. In each case coves are used instead of the ordinary Renaissance bed-moulds. I feel that coves are right for plaster and the ordinary Renaissance bed-moulds are not.

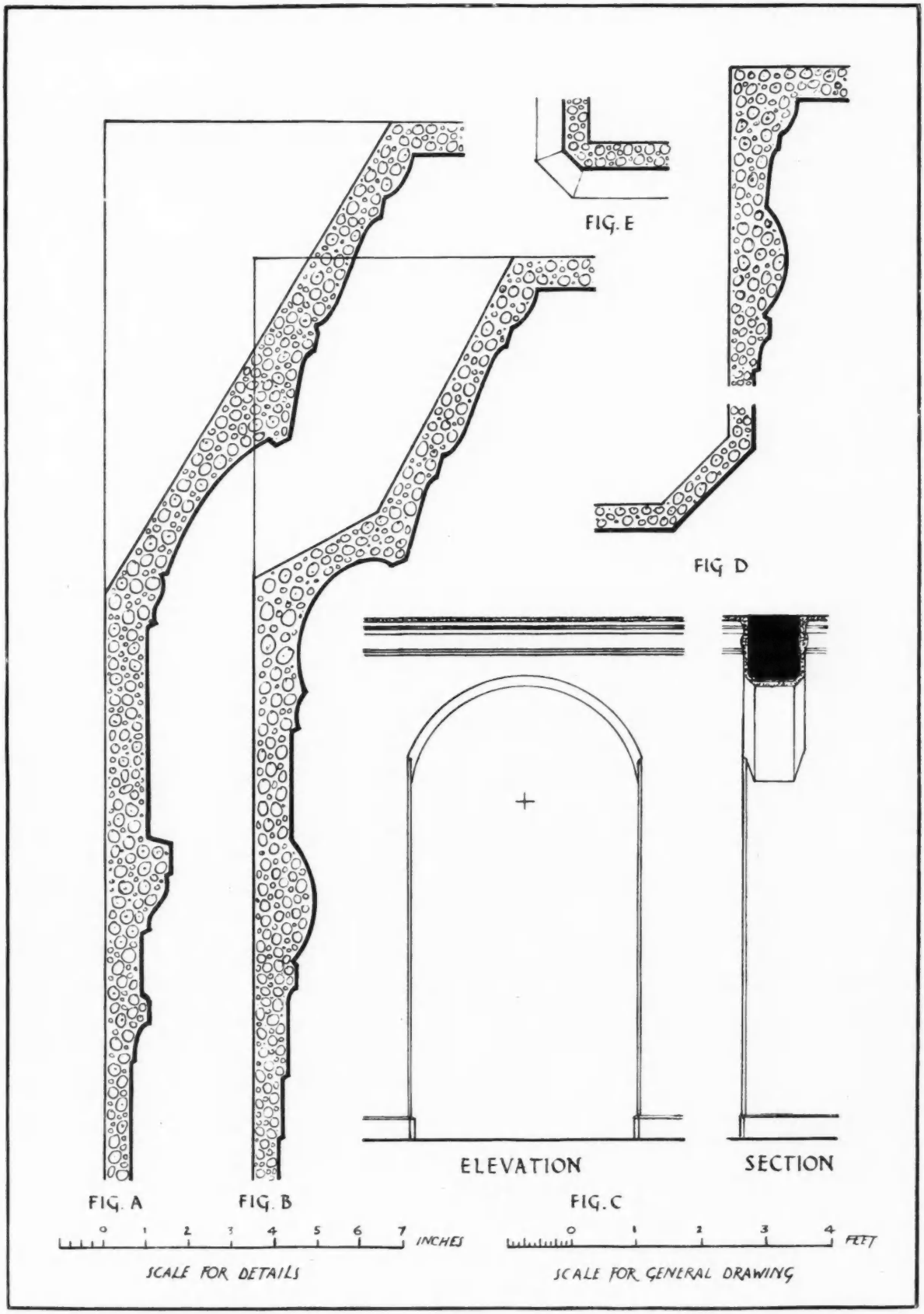
Figure C illustrates a chamfered plaster arch, such as I have been accustomed to use for many years for the junction of halls and passages and recesses next to chimney breasts. It is slightly less than a semicircle, and gives a great deal of character to the interior of a house. A detail of the chamfer is shown, figure D (lower). Figure E shows the chamfer on the jambs, which mitre with it. It is ½ in. on face, and is also useful to soften the angles of chimney breasts and other external angles which are right angles. It should not be used to the splayed window reveals. Figure D (upper) illustrates another type of cornice which might perhaps with more truth be described as a frieze. I have never executed one like it, but I imagine it would be successful in execution.

Today plastering is too mechanically perfect and gives interiors a hard, mechanical look. Many architects try to overcome the evil by specifying two-coat work or, when three-coat work is used, to finish with a wood float. This finish may look well in the interior of a church or public hall. It is, however, unsuitable for domestic work, where the surface should be smooth, with a slight modulation, as was the case with old houses. To obtain this surface, specify that the plastering is to be finished with as smooth a surface as it is possible to obtain without ruling. The best modern plastering I have seen was done by a country bricklayer. He did it right because he was not sufficiently skilful to do it wrong, as is the case with plasterers today.



R.I.B.A. competition for the design of a garage in the theatre area of London. Longitudinal section of the winning design, by Thomas Spencer. The assessors report that the general plan submitted by the winner is the only detailed practical one to be received that achieves at the same time a sound architectural layout.

PLATE 12


FIG. E
FIG D
ELEVATION
SECTION
FIG. A
FIG. B
FIG. C
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 INCHES
SCALE FOR DETAILS
0 1 2 3 4 FEET
SCALE FOR GENERAL DRAWING

FLUES AND SMOKING CHIMNEYS

BY DELTA

Within reasonable limits it is possible that however carefully a chimney is built, under certain conditions it may smoke; and conversely, however carelessly a chimney is designed and built it may not smoke. Fire and air are living elements, and therefore contrary at times. They can, however, like other living things, be humoured.

Trouble is generally attributable to one or more of three causes:

1: The relation of the type of fireplace to the flue and its junction therewith.

2: Lack of up-draught.

3: Down-draught.

Each different type of fire requires different conditions. I think most of the troubles of today are caused by reverting to the old types of fireplace, and connecting them to the modern rather cheese-paring type of stack, with a small flue and a shallow recess for the fire.

In the case of the wood fire built up on the hearth it is useless to try to force a swift draught. The smoke will want to curl slowly upwards—well, let it; give it plenty of room and no obstruction; coax it where necessary. The fire will require a good depth, a good-sized flue and a slow gathering from all the extremities of the opening. The sizes are all dependent on the elevational size of the opening. For an opening of, say, 3 ft. × 3 ft., the depth should be 1 ft. 10½ in. The flue should be 14×9 in., but it should not be gathered in to that size in a less height than 2 ft. from the top of the fire opening. An elevational opening of 5 ft. × 5 ft. would require a depth of 2 ft. 3 in., and a flue 14×14 in. The flue for this type of fire should be as straight as possible; bends are a great mistake. Smoke must meet with no obstruction. Any flat soffit constitutes a danger spot from which smoke will be sent back, and unless it is already well up the chimney it will probably prefer to come out into the room.

The hob grate and basket are very similar. They require a minimum depth of 1 ft. 6 in., but preferably 1 ft. 10½ in. The flue should be 14×9 in., and here again the flue should be gathered over slowly from the extremities of the opening.

With a modern grate the circumstances are entirely different. The draught required is a quicker one. The opening to the room is only the size of the grate and the fire burns from wall to wall of the opening, and the depth is, of course, very much less, being only about 9 in. inside the fire-brick.

There are only two things to be careful of here:

1: That the height of the opening is not more than 2 ft. above the fire-grate.

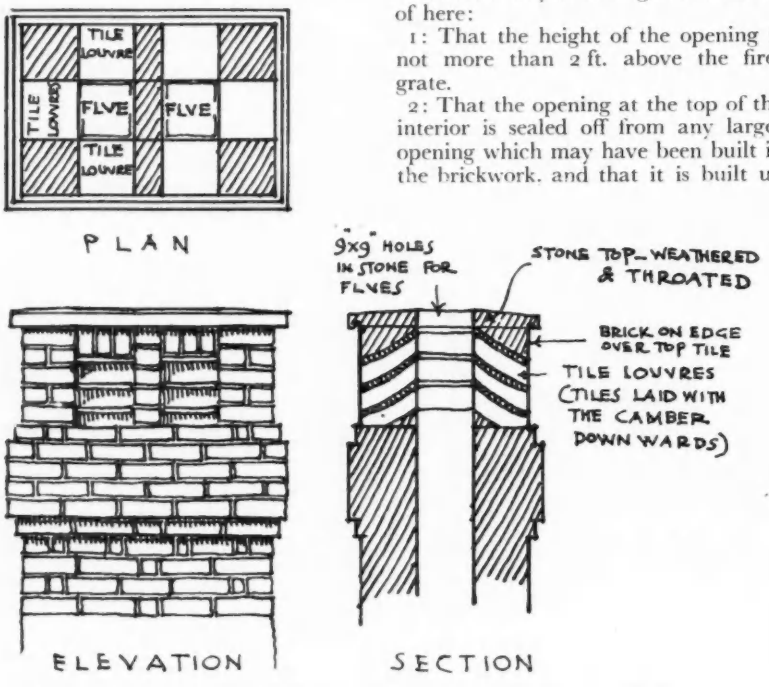
2: That the opening at the top of the interior is sealed off from any larger opening which may have been built in the brickwork, and that it is built up to meet the shaft of the flue without leaving any pockets for cold air or soot to collect in. This type of fire requires only a 9×9 in. flue, but it will work with a larger one if care is taken with the junction of the outlet from the fire and the entrance to the flue.

It will be seen, therefore, to come back to my original premise, that trouble comes when an "open grate" is fixed in an opening built for a modern fire. The flue is too small, the depth is too little, and the gathering into the flue is too low. The result is that instead of there being at the top of the opening a gradual entry into the flue, there is an almost flat soffit with a 9×9 opening in the middle. With the slow-rising smoke of this type of fire the constriction is too sudden, the smoke hits its head on some obstruction, comes down, and escapes into the room; the slight natural preference it had for an upward movement has been lost by embarrassments it met on the way.

On the subject of up-draught I am rather hesitant. I remember being told of a mysterious case where a hollow floor had to be taken up, for some reason, and a solid floor was put in its stead. From that day the old open fireplace smoked. It had never smoked before and it was said that the up-draught had been spoiled.

I have heard of many cures effected by air bricks cut into the sides of open grates to induce up-draught. Someone even had a long duct terminating in front of the fire like the old prompter's box in the footlights at Drury Lane. Well, they may be all right as cures, sometimes effective, sometimes not; but they are unnecessary with proper construction and an ordinary height of flue. It is, however, important that the size of the opening must bear relation to the size of the room.

With ordinary conditions and site, down-draught should not give any trouble, but in London and other big towns or with hills, cliffs, and trees, precautions have to be taken as a rule. I say as a rule, because there are startling exceptions to be seen. There is an old tip of putting a slab of stone over the top of the chimney, supported on small piers at the corners about a foot high, and this is probably as good as can be got if the house is immediately under a precipitous slope. Where the hills are more sloping or farther off, or in the case of trees, I have found that with a high wood in one direction this arrangement may force a down-draught. I have, therefore, adapted it by filling up the side openings with louvres formed of roofing tiles, and cutting a hole in the stone slab about 8 in. in diameter, the idea being to force the horizontal gusts to take an upward movement. It has the merit of being, I think, inoffensive to look at, and has



A cure for down-draught in a chimney, situated in the vicinity of hills or trees. "It has the merit of being inoffensive, and has behaved very well in other ways."

behaved very well in other ways. It is important to keep the flue dry. A dampcourse should be built immediately above the junction with the roof. The best form of this for exposed positions is lead with a turn-up inside. The outside walls of the stack should be 9 in. thick above the roof.

Damp and cold often ruin the draught of an outside stack. Success in this case has been obtained by building the stack like a hollow wall, giving it an outer skin and a cavity which shielded the flue. In one particular instance a fireplace, which, for various reasons, looked, on the face of it, a hopeless case, behaved very well indeed, constructed on this principle.

It will be said that these suggestions add to the cost of the building. They do; but consider how much money is spent in trying to make a badly constructed flue work, and how much time the architect has to give in his efforts to deal with it.

LAW REPORTS

NUISANCE AT A FLAT: DAMAGES

D'Arcy v. *Regal Cinema, Ltd. King's Bench Division. Before Mr. Justice McCardie and a Common Jury*

The plaintiff, Mrs. Violet Frances D'Arcy, of 9 and 10 Marble Arch, London, W., brought an action against the Regal Cinema, Ltd., claiming damages for alleged nuisance caused by, or for the negligence of, the defendants as occupiers of the premises below her flat at that address.

Mr. Croom Johnson, K.C., for the plaintiff, said his client alleged that the defendants since March 24, 1928, were in occupation of the premises beneath her flat which before March 18, 1928, were used as a café in the occupation of a Mr. Gainsborough. She complained that animal and vegetable refuse was allowed to remain on the premises of the café, thereby causing cockroaches of the species known as *Blatta orientalis* to breed and escape in great numbers into her flat, whereby a serious nuisance was occasioned to her. She alleged that she was prevented from sleeping at night, that her health was affected, that her flat and curtains had been damaged, and that she had lost the amenities of her flat and had suffered from the work done in the attempt to exterminate the cockroaches and from the smell of disinfectants. She claimed £167 special damage in respect of repairs, materials, cleaning, and medical attendance.

Mr. Malcolm Hilbery, K.C., for the defendants, denied the allegations of the plaintiff.

A mass of evidence was called on either side, and in the end the jury answered questions left them by his lordship as follows: 1: Did a quantity of animal or vegetable refuse remain on the café premises from March 24 till April 11?—Yes. 2: Was such refuse unusual in quantity?—Yes. 3: Did it constitute a nuisance in the circumstances?—Yes. 4: Did the refuse cause or substantially contribute to the invasion of the flat by cockroaches?—Yes—substantially contributed. 5: Did the defendants allow the nuisance to continue after knowledge of it on April 10?—No. 6: Did the defendants take reasonable steps to abate it after April 10?—Yes. 7: Were the defendants guilty of negligence in not knowing before April 10 of the existence of the nuisance?—Yes. 8: If the plaintiff is entitled to a verdict, what damages?—£481.

Judgment was entered accordingly for the plaintiff, with costs.

Mr. Clement Davis, K.C., for the Hyde Park Cinema, Ltd., the present lessees of the Regal Cinema, said his clients had nothing to do with the old café, which had been demolished and the Regal Cinema erected on the site. Defendants no longer occupied the premises.

DISPUTE OVER ANCIENT LIGHTS

Whitefoot v. *Davis Theatre, Croydon, Ltd. Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Romer*

This dispute centred around the obstruction of light to a kitchen and first-floor back room by the erection of the defendants' cinema. The plaintiff was Miss Lucy Whitefoot, of 5 Mint Walk, Croydon, and she sued the defendants in regard to the obstruction of light to that part of her house already named.

Plaintiff held the premises under a twenty-one years' lease from 1924, and her complaint was that the defendants by the construction of their cinema had seriously interfered with the light of her kitchen and first-floor back room. The freeholder of the premises had received £500 and costs from the defendants in respect of 5 and 6 Mint Walk, and plaintiff had had no part of that sum.

Defendants contended that the freeholder was bound to indemnify them against any claim by her tenants.

Plaintiff said that prior to the erection of the cinema wall, now 60 ft. high, there was only a stable wall 12 ft. high at the rear of the house.

Plaintiff added that before the cinema was built she had strong sunlight in the kitchen all day, and on the first floor the sun simply poured in; now they were semi-dark. She could not see the sky from either room and could not read without artificial light. She had experienced great difficulty in letting the first floor owing to the darkness.

Mr. Hugh Mackintosh, architect, of Croydon, gave evidence for the plaintiff and assessed the damages which plaintiff had suffered at £181.

For the defence, Mr. V. M. Savidge, assistant surveyor to Messrs. Hooker and Rodgers, of Croydon, considered the light in the plaintiff's kitchen still good. The light on the first floor was not quite so good as before. He admitted that the light had been obstructed in such a way as to give the owner a cause of action.

Mr. Crowie, architect for the cinema, also gave evidence in defence.

His lordship, in his judgment, said the evidence clearly showed the lights were ancient. He thought Miss Whitefoot exaggerated when she said the sunlight streamed in, but he saw no reason to doubt that before the operations of defendants the room on the ground floor was capable of being comfortably used. The room on the first floor was well lighted before the cinema was built and was in fact used by one of her tenants for painting. Although the cinema was 11 ft. to 12 ft. farther from plaintiff's windows than the old wall, there must have been a diminution of light sufficient to give her a cause of action, and, indeed, one expert witness called by defendants frankly admitted that there was an obstruction of light sufficient to give plaintiff a cause of action. He, therefore, awarded plaintiff £75 and costs.

In the third party action by the defendants, claiming an indemnity against the landlady, to whom they had paid £500, his lordship held that the landlady, Mrs. Smith, did not purport to contract on behalf of anybody but herself, or of persons who might become tenants of hers after the date of the agreement.

RESTRICTIVE COVENANT: CONVERSION OF HOUSE INTO SHOP

Stimpson v. *Gray. Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Maugham*

In this action the plaintiff, Mr. W. E. Stimpson, of Barking, sought a decree of specific performance against the defendant, Mr. C. Gray, of Stamford, Lincolnshire, for the sale to the plaintiff of a freehold plot of land and dwelling-house at 116 Lingbridge Road, Barking, for £900, and he also asked for a declaration that a conveyance should be executed to him in a form which did not contain a restrictive covenant prohibiting the conversion of the house into a shop.

Defendant contended that there was no contract, and if there was, then he (defendant) had annulled it under a clause which gave him power to do so. Defendant further set up that plaintiff was only entitled to a model conveyance which contained the restrictive covenant.

Plaintiff's case was that the property was part of the Hulse estate, and he claimed to be entitled to a conveyance similar to that the defendant had from the Hulse estate, which did not contain the restrictive covenant against shop premises.

Mr. Winterbotham appeared for the plaintiff, and Sir Thomas Hughes, K.C., for the defendant.

The action was dismissed without costs, as there had been an error which led to the inconclusive result.

His lordship held that plaintiff was mistaken in thinking that he had been told that the house could be converted into a shop if he got the sanction of his neighbours. He accepted the contention of the defendant that there was no completed contract and that the agreement was entered into under a mistake. He did not think it possible to say there was here a binding contract.

NOTICE OF DILAPIDATIONS

Pusser v. *Medcalf. King's Bench Division. Before Mr. Justice McCardie*

This was an action for possession of a house at 16 Camberwell Gate, or for a declaration that sufficient notice had been served upon the defendant, Mr. J. Medcalf, of Gospel Oak, by the plaintiff, Miss F. E. Pusser, of Catford, under section 146 of the Law of Property Act, 1925, calling on him to carry out certain repairs of dilapidation of the property and for damages.

Mr. Coombe, counsel for the plaintiff, stated that the freeholders were the Guardians of St. Mary Newington, and his client bought the assignment of the lease, which expired in 1932, in 1927. The defendant held the premises on an under lease, and he had parted with it to a Mr. Reed. In July 1927, three months after plaintiff had purchased, she received a notice from the freeholders to carry out certain dilapidations, and she served a notice on the defendant, who, in turn, denied responsibility.

Mr. Beyfus, for the defendant, contended that his client was not the person liable, and that no sufficient notice as demanded by the Act had been served. He had fully repaired the premises on a notice from the freeholders, and then the plaintiff served one later.

Counsel said this was one of those cases which section 18 of the Landlord and Tenant Act was passed to prevent, viz. the purchase by a person of the fag end of a lease and then a service of notice of dilapidations merely for the purpose of making money.

His lordship, in giving judgment, said the covenants in the lease were of a very severe character and called for much more to be done than was in the ordinary repairing lease. He would not grant plaintiff's claim for possession because her notice to the defendant was not adequate, while she had waived her right to demand forfeiture by certain statements in the writ. He had no doubt about the object of Miss Pusser in claiming possession. She only got £4 from the lease, whereas, if she could obtain possession of the house, she could get, by the imposition of rack rents, some £60 or £70, perhaps, per annum. Still, he thought the property was out of repair and that plaintiff was entitled to some damage because of defendant's refusal to obey the notice attached to the schedule of dilapidations. These damages he would assess at £23. He made no order as to costs, for the reason that the matter should have been dealt with by the county court and the use of the machinery of the High Court should not have been invoked over a £4 a year house.

IN PARLIAMENT

[BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE]

At question time last week, Viscount Sandon, the Unionist member for Shrewsbury, raised the subject of the erection of the proposed electric power station at Battersea. He inquired whether the Minister of Transport would immediately refer the question of the complete elimination of sulphur fumes from the workings of electricity. generating plants to some body for scientific investigation and research; and whether, in the meantime, he would insist on sites for such purposes being chosen with full regard to the public interest, especially in the case of Battersea, in view of the effect of such fumes on the fabric of the Houses of Parliament?

Col. Ashley's reply was as follows: "In approving sites for power stations regard is, of course, had to the public interest and opportunity is given for the hearing of any representations made, and no site in the county of London can be approved by the Electricity Commission without the consent of the Commissioners of Works, unless the authority of Parliament has been obtained. When consent was given to the erection of the Battersea power station, which is now under construction, an obligation was placed upon the London Power Company to take the best known precautions for the due consumption of smoke, and for preventing so far as reasonably practicable the evolution of oxides of sulphur.

"I am assured by the Electricity Commission that in this modern power station effective steps can and will be taken to prevent the emission of grit and smoke. I am also informed that, with a view to compliance with their obligation, the company have been employing research chemists to work on the problem of the elimination of sulphur fumes, and have stated that satisfactory results have already been obtained in laboratory experiments. In view, however, of the public interests involved, the Electricity Commissioners, with my approval, have asked the Government chemist to examine these results and to keep in close touch with the progress of the company's investigation. In conjunction with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research he will advise the First Commissioner of Works and the Electricity Commissioners as to the efficiency of the measures proposed to be adopted to comply with the conditions on which consent has been given to the erection of the new station. The Ministers concerned with the various aspects of the question will remain in consultation with one another and watch developments closely

Mr. Hannon asked whether it was not a fact that in the design of this station every possible device had been introduced to reduce to a minimum the fumes emitted that would be a danger to the public health?

Col. Ashley said that apart from that, of which he had no intimate knowledge, the condition was placed on the company that they should, as far as possible, by the best up-to-date method, eliminate the sulphur fumes. Personally, he had no doubt they would succeed in so doing, and the erection of the station was contingent upon that.

Viscount Sandon asked whether it was not a fact that, in Cologne, with similar conditions, there were not any fumes?

Col. Ashley said that was what they hoped for, that when those conditions were carried out there would be no fumes.

Sir H. Brittain asked whether these regulations applied to all other power stations in the London area?

Col. Ashley said they did not. The newer stations had those conditions imposed.

Sir R. Thomas asked the Minister of Health whether he was aware that a firm of town-planning consultants had

presented a report to the Middlesex Joint Town Planning Committee, making detailed recommendations for the preservation of a green belt round London; and, in view of the inability of the local authorities concerned to undertake the scheme without Government assistance, whether he proposed to take action in the matter?

Sir K. Wood said that the Minister was aware of this report, which necessarily dealt only with part of the area round London. The Greater London Regional Town Planning Committee was at present considering the general question of open spaces round London, and they would no doubt take into consideration recommendations of this kind.

CORRESPONDENCE

MEDITATIONS ON MEDIEVAL ARCHITECTURE

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—I am glad Mr. Penty agrees with so many of my notes published in your issue for March 27 under the above heading—a title, by the way, for which I ought not to accept the credit. I am also glad to think that if he and I differ at all in our views, we do not differ so much as might appear from a reading of my article and his letter.

It seems to me that "roughnesses" and the like found in early craftsmanship are of various kinds:

a: Deliberately arranged to get a definite effect.

b: Due to the use of inferior tools, unskilled workmanship, and lack of more precise knowledge.

c: Due to the more or less accidental result of a particular process.

d: Intended to be covered up with another material, and frequently so covered up at the time and only exposed in recent years.

It is practically impossible to prove what was in the minds of medieval craftsmen. In fact, I find it difficult to remember exactly what was in my mind and to what arguments I was replying when I wrote the article some little time ago. But I feel sure I was not thinking of the kind of "roughnesses" which come under groups *a* and *d*, and had no intention of denying their existence. Rather was I thinking of those which come under classes *b* and *c*. With regard to the latter class, I referred to the rough edge of hand-made paper, probably—though, of course, I cannot produce proof of this—looked upon as a regrettable necessity in early days, then esteemed as a sign of a good article, and finally loved for its own dear sake.

With regard to class *b*, while once again I can produce no proof, I have seen examples of Romanesque ornament apparently carved by highly-skilled craftsmen who used efficient tools and who apparently knew exactly at what they were aiming. I have also seen a large number of other examples, possibly of slightly earlier date or in places more remote from the influence of the classic tradition, all of which have the appearance of having been carved by less skilled craftsmen who used inefficient tools and who were not quite so clear of their object. I cannot help feeling that at, or about, the time these ornaments were carved, those principally concerned would have preferred, as I do, the former, but there is a tendency, still noticeable, to prefer the latter. In a recently published book there are two curves, one fairly well drawn and the second one badly drawn, and the reader's attention is called to all the so-called delights of the inaccuracies of the second, while the first is, I suppose, "as dead as mutton."

I remember the stonework of Tournus, but I am not so sure that had that building been constructed of ashlar I should think it "dead as mutton," for I think I could still see in it the effect of a lively imagination and a remarkable inventive faculty. I know, however, that there are still too many who use such expressions about the lack of "roughnesses" in Greek and Roman art, and think that only the work of the semi-skilled shows signs of life. I also feel sure that much of that jolly rough stonework which we see in many medieval buildings really comes under class *d*, and was not intended to be seen at all.

However, I am delighted that Mr. Penty, who knows far more about these things than I do, agrees with my contention that the great monuments of medieval architecture are distinguished by regularity, formality, and the clean-cut definition of their design, and that these qualities, and not the accidental irregularities, are the essence of medieval architecture. That was, I believe, the main point which I desired to make, and I feel it is one which it is still very necessary to emphasize from time to time.

W. S. PURCHON

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

THE OWEN JONES STUDENTSHIP

The last day for the receipt of applications for admission to the competition for the Owen Jones Studentship has been extended from July 1 to August 31, 1929.

SHEFFIELD AND SOUTH YORKS, ARCHITECTS

The forty-first annual general meeting of the Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors was held at the University, Sheffield.

The election of officers for the session 1929-30 resulted as follows: President, C. M. Hadfield, F.R.I.B.A.; vice-president, W. G. Buck, F.R.I.B.A.; hon. treasurer, J. R. Wigfull, F.R.I.B.A.; hon. secretary, H. B. S. Gibbs, A.R.I.B.A. Council: E. M. Gibbs, F.R.I.B.A., W. G. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., W. C. Fenton, F.R.I.B.A., C. B. Flockton, F.R.I.B.A., W. J. Hale, F.R.I.B.A., E. M. Holmes, F.S.I., J. M. Jenkinson, A.R.I.B.A., F. E. Pearce Edwards, F.R.I.B.A., H. I. Potter, A.R.I.B.A., J. A. Teather, L.R.I.B.A., J. C. P. Toothill, A.R.I.B.A., A. F. Watson, F.R.I.B.A., C. M. Hadfield, F.R.I.B.A., W. G. Buck, F.R.I.B.A., J. R. Wigfull, F.R.I.B.A., H. B. S. Gibbs, A.R.I.B.A. Associates: H. W. Inott, L.R.I.B.A., H. Nowill, L.R.I.B.A., F. H. Wrench, L.R.I.B.A. Member of Council for Rotherham, Lt.-Col. J. E. Knight; Barnsley, C. F. Moxon; Chesterfield, F. H. Bromhead, A.R.I.B.A.; Doncaster, E. H. Walker, F.R.I.B.A.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND

At the annual general meeting of the Architectural Association of Ireland, held at Dublin, Mr. W. H. H. Cooke, M.R.I.A.I., was installed as president for the coming year.

The outgoing president, Major F. B. Craig, said that at present he did not think the profession took the place it was entitled to in the artistic and intellectual life of the country. The work of architects was not recognized as it ought to be, and their assistance was not called in to the extent that it should be. The educated public and the architectural profession in Ireland were out of touch with one another.

The following officers were elected for the year 1929-30: President, W. H. H. Cooke; vice-president, Joseph F. Delaney, F.R.I.A.I.; librarian, Cecil Higginbotham; hon. treasurer, D. M. Turner; hon. secretaries, J. A. Doyle and J. F. O'Dwyer. The following were elected to the committee: F. B. Craig, B. G. Joyce, L. F. Giron, H. V. Millar, C. P. Kenna, F. R. Sheridan, E. D. Buckley, J. V. Downes, and R. C. Stevenson.

INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS COMPETITION

Both the architectural decoration and furniture sections of the Royal Society of Arts Competition of Industrial Designs contain items of particular interest to members of the architectural profession. In section I (architectural decoration) the following prizes are offered:

1: £50 by the Royal Society of Arts for designs for the proscenium wall of a cinema.

2: £20 by the Royal Society of Arts for a set of three black and white drawings of architectural subjects.

3: A scholarship of the value of £60 by Messrs. Lewis Berger for

studies in decoration and decorative painting.

4: £50 by Messrs. Bagues, Ltd., for a design for a decorative metalwork scheme for the entrance of a town hall in a maritime town.

5: 50 guineas by the British Commercial Gas Association for the design of a fireplace and gas fire.

6: 25 guineas by the South Metropolitan Gas Co. for designs for fireplaces incorporating the Metro coke grate.

7: 10 and 5 guineas by Messrs. Morris & Co. (Westminster), Ltd., for designs for lead-glazed windows.

8: 25 guineas by Mr. G. Paget Walford for a small window or medallion painted and glazed from an original design.

9: £17 10s. and £7 10s. by Messrs. Malkin Tiles (Burslem), Ltd., for a design of a tile and faience fireplace.

In section III (furniture) prizes of £25 and £10 (given by the Royal Society of Arts) are offered for designs for the complete decoration and furnishing of a middle-class bedroom, and other prizes are offered for various types of furniture, etc.

A prospectus containing full particulars of the competition may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. The closing date for receiving entries is May 27, and designs must be sent in to the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, by June 10.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Messrs. Arthur W. Brewill and Son, architects, have moved to Armitage Chambers, Victoria Street, Nottingham.

Messrs. Graves and Ellerton, architects and surveyors, have moved to 80 Mosley Street, Manchester. Telephone: Central 4377.

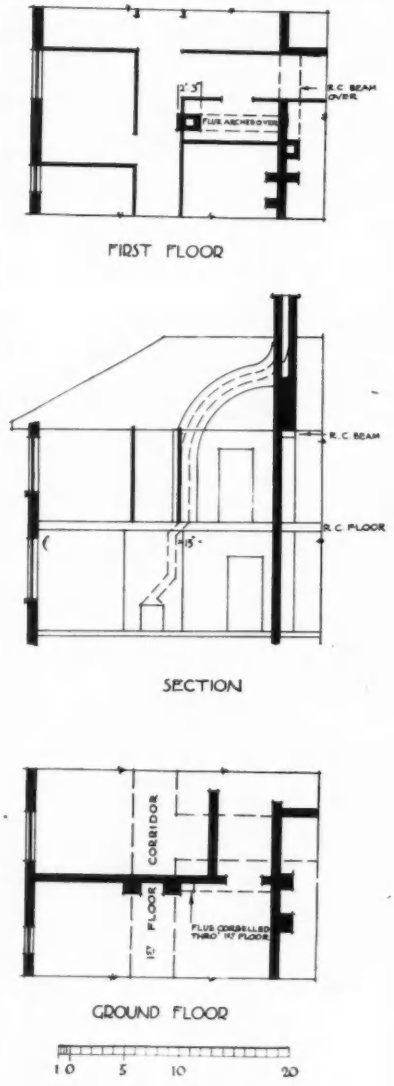
Mr. F. R. Gould Wills, F.R.I.B.A., has retired from the position of head of the building department of West Ham College. He was teacher of building construction and geometry graphics, and rendered twenty-six years' service. Pressure of business necessitates his giving up evening work.

In response to numerous requests The London Society has decided to revive the exhibition of suggestions for a new road bridge at Charing Cross. It will be historical and retrospective; and, with the permission of the trustees of the London Museum, will be held at Lancaster House, St. James's, immediately after the general election is over. The Society has communicated with all who lent drawings or models on the previous occasion, and would also be glad to consider any other suggestions that might add interest to the exhibition if the authors will kindly write to the organizing secretary, The London Society, Lancaster House, St. James's, S.W.1.

READERS' QUERIES

CONSTRUCTION OF A CORBELLED FLUE

F. W. B. writes: "The flue, shown on the accompanying drawings, is corbelled out through the first floor (which is of reinforced concrete), 15 in. one way and 9 in. the other. It is then carried up vertically 5 ft. 6 in. to the springing, from which point it is arched over to connect to a chimney stack 7 ft. away. It has been suggested that the abutment (i.e. the vertical portion of the flue) is not strong enough to withstand the thrust of the arch. Would you kindly have the stresses worked out, and let me know if this would be the case? The first floor has been laid, and the flue carried through it. It is proposed to strengthen the floor by a reinforced concrete beam along the dotted lines, and over it to increase the wall of the flue nearest the stack to 2 ft. 3 in. thick. An alternative is to build the flue as shown and build in a tie-rod from the springing of the flue to the stack."



Construction of a corbelled flue.
[*See answer to F. W. B.*]

Both abutments to the arch are insufficient, particularly against the stack itself; the suggested tie-rod would be of no use to the latter. A better method is to support the flue upon a reinforced concrete course beam, thus avoiding all arch thrusts. There will be more brickwork, but the arch centering will be saved, and there will be a further advantage that the flue will be straighter. The beam should be 9 in. deep, mixed 4 : 2 : 1, with six rows of $\frac{3}{4}$ in. steel rods at 3 in. centres about 1 in. from the bottom of the beam. The outside rods should be bent continuously round the flue opening where this pierces the beam. If the bottom of the beam formwork is shored up in the centre the beam may be built on after four days, the sides may be removed about ten days later, but the bottom with the strut should be left for the full usual allowance of twenty-eight days.

The supports to the beam are a little awkward. The suggested stiffening at first-floor level is an excellent idea, and the vertical portion of the flue should be built in cement mortar from first-floor level. The same applies to the 9-in. wall under the other end of the beam, as this will be taking part of the load.

It would be a good thing to put a soot door in the roof space to clear possible chokes of soot since the angle of the flue is rather flat.

W. H.

BUILDING TENDERS

K. writes: "I am interested as a trustee in certain building tenders, and have reason to believe unfair means are being used to place the work in the hands of a particular builder. To defeat this plot, I wish to know if the prices of bricks, cement drain pipes, and lavatory fittings have altered since last July, when—or a little later—they advanced 10 per cent. Have they since fallen almost to the pre-strike prices? I am told this is the case."

The prices of building materials mentioned are now down to the levels operating prior to the coal strike.

F.

MASS CONCRETE RETAINING WALL

R. H. writes: "In building a retaining wall of mass concrete without any reinforcement, which would make the stronger work? 1: To build complete of cement concrete of the usual 4 : 2 : 1 mixture, or 2: To build with cement concrete of the usual proportions, but dropping rough stone boulders into the mass concrete at fairly frequent intervals?"

Mass concrete acts by its weight only in retaining walls, provided that it has enough tenacity to hold together. Stone boulders, called plums, are often incorporated into the mass to save cement. I have not known of any case where they have weakened the wall. The practice used to be common on railways when concrete took the place of brickwork.

H. A.

TRADE NOTES

Messrs. Lumbys, Ltd., of Greetland Boiler Works, Halifax, makers of boilers, radiators, and other heating apparatus, are making a further extension of their works to meet the increased demand. New buildings and new machinery are being installed. It is expected that the new works will be in operation by the end of the year. There will be no further issue of shares, as the company's resources are sufficient for this development.

The stand of the Thames Board Mills at the Manchester Building Trades Exhibition was designed to show the various steps in fixing and finishing "Essex" board. One side of the stand showed the studding exposed. A life-like cut-out figure of a man in "Essex" board holding a sheet of the material, and a similar figure representing a man in the act of nailing up one of the boards gave a touch of realism. Round the corner were two other figures—one a painter in the attitude of painting, and a boy decorating a cover strip.

Visitors to the North-East Coast Exhibition on passing through the huge entrance pylons will find rows of fluted standards along each side of the central roadway. These standards, nearly 100 of which are installed throughout the grounds, are of novel design, each consisting of a decorative steel pillar with a cross-arm, from which are suspended two "Alabas" lanterns, while a special spherical ornamental globe, housing a floodlight projector, is mounted at the top. The "Alabas" lanterns provide illumination of the roadway; and the floodlight projectors in the spherical globes serve the dual purpose of illuminating the grounds and of providing supplementary floodlighting of the buildings.

The double line of standards is broken by a giant Mazdalux electric fountain, which provides a spectacle resembling a great pyrotechnic display, produced in this instance by means of rapidly-changing coloured floodlighting of jets of water thrown into the air to heights continually varying from 15 to 40 ft.

In this Mazdalux fountain, thirty B.T.H. floodlight projectors of special design are submerged beneath the water in the basin, and the jets of water, illuminated by means of these projectors, have the appearance of being dyed in every colour of the rainbow. The various combinations of water and colour effects which total seventy-two are controlled by means of a motor-driven 36-way multi-flasher. Extending from the fountain to the grand court are lighting standards similar to those on the central roadway.

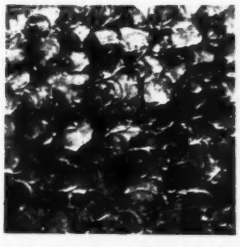
Approaching the exhibition pavilions, an ambitious application of coloured floodlighting will be seen. The results have been obtained by means of B.T.H. floodlight projectors concealed at ground level in the foliage around the buildings. These projectors, fifty of which are employed, are of special design, enabling the entire length of the main buildings, including the massive towers of the grand court, to be panelled in bright-coloured light.

The windows of the towers release beams of ultra-violet light from banks of special mercury-vapour lamps suspended in the centre of each tower. Above these, in the lantern tower, huge floodlight projectors throw moving beams of light into the clouds.

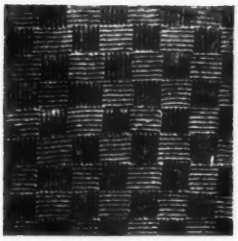
This unique lighting scheme is the result of close co-operation between the lighting engineers of the British Thomson-Houston Co., the consulting engineers, and the architects to the exhibition authorities, who, together, planned the whole of the lighting of the exhibition.



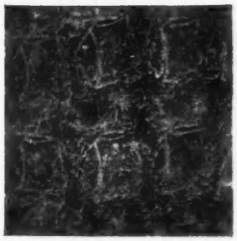
Textured with rubber stippler and coloured.



Worked with palette knife and coloured.



Textured with comb and coloured.



Textured with crumpled paper, coloured, and lightly wiped.

Four examples of Surfex relief decoration for interior walls. Surfex, a product of Lewis Berger and Sons, Ltd., is a fine dry white powder. The decorator mixes it with water, applies it with an ordinary distemper brush (or, for heavy relief work, with trowel or palette knife) and then produces the desired texture, or character, or degree of ruggedness, or pattern, by manipulating the brush; or by stippling; or with the hand itself; or with a sponge; or a scraping knife; or any other means.

A MODERN OFFICE

Following are the names of the contractors and sub-contractors for Nos. 8, 9, and 10 Great George Street, S.W.1, illustrated on pages 635 to 637: General builders, Howell J. Williams, Ltd. Sub-contractors: Redpath Brown & Co., steel construction; Lawford & Co., asphalt; Shanks & Co., sanitary fittings; Waygood-Otis, lifts; Anselm Odlings, marble; J. H. Nicholson and Son, heating; Grant and Blake, electric wiring; H. H. Martyn & Co., stone carving; Caston & Co., Ltd., lift enclosures and railings; Carter and Aynsley, bronze grilles; Crittalls Manufacturing Co., bronze and steel sashes; G. H. Barrett, glazing.

NEW INVENTIONS

[The following particulars of new inventions are specially compiled for THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office. All inquiries concerning inventions, patents, and specifications should be addressed to the Editor, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. For copies of the full specifications here enumerated readers should apply to the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.2. The price is 1s. each.]

LATEST PATENT APPLICATIONS

9643. Abraham, Ltd., R., and Abraham, R. A. Manufacture of artificial stone, &c. March 26.

10058. Bell's United Asbestos Co., Ltd., and Cann, J. A. Hydraulic cements. March 28.

9845. Bemis Industries Inc. Building construction. March 27.

9871. Brough, J. R. Compound walls for safes, &c. March 27.

9812. Burnside, G. B. Heating and ventilating systems. March 27.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED

308106. Hobourn, P. L., and Mills, G. T. Holder or receptacle for blue and other prints, drawings, tracings, letterpress, and the like.

308408. Dunker, L. H. A. Reinforcing-mesh for concrete and the like.

285512. Haddan, R. Working of concrete or similar substances into covering layers.

308428. Small, W. Roofing tiles.

308528. Breen, T. Fastening devices for sash windows.

ABSTRACT PUBLISHED

304894. Roberts, E. W., and Temple, J. E. Floor blocks.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

LONDON AND DISTRICT

The SHOREDITCH B.C. proposes to proceed with the scheme for the extension of the model welfare centre at a cost of £12,000.

Messrs. T. P. Bennett and Son have prepared plans for the erection of shops and flats on the Eyre Arms estate, Finchley Road, ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

The BARKING U.D.C. is to urge the Ministry of Health to reconsider the Council's application for a loan for the erection of permanent hospital buildings at Upney.

The ISLINGTON B.C. is to make representations to the L.C.C. with regard to the clearance of an area in Georges Road and Eden Grove. There are sixty-nine houses in the area.

The chairman of the BARKING U.D.C. states that an important development of the Creeksmouth area for industrial purposes is foreshadowed. An area of land of over 400 acres, adjacent to the power station of the County of London Electric Supply Co., Ltd., is being laid out for the erection of factories, etc., and a considerable sum of money is being spent thereon by a land company in the laying down of roads and railways.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES

The Kent Education Committee is to erect a new school at CRAYFORD.

The Hampshire Education Committee is to erect an elementary school for 350 children at BEDHAMPTON.

The OXFORD Education Committee has approved plans for the proposed reconstruction of St. Clement's School.

A scheme is being discussed at READING University for an expenditure of £200,000 on extensions.

The chapel of Lancing College, SUSSEX, which is planned on the scale of a cathedral, is to have a new wing added at a cost of £150,000.

The Hampshire Education Committee is to enlarge the boys' council school to accommodate another 120 children and erect a new elementary school for 280 at ANDOVER.

A special committee of the OXFORD Corporation is seeking sanction to borrow £25,000 in connection with the scheme for the removal of the cattle market to the Oxpens and the use of Gloucester Green as a car park.

Plans passed by the HAMPTON U.D.C.: Four houses, Holly Bush Lane, for Messrs. J. W. Adams and Son; motor houses and stores, Station Road, for Messrs. G. Kingsbury and Son; fourteen houses, Cambridge Road, for Messrs. Snelling and Sharman, Ltd.; four houses, Holly Bush Lane, for Messrs. H. Turner and Sons; three houses, Park Road, for Messrs. E. Prosser & Co.

Though no definite steps have yet been taken, prominent members of BRIGHTON Town Council are contemplating an expenditure of £1,000,000 on a new Town Hall. It is understood that the Council will eventually demolish the property standing between the present Town Hall and the sea front to prepare the site for the proposed building.

Plans passed by the OXFORD Corporation: New premises, Castle Street, for Messrs. G. R. Cooper, Ltd.; garage and carding-room, Botley Road, for Messrs. W. Baker & Co., Ltd.; house, George Street, Summertown, for Mr. F. T. T. Wyatt; additions to houses, 1, 9, and 14 Manor Place, for Merton College; six houses, Lincoln Road, for Messrs. T. H. Kingerlee and Sons; house, Lincoln Road, for Mr. Mazdon.

Plans passed by the HASTINGS Corporation: Three shops, junction of Filsham and Bexhill Roads, St. Leonards, for Mr. P. Spicer, architect; house, Silverhill Park, St. Leonards, for Mr. H. W. Coussens, architect; bungalow, Bexhill Road, for Mr. H. J. Richardson, architect; alterations, Clarence Hotel, Middle Street, for Mr. J. H. Howard, architect, on behalf of Watney, Combe, Reid & Co., Ltd.; five houses, Elphinstone Avenue, for Mr. H. M. Jeffery, architect; additions, Filsham Lodge, Filsham Road, for Messrs. Callow and Callow, architects; bungalow, Red Lane, for Mr. F. Bowcock, architect; ten houses, Amherst Road, St. Leonards, for Mr. H. M. Jeffery, architect; house, Filsham Road, St. Leonards, for Messrs. Callow and Callow, architects.

Plans passed by the BRIGHTON Corporation: Extensions, 152-153 North Street, for the Midland Bank, Ltd.; shop front, 14 St. James's Street, for Mr. D. Calderwood; shop front, 25 Old Steine, for Mr. Charles Sands; motor showroom and maisonnette, 38 St. James's Street, for Messrs. T. J. Braybon and Son; two houses, Knoyle Road, for Mr. H. B. Nixon; shop fronts, 22 York Place, for Messrs. Isaacs; alterations and additions, 95-99 Western Road, for Messrs. Plummer Roddis, Ltd.; three shops, 103 Preston Road, for Alderman Charles Kingston, J.P.; shop, 41 Ditchling Rise, for Mr. W. Alderson; garage and store, The Priory, London Road, Patcham, for Mr. C. M. Booth; layout, Withdean Hall estate, for Messrs. Abbeys; four houses, Chailey Avenue and Grand Crescent, Rottingdean Heights, for Mr. Thomas Hazeldine; alterations, 10-12 Middle Street, for Brighton and Hove General Gas Co.; extension to garages, Royal Crescent Mews for De Vere Hotels Ltd.; warehouse, 42 George Street, for Mr. Peter L. Lacroix; two houses, Hangleton Road, for Mr. E. G. Parker; rebuilding, 94-101 London Road, for Brighton Equitable Co-operative Society, Ltd.; shop, Beaconsfield Road, for Mr. W. Alderson; two houses, Carden Avenue, Withdean, for Mr. E. H. Rowe; layout, Warren Farm Road, Woodingdean, for Mr. Arthur Rason.

SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES

Plans for a £500,000 marine drive, covering more than thirty miles of the north coast of Devonshire, are being considered by the ILFRACOMBE Council.

Plans passed by the PAIGNTON U.D.C.: Two houses, Laura Grove, for Mr. F. Binmore; house, Locarno Avenue, for Mr. W. J. R. James; twenty-eight houses, St. Mary's Lane and The Greebys, for Mr. W. Wilkins; shop, workroom, etc., Croftlands, Torquay Road, for Mr. P. G. Horsham; four houses, Laura Grove, for Mr. Drake; shop, 322 Torquay Road, for Messrs. Somerville and Hilton; two houses, Laura Grove, for Mr. R. M. Ely; alterations and additions, 64 Torquay Road, for Mr. C. F. Stentiford; two houses, Stansfeld Avenue, for Mr. E. A. Jonas; two houses, Laura Grove, for Messrs. Peeke Bros.; bungalow, off Tarraway Road, for Mrs. B. Valley; house, Colley End Road, for Mr. J. Mitchell.

EASTERN COUNTIES

The ROCHFORD R.D.C. is to erect houses on the Eastwood estate.

At a special meeting of the HAMPENDEN U.D.C. it was resolved that the erection of a further thirty houses on the Westfield site be proceeded with. Subject to the sanction of the Ministry of Health, the cost will be £11,000.

Plans passed by the LOWESTOFT Corporation: Bungalow, Blackheath Road, for Mr. W. Bridges; two houses, Carlton Road, for Mr. W. Baldwin; bungalow, Blackheath Road, for Mr. R. Warnes; store, Yarmouth Road, for Mr. Meacham; church and recreation room, Clapham Road, for the trustees of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints; bungalow, Blackheath Road, for Mr. E. G. Westgate; workshop, Commercial Road, for Consolidated Steam Fishing Co.; house, Normanston Drive, for Mr. F. C. Clarke; home, etc., St. Margaret's Road, for the Waifs and Strays Association; club-room, Boston Road, for Boston Lodge Bowling Club.

MIDLAND COUNTIES

The REDDITCH U.D.C. has decided to erect fourteen houses in Birmingham Road.

The STAMFORD Town Council has decided to proceed with a scheme for the erection of a further fifty-six houses on a site adjoining New Cross Roads.

NORTHERN COUNTIES

The PRESTWICH U.D.C. is considering proposals for the provision of a public library.

The STRETFORD U.D.C. is to borrow £40,000 for further housing advances.

The PRESTWICH U.D.C. is to erect fifty-two houses and flats at Half Acre Lane at a cost of £20,500.

A site is being selected at Grangetown Garden Village, ESTON, for the erection of a Catholic school.

The CHESHIRE Education Committee has approved an estimate of £98,000 for the erection of a secondary school at Bebington.

The CHESHIRE Education Committee has acquired a site for the proposed secondary school at Wilmslow.

The WAKEFIELD Corporation is acquiring property in Almshouse Lane for the provision of new public baths.

The managers of St. Mary's School, BRADFORD, have prepared plans for the erection of a new school at Fagley.

The CARLISLE Corporation has sold a site on the Raffles housing estate to Mr. J. Brannen for the erection of shops.

The LEEDS Corporation has sold land off Osmondthorpe Lane to the Leeds Church Extension Society for the erection of church buildings.

The PRESTWICH U.D.C. has passed plans for the erection of ninety-four houses on a site at Park Road and Brookland Road, for the Didsbury Park Estate, Ltd.

The STRETFORD U.D.C General Purposes Committee has obtained a site in Low Moss Lane for the erection of a new public elementary school.

The MANCHESTER Education Committee has obtained a site on the Barlow Moor housing estate for the erection of an elementary school.

The Board of Education has passed plans for the erection of a Roman Catholic elementary school at Hamilton Road, Longsight, MANCHESTER, for St. Robert's trustees.

The Ministry of Health has sanctioned the proposal of the Corporation to erect 226 houses on the North HULL housing estate extension.

The YORK Corporation has obtained sanction for a loan of £61,500 for the erection of 163 houses at Nursawsland and at Fifth Avenue.

The CHESHIRE Education Committee has acquired sites at Northwich, Bebington, Poyton, and Weaverham for the erection of central schools.

The Housing Committee of the HEYWOOD Corporation has decided to apply to the Ministry of Health for sanction to borrow £18,000 for the erection of thirty-eight houses on the Pothall site.

The CHESHIRE Education Committee has voted £16,000 for extensions at Sale County High School for Girls. A site has also been obtained for the erection of a secondary school for boys.

The LEEDS Corporation has obtained sanction for a loan of £34,580 for the erection of seventy-six houses and thirty-six flats on the Hawksworth Wood housing estate.

The WAKEFIELD Corporation has obtained sanction to borrow £4,750 for the erection of ten special-type houses at Lupset, and £24,000 for the erection of fifty houses by direct labour at Lupset.

Plans have been submitted to the LEEDS Corporation by the West Leeds Amusements, Co., Ltd., for the erection of a cinema, lock-up shops, stores, etc., in Wellington Road, New Wortley.

The LEEDS Corporation is seeking sanction to borrow £23,249 for extension of Kirkstall Road baths and provision of a public washhouse. Also for new filter-houses at Kirkstall Road, Union Street, and Bramley baths.

At a meeting of the YORK Corporation a letter was submitted from the Board of Education stating that it approves the work shown on the plans for the first portion of the Tang Hall Senior School for boys and girls and sanctioning the expenditure of £9,804.

Plans passed by the WAKEFIELD Corporation: House, Leeds Road, for Mr. A. Turner; shop, Westgate, for Mr. H. Dobson; house, Thornes Road, for Mr. H. Dobson; alterations to house, St. John's North, for Mr. P. O. Platts, on behalf of the West Riding County Council; house, Carr Lane, for Mr. A. Smallwood.

Plans passed by the ROTHERHAM Corporation: Extension of works, Grange Mill Lane, Blackburn, for Messrs. A. Shardlow & Co., Ltd.; parsonage house, Kimberworth Road, for St. Paul's Church Council; house, Moorgate Road, for Mr. H. E. Wright; bungalow, Brook Hill, Thorpe Hesley, for Mr. T. B. Law.

The BARNSLEY Corporation General Purposes Committee has considered the question of applying for power to erect shops, offices, etc., on the sites of street improvements in the borough, and has recommended that the town clerk should apply to the Ministry of Health for a provisional order for the alteration of local acts so as to give this power to the Corporation.

Plans passed by the STRETFORD U.D.C.: Twelve houses, Ravenswood Road, for Messrs. Archer and McAlpin; fourteen houses, Milwain Road, for Messrs. Archer and McAlpin; shop, Carver Street, for Mr. D. E. Evans-Jones; club, Chester Road, for the Stretford Trades and Labour Club, Ltd.; cinema, Moss Road, for Mr. J. Maunders.

Plans passed by the MANCHESTER Corporation: Parochial hall, Howden Road, Blackley; fifty-four houses, Parr's Wood Road, School Lane, Aldwick Avenue, and Craigwell Avenue, Didsbury; 150 houses, Hardy Lane, Chorlton-cum-Hardy; chapel to convent, High Lane and Acres Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy; eight shops and houses, Barlow Moor Road, West Didsbury; alterations and additions, Gardeners' Arms, Moston Lane and Lightbowne Road, Moston; additions, Crown Hotel, 679 Stockport Road, Longsight; twenty houses, Granville Road and Chatham Road, Gorton; alterations and additions, Copenhagen Tavern, Oldham Road, Newtown Heath; alterations and additions, Bricklayers' Arms, Moston Lane, Moston.

WALES

The RHYL Council has passed plans for another thirty houses for private owners, and has applied for subsidy to be granted for a further 100 houses.

Plans passed by the SWANSEA Corporation: Alterations, High Street, for Messrs. F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd.; two houses, Neath Road, Peniel Green, for Mr. Thomas Rees; two houses, Bohun Street, Manselton, for Mr. J. Willis; two houses, Lon Gwynfryn, Cwmgwyn, for Mr. C. Evans; two houses, Dunvant Road, for Mr. Trevor Jones; two houses, Sketty Park Road, for Mr. Harry Williams; twenty houses, Sketty Park Drive, for Mr. Syd. Davies; two houses, Thistelboon, Mumbles, for Messrs. Beynon and Thomas; four houses, Graiglwyd Road, for Messrs. Jones and Watkins; two houses, Frederick Place, Llansamlet, for Mr. D. Jones.

SCOTLAND

Plans are to be prepared by the GLASGOW city engineer for new libraries for Gorbals and Pollokshaws districts.

The GLASGOW Corporation Housing Committee has decided to erect 934 houses, consisting of two-story tenements and blocks at Carnwadric, Pollokshaws.

The GLASGOW Corporation Housing Committee has approved the layout plan for 160 houses in two-story tenements and blocks on the Netherton estate.

The GLASGOW Corporation Housing Committee has agreed to erect eighty-four cottage houses, 272 flats, and 384 three-story tenements at West Drumoyne.

The FALKIRK Town Council has been granted permission by the Falkirk Dean of Guild Court to erect seventy-six houses, at Bainsford, at an estimated cost of £23,000.

Messrs. Mactaggart and Mickal, Ltd., are to erect thirty-two bungalows at Kingslynn Drive and thirty-nine in King's Park, GLASGOW.

The sum of £217,500 is required for a great new episcopal cathedral which it is proposed to build in the square opposite the university, ABERDEEN. The site will be created by a slum clearance scheme.

The KILWINNING Town Council, subject to the approval of the Department of Health and the acquisition of ground adjoining their former scheme at Alexandra Place, has decided to proceed with the erection of twenty-four three-roomed houses.

MISCELLANEOUS

A private concern has arranged to build at a cost of £2,000,000, a forty-story art and music centre at the corner of Fifty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue, NEW YORK.

RATES OF WAGES

The initial letter opposite each entry indicates the grade under the Ministry of Labour schedule. The district is that to which the borough is assigned in the same schedule. Column I gives the rates for craftsmen; Column II for labourers; the rate for craftsmen working at trades in which a separate rate maintains is given in a footnote. The table is a selection only. Particulars for lesser localities not included may be obtained upon application in writing.

			I s. d.	II s. d.
A_1	ABERDARE	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_1	Abergavenny	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B	Abingdon ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Accrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Addlestone	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Adlington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Airdrie ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
C	Aldeburgh	E. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Altrincham	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Appleby ..	N.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Atherstone	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Aylesbury ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B_2	BANBURY ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bangor ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Barnard Castle	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barnsley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Barnstaple	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Barrow ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barry ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Basingstoke	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bath ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Batley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Bedford ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Berwick-on-Tweed	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Bewdley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	Bicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Birkenhead	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A	Birmingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bishop Auckland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackburn	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackpool	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blyth ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Bognor ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Bolton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Boston ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Bournemouth	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Bovey Tracey	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Bradford ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Brentwood	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Bridgend ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Bridgwater	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_1	Bridlington	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Brighouse ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Brighton ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Bristol ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Brixham ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Bromsgrove	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
C	Bromyard ..	Mid. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Burnley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burslem ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burton-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bury ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Buxton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	CAMBRIDGE	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Canterbury	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Cardiff ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Carlisle ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Carmarthen	S. Wales & M.	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Carnarvon	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Carnforth ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Castleford	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Chatham ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Chelmsford	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Cheltenham	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Chester ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Chesterfield	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Chichester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Chorley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Cirencester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Clitheroe ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Clydebank	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Coalville ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Colchester ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Colne ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Colwyn Bay	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Consett ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Conway ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Coventry ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Crewe ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Cumberland	.....	1 6	1 1½
A	DARLINGTON	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Darwen ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Deal ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Denbigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Derby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Dewsbury	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Didcot ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Doncaster	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Dorchester	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Driffield ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Droitwich	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Dudley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Dundee ..	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Durham ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	EASTBOURNE	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Ebbw Vale	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Edinburgh	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	E. Glamorganshire & Monmouthshire	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Exeter ..	S.W. Counties	*1 6½	1 2
B_2	Exmouth ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	FELIXSTOWE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Filey ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A	Fleetwood ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Folkestone	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Frodsham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Frome ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	GATESHEAD	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Gillingham	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Gloucester	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Goole ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Gosport ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Grantham	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Gravesend	S. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Greenock ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Grimsby ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Guildford ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	HALIFAX	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hanley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Harrogate	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hartlepools	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Harwich ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Hastings ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Hatfield ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Hereford ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Hertford ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Heysham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Howden ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Huddersfield	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hull ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	ILKLEY ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Immingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Ipswich ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Isle of Wight	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	JARROW ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	KEIGHLEY	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Kendal ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Keswick ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Kettering ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	King's Lynn	E. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	LANCASTER	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Leamington	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Leeds ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leek ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Lewes ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Lichfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lincoln ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Liverpool ..	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A_2	Llandudno	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Llanelly ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	London (12 miles radius)		1 9	1 4
	Do. (12-15 miles radius)		1 8½	1 3½
A	Long Eaton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Loughborough	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Luton ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Lytham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	MACCLESFIELD	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Maidstone	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Malvern ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Manchester	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Mansfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Margate ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Matlock ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Merthyr ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Middlesbrough	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Middlewich	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Minehead ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Monmouth	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	S. and E. Glamorganshire Morecambe	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	NANTWICH	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Neath ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nelson ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newcastle ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newport ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Normanton	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Northampton	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	North Staffs.	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	North Shields	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Norwich ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Nottingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nuneaton ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	OAKHAM ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Oldham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Oswestry ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Oxford ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	PAISLEY ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Pembroke	S. Wales & M.	1 4	1 0
A	Perth ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Peterborough	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Plymouth	S.W. Counties	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Pontefract	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Pontypridd	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Portsmouth	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Preston ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	QUEENSFERRY	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	READING	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Reigate ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Retford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Rhondda Valley	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Ripon ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A	Rochdale ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Rochester ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Ruabon ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Rugby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Rugeley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Runcorn ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	ST. ALBANS	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	St. Helens ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Salisbury ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	
A_1	Scarborough	Yorkshire	1 7	
A	Scunthorpe	Mid. Counties	1 7½	
A	Sheffield ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1
A	Shipley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2
A_2	Shrewsbury	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1
A_2	Skipton ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Slough ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Solihull ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	South'pton	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Southend-on-Sea	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Southport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	S. Shields ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Stafford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Stockport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stockton-on-Tees	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stoke-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Stroud ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Sunderland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swadlincote	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swansea ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B	Swindon ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	TAMWORTH	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Taunton ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Teeside Dist.	N.E. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Teignmouth	S.W. Coast	1 5½	1 1½
A	Todmorden	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Torquay ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
C	Truro ..	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
B_1	Tunbridge Wells	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Tunstall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Tyne District	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	WAKEFIELD	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Walsall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Warrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Warwick ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Wellingborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Weston-s-Mare	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Whitby ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Widnes ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Wigan ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Winchester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Windsor ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Wolverhampton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Worcester	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Worksop ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Wrexham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Wycombe	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	YARMOUTH	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Yeovil ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	York ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½

* In these areas the rates of wages for certain trades (usually painters and plasterers) vary slightly from those given.

The rates for each trade in any given area will be sent on request.

PRICES CURRENT

The wages are the Union rates current in London at the time of publication. The prices are for good quality material, and are intended to cover delivery at works, wharf, station, or yard as customary, but will vary according to quality and quantity. The measured prices are based upon the foregoing, and include usual builders' profits. Though every care has been taken in its compilation it is impossible to guarantee the accuracy of the list, and readers are advised to have the figures confirmed by trade inquiry.

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

EXCAVATOR, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* NAVVY, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* TIMBERMAN, 1s. 5½d. *per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour;* WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. *per shift.*

Broken brick or stone, 2 in., per yd.				£0	11	6
Thames ballast, per yd.				0	10	0
Pit gravel, per yd.				0	15	0
Pit sand, per yd.				0	12	6
Washed sand, per yd.				0	15	0
Screened ballast or gravel, add 10 per cent. per yd.						
Clinker, breeze, etc., prices according to locality.						
Portland cement, per ton				£2	8	0
Lias lime, per ton				2	0	0
Sacks charged extra at 1s. 9d. each and credited when returned at 1s. 6d.						
Transport hire per day:						
Cart and horse	£1	3	0			
3-ton motor lorry	3	15	0			
Steam lorry, 5-ton	4	0	0			
Trailer				£0	15	0
Steam roller				4	5	0
Water cart				1	5	0

EXCAVATING and throwing out in ordinary earth not exceeding 6 ft. deep, basis price, per yd. cube . 0 3 0
Exceeding 6 ft., but under 12 ft., add 30 per cent.
In stiff clay, add 30 per cent.
In underpinning, add 100 per cent.
In rock, including blasting, add 225 per cent.
If basketed out, add 80 per cent. to 150 per cent.
Headings, including timbering, add 400 per cent.

RETURN, fill, and ram, ordinary earth, per yd.	£0	1	6
SPREAD and level, including wheeling, per yd.	0	1	6
FILLING into carts and carting away to a shoot or deposit, per yd. cube	0	10	6
TRIMMING earth to slopes, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
HACKING up old grano. or similar paving, per yd. sup.	0	1	3
PLANKING to excavations, per ft. sup.	0	0	5
DO. over 10 ft. deep, add for each 5 ft. in depth, 30 per cent.			
Left in, add to above prices, per ft. cube	0	2	0
HARDCORE, 2 in. ring, filled and rammed, 4 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	2	1
DO. 6 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	2	10
PUDDLING, per yd. cube	1	10	0
CEMENT CONCRETE, 4-2-1, per yd. cube	2	3	0
DO. 6-2-1, per yd. cube	1	18	0
DO. in upper floors, add 15 per cent.			
DO. in reinforced-concrete work, add 20 per cent.			
DO. in underpinning, add 60 per cent.			
LIAS-LIME CONCRETE, per yd. cube	£1	16	0
BREEZE CONCRETE, per yd. cube	1	7	0
DO. in lintels, etc., per ft. cube	0	1	6
CEMENT concrete 4-2-1 in lintels packed around reinforcement, per ft. cube	0	3	9
FINE concrete benching to bottom of manholes, per ft. cube	0	3	0
FINISHING surface of concrete spade face, per yd. sup.	0	0	9

DRAINER

LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* TIMBERMAN, 1s. 5½d. *per hour;* BRICKLAYER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* PLUMBER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. *per shift.*

Stoneware pipes, tested quality, 4 in. per ft.	£0	0	10
DO. *6 in., per ft.*	0	1	3
DO. *9 in., per ft.*	0	2	3
Cast-iron pipes, coated, 9 ft. lengths, 4 in., per yd.	0	5	6
DO. *6 in., per yd.*	0	8	0
Portland cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.			
Leadwool, per cwt.	£2	0	0
Gaskin, per lb.	0	0	4½

STONEWARE DRAINS, jointed in cement, tested pipes, 4 in., per ft.	0	4	3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0	5	0
DO. 9 in., per ft.	0	7	9
CAST-IRON DRAINS, jointed in lead, 4 in., per ft.	0	8	3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0	10	3

Note.—These prices include digging concrete bed and filling for normal depths, and are average prices.
Fittings in Stoneware and Iron according to type. *See* Trade Lists.

BRICKLAYER

BRICKLAYER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour.*

London stocks, per M.	£4	5	0
Flettons, per M.	2	15	0
White facing bricks, per M.	5	0	0
Multi-coloured facings, per M.	7	7	9
Best red facings, per M.	7	7	9
Rubbers, 9½ in., per M.	12	0	6
Staffordshire blue, per M.	9	5	0
Firebricks, 2½ in., per M.	9	0	0
Glazed salt, white, and ivory stretchers, per M.	21	10	0
DO. *headers, per M.*	20	10	0
Colours, extra, per M.	5	10	0
Seconds, less, per M.	1	0	0
Cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.			
Lime, grey stone, per ton	£2	11	6
Mixed lime mortar, per yd.	1	6	0
Dampcourse, in rolls of 4½ in., per roll	0	2	6
DO. *9 in. per roll*	0	4	9
DO. *14 in. per roll*	0	7	6
DO. *18 in. per roll*	0	9	6
BRICKWORK in stone lime mortar, Flettons or equal, per rod	32	0	0
DO. in cement do., per rod	34	10	0
DO. in stocks, add 25 per cent. per rod.			
DO. in blues, add 100 per cent. per rod.			
DO. circular on plan, add 12½ per cent. per rod.			
DO. in backing to masonry, add 12½ per cent. per rod.			
DO. in raising on old walls, etc., add 12½ per cent. per rod.			
DO. in underpinning, add 20 per cent. per rod.			
HALF-BRICK walls in stocks in cement mortar (1-3), per ft. sup	£0	1	0
BEDDING plates in cement mortar, per ft. run	0	0	3
BEDDING window or door frames, per ft. run	0	0	3
LEAVING chases 2½ in. deep for edges of concrete floors not exceeding 6 in. thick, per ft. run	0	0	2
CUTTING do. in old walls in cement, per ft. run	0	0	4
CUTTING, toothing and bonding new work to old (labour and materials), per ft. sup.	0	0	7
TERRA-COTTA flue pipes 9 in. diameter, jointed in fireclay, including all cuttings, per ft. run	0	3	6
DO. 14 ft. by 9 in. do., per ft. run	0	6	0
FLAUNCHING chimney pots, each	0	2	0
CUTTING and pinning ends of timbers, etc., in cement	0	1	0
FACINGS fair, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	3
DO. picked stocks, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	7
DO. red rubbers gauged and set in putty, per ft. sup. extra	0	4	9
DO. in salt white or ivory glazed, per ft. sup. extra	0	5	6
TUCK pointing, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	10
WEATHER pointing, do. do.	0	0	3
TILE creasing with cement fillet each side per ft. run	0	0	6
GRANOLITHIC PAVING, 1 in., per yd. sup.	0	5	0
DO. 1½ in., per yd. sup.	0	6	0
DO. 2 in. per yd. sup.	0	7	0
If coloured with red oxide, per yd. sup.	0	1	0
If finished with carborundum, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
If in small quantities in finishing to steps, etc., per ft. sup.	0	1	4
Jointing new grano. paving to old, per ft. run	0	0	4
Extra for dishing grano. or cement paving around gullies, each	0	1	6
BITUMINOUS DAMP COURSE, ex rolls, per ft. sup.	0	0	7
ASPHALT (MASTIC) DAMP COURSE, ½ in., per yd. sup	0	8	0
DO. vertical, per yd. sup.	0	11	0
SLATE DAMP COURSE, per ft. sup.	0	0	10
ASPHALT ROOFING (MASTIC) in two thicknesses, ¾ in., per yd.	0	8	6
DO. SKIRTING, 6 in.	0	0	11
BREEZE PARTITION BLOCKS, set in cement, 1½ in. per yd. sup	0	5	3
DO. DO. 3 in.	0	6	6
BREEZE fixing bricks, extra for each	0	0	3

MASON

MASON, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* DO. *fixer,* 1s. 10d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. per hour; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour.*

Portland Stone:			
Whitbed, per ft. cube	£0	4	6
Basebed, per ft. cube	0	4	9
Bath stone, per ft. cube	0	3	0
Usual trade extras for large blocks.			
York paving, av. 2½ in., per yd. super.	0	11	0
York templates sawn, per ft. cube	0	7	6
Slate shelves, rubbed, 1 in., per ft. sup.	0	2	6
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.			

HOISTING and setting stone, per ft. cube	£0	2	2
DO. for every 10 ft. above 30 ft. add 15 per cent.			
PLAIN face Portland basis, per ft. sup.	£0	2	8
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	0
SUNK FACE, per ft. sup.	0	3	9
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	10
JOINTS, arch, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. sunk, per ft. sup.	0	2	7
DO. DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
CIRCULAR-CIRCULAR work, per ft. sup.	1	2	0
PLAIN MOULDING, straight, per inch of girth, per ft. run	0	1	1
DO. circular, do., per ft. run	0	1	4
HALF SAWING, per ft. sup.	0	1	0

Add to the foregoing prices, if in York stone, 35 per cent.
DO. Mansfield, 12½ per cent.
Deduct for Bath, 33⅓ per cent.
DO. for Chilmark, 5 per cent.

SETTING 1 in. slate shelving in cement, per ft. sup.	£0	0	6
RUBBED round nosing to do., per ft. lin.	£0	0	6
YORK STEPS, rubbed T. & R., ft. cub. fixed	1	7	6
YORK SILLS, W. & T., ft. cub. fixed	1	10	0
ARTIFICIAL stone paving, 2 in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO. 2½ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	1	3

SLATER AND TILER

SLATER, 1s. 9d *per hour;* TILER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour.*
N.B.—Tiling is often executed as piecework.

Slates, 1st quality, per 1,200:			
Portmadoc Ladies	£13	0	0
Countess	25	0	0
Duchess	32	0	0

Old Delabole	*Med. Grey.*	*Med. Green*
24 in. × 12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0
20 in. × 10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6
16 in. × 10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9
14 in. × 8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3

Green Randoms, per ton	8	3	9
Grey-green do., per ton	7	3	9
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long, per ton	5	13	9
In 4-ton truck loads, delivered Nine Elms station.			
Clips, lead per lb.	£0	0	6
Clips, copper, per lb.	0	2	0
Nails, compo, per cwt.	1	6	0
Nails, copper, per lb.	0	2	2
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above			
Hand-made tiles, per M	£5	18	0
Machine-made tiles, per M.	5	8	0
Westmorland slates, large, per ton	9	0	0
DO. *Peggies, per ton*	7	5	0

SLATING, 3 in. lap, compo nails, Portmadoc or equal:			
Ladies, per square	£4	0	0
Countess, per square	4	5	0
Duchess, per square	4	10	0
WESTMORLAND, in diminishing courses, per square	6	5	0
CORNISH DO., per square	6	3	0
Add, if vertical, per square approx.	0	13	0
Add, if with copper nails, per square approx.	0	2	6
Double course at eaves, per ft. approx.	0	1	0

SLATING with Old Delabole slates to a 3 in. lap with copper nails, at per square.

	Med. Grey.	Med. Green
24 in. × 12 in.	£5 0 0	£5 2 0
20 in. × 10 in.	5 5 0	5 10 0
16 in. × 10 in.	4 15 0	5 1 0
14 in. × 8 in.	4 10 0	4 15 0

Green randoms	6	7	0
Grey-green do.	5	9	0
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long	4	13	6
TILING, 4 in. gauge, every 4th course nailed, in hand-made tiles, average per square	4	0	0
DO., machine-made do., per square	3	10	0
Vertical Tiling, including pointing, add 18s. 0d. per square.			
FIXING lead soakers, per dozen	£0	0	10
STRIPPING old slates and stacking for re-use, and clearing away surplus and rubbish, per square	0	10	0
LABOUR only in laying slates, but including nails, per square	1	0	0

See "Sundries for Asbestos Tiling."

CARPENTER AND JOINER

CARPENTER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* JOINER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour.*

Timber, average prices at Docks, London Standard, Scandinavian, etc. (equal to 2nds):			
7 × 3, per std.	£23	0	0
11 × 4, per std.	30	0	0
Memel or Equal. Slightly less than foregoing.			
Flooring, P.E., 1 in., per sq.	£1	5	0
DO. *T. and G., 1 in., per sq.*	1	5	0
Planed boards, 1 in. × 11 in., per std.	30	0	0
Wainscot oak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	4
Mahogany, Honduras, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	4
DO. *Cuba, per ft. sup. of 1 in.*	0	2	6
DO., *African, per ft. sup.*	0	1	3
Teak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	3
DO., *ft. cube*	0	14	0

FIR fixed in wall plates, lintels, sleepers, etc., per ft. cube	0	5	0
DO. framed in floors, roofs, etc., per ft. cube	0	6	0
DO. framed in trusses, etc., including ironwork, per ft. cube	0	8	6
PITCH PINE, add 33⅓ per cent.			
FIXING only boarding in floors, roofs, etc., per sq.	0	13	6
SARKING FELT laid, 1-ply, per yd.	0	1	6
DO. 3-ply per yd.	0	1	9
CENTERING for concrete, etc., including horsing and striking, per sq.	2	10	0
TURNING pieces to flat or segmental soffits, 4½ in. wide, per ft. run	0	0	4½
DO. 9 in. wide and over per ft. sup.	0	1	2

continued overleaf

CARPENTER AND JOINER: *continued.*

SHUTTERING to face of concrete, per square	£1	10	0
DO. in narrow widths to beams, etc., per ft. sup.	0	0	6
USE and waste of timbers, allow 25 per cent. of above prices.			
SLATE BATTENING, per sq.	£0	12	6
DEAL boarding to flats, 1 in. thick and firrings to falls, per square	2	10	0
STOUT feather-edged tilting fillet to eaves, per ft. run	0	0	6
FEATHER-edged springer to trimmer arches, per ft. run	0	0	4
STOUT herringbone strutting (joists measured in), per ft. run	0	0	6
SOUND boarding, ⅞ in. thick and fillets nailed to sides of joists (joists measured over), per square	2	0	0
RUBEROID or similar quality roofing, one ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., two-ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	6
DO., three-ply, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
TONGUED and grooved flooring, 1¼ in. thick, laid complete with splayed headings, per square	2	5	0
DEAL skirting torus, moulded 1½ in. thick, including grounds and backings, per ft. sup.	0	1	0
TONGUED and mitred angles to do.	0	0	6
WOOD block flooring standard blocks laid herringbone in mastic:			
Deal 1 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	10	0
DO. 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	12	0
Maple 1½ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	15	0
DEAL moulded sashes, 1¾ in. with moulded bars in small squares, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. 2 in. do., per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DEAL cased frames, oak sills and 2 in. moulded sashes, brass-faced pulleys and iron weights, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
MOULDED horns, extra each	0	0	3
DOORS, 4-panel square both sides, 1¼ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. moulded both sides per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. 2 in. thick, square both sides, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0	3	0
DO. in 3 panels, moulded both sides, upper panel with diminished stiles with moulded bars for glass, per ft. sup.	0	3	6
If in oak, mahogany or teak, multiply 3 times.			
DEAL frames, 4 in. × 3 in., rebated and beaded, per ft. cube	£0	15	0
Add for extra labours, per ft. run	0	0	1
STAIRCASE work:			
DEAL treads 1¼ in. and risers 1 in., tongued and grooved including fir carriages, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DEAL wall strings, 1¼ in. thick, moulded, per ft. run	0	2	6
If ramped, per ft. run	0	5	0
SHORT ramps, extra each	0	7	6
ENDS of treads and risers housed to strings, each	0	1	0
2 in. deal mopstick handrail fixed to brackets, per ft. run	0	1	6
4½ in. × 3 in. oak fully moulded handrail, per ft. run	0	5	6
1½ in. square deal bar balusters, framed in, per ft. run	0	0	6
FITTINGS:			
SHELVES and bearers, 1 in., cross-tongued, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
1½ in. beaded cupboard fronts, moulded and square, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
TEAK grooved draining boards, 1¼ in. thick and bedding per ft. sup.	0	4	6
IRONMONGERY:			
Fixing only (including providing screws):			
TO DEAL—			
Hinges to sashes, per pair	0	1	2
Do. to doors, per pair	0	1	7
Barrel bolts, 9 in., iron, each	0	1	0
Sash fasteners, each	0	1	0
Rim locks, each	0	1	9
Mortice locks, each	0	4	0

SMITH

SMITH, *weekly rate equals* 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour*; MATE, *do.* 1*s.* 4*d. per hour*; ERECTOR, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour*; FITTER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour*; LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Mild Steel in British standard sections, per ton	£12	10	0
Sheet Steel:			
Flat sheets, black, per ton	17	0	0
DO., *galvd., per ton*	18	0	0
Corrugated sheets, galvd., per ton	18	0	0
Driving screws, galvd., per grs.	0	1	10
Washers, galvd., per grs.	0	1	1
Bolts and nuts per cwt. and up	1	18	0
MILD STEEL in trusses, etc., erected, per ton	25	0	0
DO., in small sections as reinforcement, per ton	16	0	0
DO., in compounds, per ton	17	0	0
DO., in bar or rod reinforcement, per ton	22	10	0
WROT-IRON in chimney bars, etc., including building in, per cwt.	2	0	0
DO., in light railings and balusters, per cwt.	2	5	0
FIXING only corrugated sheeting, including washers and driving screws, per yd.	0	2	0

PLUMBER

PLUMBER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour*; MATE OR LABOURER, 1*s.* 4½*d. per hour.*

Lead, milled sheet, per cwt.	£1	12	6
DO. *drawn pipes, per cwt.*	1	13	0
DO. *soil pipe, per cwt.*	1	16	0
DO. *scrap, per cwt.*	1	1	0
Copper, sheet, per lb.	0	1	0
Solder, plumber's, per lb.	0	1	0
DO. *fine, per lb.*	0	1	6
Cast-iron pipes, etc.:			
L.C.C. soil, 3 in., per yd.	0	3	0
DO. *4 in. per yd.*	0	3	8
R.W.P., 2½ in. per yd.	0	1	6
DO. *3 in., per yd.*	0	1	9
DO. *4 in., per yd.*	0	2	6
Gutter, 4 in. H.R., per yd.	0	1	0
DO. *4 in. O.G., per yd.*	0	1	4
MILLED LEAD and labour in gutters, flashings, etc. per cwt.	3	2	6
LEAD PIPE, fixed, including running joints, bends, and tacks, ½ in., per ft.	0	2	2
DO. ⅝ in., per ft.	0	2	5
DO. 1 in., per ft.	0	3	4
DO. 1¼ in., per ft.	0	4	5
LEAD WASTE or soil, fixed as above, complete, 2½ in., per ft.	0	6	6
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	7	9
DO. 4 in., per ft.	0	10	6
WIPED soldered joint, ½ in., each	0	2	6
DO. ⅝ in., each	0	3	2
DO. 1 in., each	0	3	8
BRASS screw-down stop cock and two soldered joints, ½ in., each	0	11	0
DO. ⅝ in., each	0	13	6
CAST-IRON rainwater pipe, jointed in red lead, 2½ in., per ft. run	0	1	4
DO. 3 in., per ft. run	0	1	8
DO. 4 in., per ft. run	0	2	0
CAST-IRON H.R. GUTTER, fixed, with all clips, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	6
DO. O.G., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	9
CAST-IRON SOIL PIPE, fixed with caulked joints and all ears, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	2	0
Fixing only:			
W.C. PANS and all joints, P. or S., and including joints to water waste preventers, each	2	5	0
BATHS, with all joints	1	3	6
LAVATORY BASINS only, with all joints, on brackets, each	1	10	0

PLASTERER

PLASTERER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour (plus allowances in London only)*; LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Chalk lime, per ton	£2	17	0
Hair, per cwt.	2	5	0
Sand and cement see "Excavator," etc., above.			
Lime putty, per cwt.	£0	2	9
Hair mortar, per yd.	1	7	0
Fine stuff, per yd.	1	14	0
Sawn laths, per bdl.	0	2	5
Keene's cement, per ton	5	15	0
Sirapite, per ton	3	10	0
DO. *fine, per ton*	3	18	0
Plaster, per ton	3	0	0
DO. *white, per ton*	3	12	6
DO. *fine, per ton*	5	12	0
Lath nails, per lb.	0	0	4
Ferrocrete, per ton	2	15	6
LATHING with sawn laths, per yd.	0	1	7
METAL LATHING, per yd.	0	2	6
FLOATING in Cement and Sand, 1 to 3, for tiling or woodblock, ¾ in. per yd.	0	2	4
DO. vertical, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER, on brickwork, 1 to 3, per yd.	0	2	0
RENDER in Portland and set in fine stuff, per yd.	0	3	3
RENDER, float, and set, trowelled, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER and set in Sirapite, per yd.	0	2	5
DO. in Thistle plaster, per yd.	0	2	5
EXTRA, if on but not including lathing, any of foregoing, per yd.	0	0	5
EXTRA, if on ceilings, per yd.	0	0	5
ANGLES, rounded Keene's on Portland, per ft. lin.	0	0	6
PLAIN CORNICES, in plaster, per inch girth, including dubbing out, etc., per ft. lin.	0	0	2
WHITE glazed tiling set in Portland and jointed in Parian, per yd., from	1	11	6
FIBROUS PLASTER SLABS, per yd.	0	1	10

GLAZIER

GLAZIER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

Glass: 4ths in crates:			
Clear, 21 oz.	£0	0	4½
DO. 26 oz.	0	0	5
Cathedral white, per ft.	0	0	7½
Polished plate, British ¼ in., up to 2 ft. sup. per ft.	0	1	2
DO. *4 ft. sup.* ,,	0	2	3
DO. *6 ft. sup.* ,,	0	2	6
DO. *20 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	1
DO. *45 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	3
DO. *65 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	5
DO. *100 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	10
Rough plate, ⅜ in., per ft.	0	0	6½
DO. ½ *in., per ft.*	0	0	6½
Linseed oil putty, per cwt.	0	15	0
GLAZING in putty, clear sheet, 21 oz.	0	0	11
DO. 26 oz.	0	1	0
GLAZING in beads, 21 oz., per ft.	£0	1	1
DO. 26 ozs., per ft.	0	1	4

Small sizes slightly less (under 3 ft. sup.).

Patent glazing in rough plate, normal span, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per ft.

LEAD LIGHTS, plain, med. sqs. 21 oz., usual domestic sizes, fixed, per ft. sup. and up | £0 | 3 | 0

Glazing only, polished plate, 6½*d.* to 8*d.* per ft. according to size.

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER

PAINTER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour*; LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour*; FRENCH POLISHER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour*; PAPERHANGER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

Genuine white lead, per cwt.	£3	4	0
Linseed oil, raw, per gall.	0	3	5
DO., *boiled, per gall.*	0	3	7
Turpentine, per gall	0	4	4
Liquid driers, per gall.	0	15	0
Knotting, per gall.	1	4	0
Distemper, washable, in ordinary colours, per cwt., and up	2	5	0
Double size, per firkin	0	3	6
Pumice stone, per lb.	0	0	4½
Single gold leaf (transferable), per book	0	2	0
Varnish, copal, per gall, and up	0	17	6
DO., *flat, per gall.*	1	5	0
DO., *paper, per gall.*	1	5	0
French polish, per gall.	0	16	0
Ready mixed paints, per cwt. and up	3	10	6
LIME WHITING, per yd. sup.	0	0	3
WASH, stop, and whiten, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
DO., and 2 coats distemper with proprietary distemper, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
KNOT, stop, and prime, per yd. sup.	0	0	7
PLAIN PAINTING, including mouldings, and on plaster or joinery, 1st coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
DO., subsequent coats, per yd. sup.	0	0	8
DO., enamel coat, per yd. sup.	0	1	0
BRUSH-GRAIN, and 2 coats varnish, per yd. sup.	0	3	8
FIGURED DO., DO., per yd. sup.	0	5	6
FRENCH POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	1	2
WAX POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	0	6
STRIPPING old paper and preparing per piece	0	1	7
HANGING PAPER, ordinary, per piece	0	1	10
DO., fine, per piece, and upwards	0	2	4
VARNISHING PAPER, 1 coat, per piece	0	9	0
CANVAS, strained and fixed, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
VARNISHING, hard oak, 1st coat, yd. sup.	0	1	2
DO., each subsequent coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	11

SUNDRIES

Fibre or wood pulp boardings, according to quality and quantity. The measured work price is on the same basis . . . per ft. sup.	£0	0	2½
FIBRE BOARDINGS, including cutting and waste, fixed on, but not including studs or grounds, per ft. sup. . . . . from 3d. to	0	0	6
Plaster-board, per yd. sup. . from	0	1	7
PLASTER-BOARD, fixed as last, per yd. sup. . . . . from	0	2	8
Asbestos sheeting, ⅛ in., grey flat, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., *corrugated, per yd. sup.*	0	3	3
ASBESTOS SHEETING, fixed as last, flat, per yd. sup	0	4	0
DO., corrugated, per yd. sup.	0	5	0
ASBESTOS slating or tiling on, but not including battens, or boards, plain "diamond" per square, grey	2	15	0
DO., red	3	0	0
Asbestos cement slates or tiles, ⅛ in. punched per M. grey	16	0	0
DO., *red*	18	0	0
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION FLOORING: Laid in two coats, average ¾ in. thick, in plain colour, per yd. sup.	0	7	0
DO., ½ in. thick, suitable for domestic work, unpolished, per yd.	0	6	6
Metal casements for wood frames, domestic sizes, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO., *in metal frames, per ft. sup.*	0	1	9
HANGING only metal casement in, but not including wood frames, each	0	2	10
BUILDING in metal casement frames, per ft. sup.	0	0	7

Waterproofing compounds for cement. Add about 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. to the cost of cement used.

PLYWOOD, per ft. sup.

Thickness	⅛ in.			¼ in.			⅜ in.			½ in.		
Qualities ..	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	5½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7	6
Gaboon												
Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	—	1 0½	10	—
Figured Oak												
1 side	8½	7	—	10	8	—	11½	—	—	1 6	—	—
Plain Oak												
.. 1 side	6½	6	—	7½	7	—	9½	—	—	1 0	—	—
Oregon Pine	5	4	—	5½	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. Competition for Industrial Designs. Applications for instructions will be received until May 11. Last day for receiving entries May 27. "Architectural Models." By P. Morley Horder, F.S.A. **8 p.m.**

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Licentiates' Examination to qualify for nomination for Fellowship. Statutory Examinations for District and Building Surveyors. Exhibition in the Galleries of the designs submitted in the R.I.B.A. Competitions for a Garage in the Theatre Area of London, and a National Sign for Petrol-filling Stations and Garages. Open until June 29. 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Saturday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. **10 a.m.**

IMPERIAL GALLERY OF ART, Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W.7. Exhibition of Paintings, Drawings, Engravings, and Sculpture by artists resident in Great Britain and the Dominions. Open until June 29. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. **10 a.m.**

ARCHITECTURE CLUB. Fifteenth Dinner at the Café Royal, Regent Street, W.1. "The Government's Relations with Architecture." By the Hon. the Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., P.C., and the Rt. Hon. Charles A. McCurdy, P.C., K.C. **7.15 p.m.**

THURSDAY, MAY 2

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Statutory Examinations for District and Building Surveyors.

SALE OF THE PORTLAND (OR BARBERINI) VASE. At Christie, Manson, and Woods, 8 King Street, St. James's Square, S.W.1. This vase, the property of the Duke of Portland, has for over one hundred years been exhibited on loan at the British Museum.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Ironwork." By L. O. Faraker. 12 noon. "Evolution of the Panel." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **7 p.m.**

FRIDAY, MAY 3

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Statutory Examinations for District and Building Surveyors.

SATURDAY, MAY 4

Sunrise, 5.28. Sunset, 8.27.

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. Visit to an "All Electric" Farm, East Grinstead, Sussex.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Ecclesiastical Metalwork." By L. O. Faraker. **12 noon.**

LONDON COUNTY HALL, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1. Exhibition of Prints and Watercolours: "Views of Old London." Open to the public every Saturday from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Bank Holidays from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. **10.30 a.m.**

MONDAY, MAY 6

SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION, 12 Great George Street, S.W.1. "Underground Water." By Col. H. F. Bidder and W. Vaux Graham. **8 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Early English Furniture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **3 p.m.**

TUESDAY, MAY 7

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. International Exhibition of Modern Commercial Architecture. Open daily till June 8.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. James Forrest Lecture. **6 p.m.**

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "Geometry: A Brief Review." By Professor H. F. Baker, SC.D., F.R.S. Second Lecture. 5.30 p.m. Guild of Graduates' Dinner to new Graduates. 7.30 p.m. **5.30 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. At the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1. "The Stanton Family of Sculptors." By Mrs. Arundell Esdaile. **5 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. Ordinary Meeting. **8 p.m.**

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. Presentation of Degrees at the Albert Hall. 2.30 p.m. Graduation Service at Westminster Abbey. 5.30 p.m. Graduates' Dinner at the Merchant Taylors' Hall. 8 p.m. **2.30 p.m.**

A.A.S.T.A. Visit to Messrs. James Pascalls, Ltd., Mitcham. Meet at Works Offices. **2.30 p.m.**

THURSDAY, MAY 9

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. Annual General Meeting. **7 p.m.**

FRIDAY, MAY 10

A.A.S.T.A., Metropolitan Division, at Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W.1. Annual General Meeting. **7 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Salt-Glazed Stoneware." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **12 noon.**

SATURDAY, MAY 11

Sunrise, 5.15. Sunset, 8.38.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Chippendale." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **7 p.m.**

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. At the Castle, Winchester. Annual General Meeting. **10 a.m.**

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Visit to Dalkeith, Southra Aisle and Cakemuir Castle.

A.A.S.T.A. Visit to Temple Church. 2.15 p.m.; Inner Temple Hall, 3 p.m.; Middle Temple Hall. 3.30 p.m. **2.15 p.m.**

SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION, 12 Great George Street, S.W.1. Annual Meeting, Junior Organization. **6.30 p.m.**

MONDAY, MAY 13

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Ninety-fifth Annual General Meeting. **8 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. IRISH CENTRE, DUBLIN. At the Laboratories, Trinity College, Dublin. Annual General Meeting. **7.45 p.m.**

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "Geometry: A Brief Review." By Professor H. F. Baker, SC.D., F.R.S. Third Lecture. **5.30 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Tudor and Jacobean Furniture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **3 p.m.**

TUESDAY, MAY 14

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Annual Dinner at the Merchant Taylors' Hall.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Annual General Meeting.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Opening Date of Exhibition of American Etchings and Engravings. Open daily until June 22.

NORTH-EAST COAST EXHIBITION, Newcastle. To be opened by the Prince of Wales.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. Ordinary Meeting. "The Reform of the British Patent System." By Robert Burrell. **8 p.m.**

THE GARDEN CITIES AND TOWN PLANNING ASSOCIATION, 3 Gray's Inn Place, W.C.1. Visit to Holland and Germany until May 24.

SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION, 12 Great George Street, S.W.1. Annual Meeting, North-west Branch.

THURSDAY, MAY 16

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Ivories." By L. O. Faraker. "Historic English Wall Papers." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **7 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. At Physical Laboratory, Trinity College, Dublin. Annual General Meeting. **7.45 p.m.**

A.A.S.T.A. Visit to Messrs. David Kirkcaldy and Son, Testing and Experimental Works, 99 Southwark Street, S.E.1. **6.15 p.m.**

FRIDAY, MAY 17

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE. Sessional Meeting at the Town Hall, Devizes. First day. 2 p.m. Visit to Model Dairy Farm at Manningford. 4.30 p.m. Tea at Town Hall. 4.30 p.m. "The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926." By R. T. Rhodes. "Meat Inspection." By L. B. Densham. 5.30 p.m. **2 p.m.**

SATURDAY, MAY 18

Sunrise, 5.4. Sunset, 8.49.

WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, 62 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds. Annual Excursion.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Indian Section: "Architecture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 3 p.m. "Evolution of the Chair." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **7 p.m.**

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE. Sessional Meeting at the Town Hall, Devizes. Second day. "Some Aspects of Local Government on Air, Water, and Sewerage." By H. Ross Hooper, O.B.E., M.A.OXON., M.INST.C.E. "Devizes Sewage Works and Small-Type Refuse Destructor." By A. W. Jakeway, M.INST.M. and CY.E. **10 a.m.**

MONDAY, MAY 20

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "English Furniture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **7 p.m.**

TUESDAY, MAY 21

VICTORIA DAY.

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Visit to Stirling Castle, Dunblane Cathedral, and Doune Castle.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Early English Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. 12 noon. "English Seventeenth-century Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. **3 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "English Eighteenth-century Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. Indian Section: "Metalwork." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **3 p.m.**

THURSDAY, MAY 23

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Italian Renaissance Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. 12 noon. "French Renaissance Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "Recent Discoveries at Bethpeleth, Palestine." By Professor Sir Flinders Petrie, F.R.S., F.B.A. **2.30 p.m.**

FRIDAY, MAY 24

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "French Eighteenth-century Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. 12 noon. "Eighteenth-century Wall Decoration." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

SATURDAY, MAY 25

Sunrise, 4.55. Sunset, 8.59.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Architecture." By L. O. Faraker. 12 noon and 3 p.m. "Stained Glass." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 7 p.m. **12 noon.**

A.A.S.T.A. Visit to Holborough Cement Works, Snodland, Kent. Meet charabancs "Ship House," Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. **1 p.m.**

MONDAY, MAY 27

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Persian Metalwork." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 12 noon. "Early Renaissance Sculpture." By L. O. Faraker. "Eighteenth-century Furniture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. "English Hospital Planning." By H. Percy Adams, F.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION, 12 Great George Street, S.W.1. Annual Meeting. **5 p.m.**

TUESDAY, MAY 28

SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION. Spring Meeting at Chartered Surveyors' Golfing Society, Knowle Park Golf Club.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29

NORTHERN ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Annual Meeting at 6 Higham Place, Newcastle. **7.30 p.m.**

THURSDAY, MAY 30

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "French Furniture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **7 p.m.**

FRIDAY, MAY 31

TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE, at Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, S.W.1. "Economics of Town and Estate Development." By Sir Theodore Chambers, K.B.E., F.S.I. **6 p.m.**

SATURDAY, JUNE 1

Sunrise, 1.49. Sunset, 9.7.

A.A.S.T.A. Visit to Chiltern Court Flats; Metropolitan Railway, Baker Street Building Scheme. Meet Station entrance to flats. **2.15 p.m.**

THURSDAY, JUNE 6

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, The Castle, Winchester. Exhibition of Selected Testimonies of Study for R.I.B.A. Intermediate and Final Examinations, Portsmouth. Open till June 12.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "French Romanesque Architecture." By Mr. Arthur Stratton. (Public Lecture.) **5 p.m.**

ROYAL INCORPORATION OF ARCHITECTS IN SCOTLAND, Glasgow. Annual Conference. Delegates to be entertained by the Corporation Magistrates Committee.

MONDAY, JUNE 10

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Business Meeting. **8 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. Summer Meeting in France till June 22.



THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL HALL, WESTMINSTER: AWARDED THE R.I.B.A. LONDON ARCHITECTURE MEDAL.



Mr. J. MURRAY EASTON.

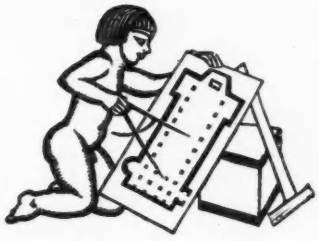
The R.I.B.A. medal has been awarded to Messrs. J. Murray Easton and Howard Robertson, the architects for the Royal Horticultural Hall, Greycoat Street, Westminster. This is the seventh year in which the medal has been presented. The previous awards were as follows: 1922: Wolseley House, Piccadilly, by W. Curtis Green; 1923: Shepherd's Bush Pavilion, by Francis T. Verity; 1924: Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute, by F. H. Greenaway and J. E. Newberry; 1925: Britannic House, Finsbury Circus, by Sir Edwin Lutyens; 1926: Friends House, Euston Road, by Hubert Lidbetter; 1927: Clarendon House, Chester Place, by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott.

A photograph of the plaque to be placed upon the buildings appears on page 668.



Mr. HOWARD ROBERTSON.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1929

CULTURES OF NEGATION

Lack of Imagination in Egyptian and American Architecture

WE do not know whether Dr. Wilhelm Worringer's latest contribution to the psycho-analysis of art (*Egyptian Art:* translated by Bernard Rackham: G. P. Putnam's Sons Ltd.) is meant as an awful warning to the modern architect; he is gracefully apologetic, he fortifies himself with quotations at every turn from Egyptological pundits, but his remains the hand which has aimed a murderous glancing blow at the modern movement.

Egypt, it seems, despite Sir Rider Haggard, is a colossal humbug. Her mysterious lore never was; her ritual is gibberish; her art lacks all creative urge. In short, her culture is a study in negation. And even Dr. Worringer points an oracular finger at America, the cradle of the cult of mass, as the modern parallel of Egypt.

The ground upon which both cultures meet is that of colonization. Both are the work of immigrants, the product of an agglomeration of foreign ideas, imposed upon, but never amalgamated with, the aboriginal culture of the country, if it merits the name "culture." In Egypt the case was aggravated by the struggle to harness the Nile sufficiently to make life possible; in this respect Egypt is the sole type of "oasis culture." In both countries the trend of architecture and, indeed, of art generally, is away from Nature and towards the abstract.

Dr. Worringer contends—and few will gainsay him—that a healthy culture, in which the impulse to experiment and create is vigorous, is organic in growth and has its roots in the very soil of the country. It is by the lack of such roots that he seeks to explain the static character of Egyptian art. By the time the conflict with natural forces had ended in victory, Nature herself figured simply as a vanquished enemy; far from drawing inspiration from her manifestations the Egyptians set out to solve problems in the same way as they had faced the problem of the annual flood, by a recourse to scientific formulæ which soon hardened into rules of thumb.

As applied to building, this meant that the Nile valley of itself is incapable of evolving even the faintest tendency to style, because of itself it will not support human life. Thus the cult of the rectangle had no evolution; it was the logical outcome of the observation that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points.

This argument savours too much of special pleading. One might equally maintain that a Kaffir hut is not indigenous to South Africa because a circle is the most economical method of enclosing a given area. But, special pleading or no, Dr. Worringer's line of argument is at first disturbing. Comparing America with Egypt, he says: "A greatness and decisiveness of practical construction has developed which is artistically of the highest value, and has rightly become the standard for the architecture of new Europe, that is, of Europe under limitations which are no longer *historical* but *technical*."

That is very nice of him. But the brimstone has yet to follow the treacle. "In this case also (America) there is no struggle, no resistance, no problem to be solved, only sheer consistency of practical logic, becoming immediately, through its character of finality, the starting-point of a uniform convention. It is clear that in this connection we cannot talk of artistic fecundity in the sense to which we are accustomed; for this urge to formation is controlled by facts, and not by man, and thus by Nature. . . . This American power of formation is lack of imagination."

So we are in a pretty impasse. Being no longer bound by traditional methods and materials we cannot help being strictly logical; if we are logical we must be unimaginative, and if we lack imagination there is no artistic health in us. We can only suppose that Dr. Worringer's conclusions are drawn for the benefit of the German extremists, whose achievements are but hearsay to us islanders.

We would suggest, however, that historical limitations do exist; we no longer talk of tradition, it is true, but we have a term that means as much. The present insistence on *neighbourliness* is in practice a conscious conservatism evoked by a subliminal feeling that logic can be as unsocial as a spoilt child. So long as a building is neighbourly it is never wholly out of contact with human impulses. This is a point less conservative nations are apt to overlook. We hope they will profit by Dr. Worringer's warning. Our own flesh declines to creep.

NEWS & TOPICS

R.I.B.A. PLAQUES FOR——

A SMALL coloured plaque, some 8 in. in diameter, has lately appeared on a few buildings in London. It carries the arms of the R.I.B.A. and bears legible and permanent witness that the building to which it is affixed represents the year's award for a building of exceptional merit. It was felt that the success of the scheme could be given a wide and legitimate publicity through this medium and that the man in the street, recognizing the plaque as the " hall-mark " it is, would be instructed thereby and his appetite for good things stimulated and



Coloured plaques, about 8 in. in diameter, are to be borne by London buildings adjudged by the R.I.B.A. every year. This year's award goes to the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster (see frontispiece).

refined. Though the R.I.B.A. began with London, the system is being extended. The award is already made in Scotland and New Zealand, and several provincial cities may soon have their little plaques to show that the good work of today is recognized and may be taken as an example for others to follow.

*

——BUILDINGS OF EXCEPTIONAL MERIT

The latest building to carry the plaque is the Royal Horticultural Hall, by Easton and Robertson. The frontispiece this week shows the interior of the exhibition hall, which, rather than the exterior, is, I take it, the cause of the award. The choice is happy, for not only is the building the work of young men, but it is more notably an adventure in a new architecture. In this great airy hall is combined much that is new in the conception of how such a hall should be roofed and lit, with still further revelations of the possibilities of artistic exploitation inherent in such materials as concrete, brick, plaster, and glass. It is, and will remain for long, the most beautiful exhibition hall in this country.

BATTERSEA POWER STATION MENACE

Concern with the new Battersea power station menace, the subject of the leading article in THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for April 17, transcends the limits of the profession. That article itself was made the text for a leader in *The Daily Mail* of the following day. Endorsing its arguments against " the lamentable proposal," the writer said: " the best chemists warn us that if this station is once constructed there is no possibility of eliminating the fumes." Ay, there is the rub ! Other editorial protests have appeared in that paper, in *The Times*, and elsewhere. As a result, public opinion gathers strength to resist the imposition of this mistake on the topography of western London. It may yet be one of the first tasks of the new Government to repeal the order under which Westminster is sentenced to be plagued by grit, smoke, and sulphur.

*

SULPHUROUS FUMES IN ATHENS

The Parthenon, for so long a hopeless ruin, is being restored. A great deal of masonry has been lying in heaps about it, amongst which are the drums of fourteen missing columns which a body of experts is now engaged in restoring. It has been feared that the work of restoration may damage the beauty of the honey-coloured marble; but Dean Inge, a recent visitor, is much more afraid that the commercialization of Athens will prove a more destructive agent. Already the factory chimneys arise from the plain below and send into the atmosphere the same clouds of sulphurous fumes that beset us here.

*

OUR RICH UNCLE—(SAM)

Many people view with alarm the passage of art treasures from this country to America. They imagine us as being slowly denuded of our beautiful possessions and would like to prohibit the traffic. Such people should remember how unbelievably rich are our private collections, amassed by generations of wealthy and acquisitive ancestors, and withheld from public view in the sanctity of private possession. The prices paid for such pictures as the Romney, recently disposed of to an American millionaire, are a source of much-needed income to a country impoverished by a great war; but apart from their value in money to us, there is the enormous educational value to the people of America, whose magnificent galleries would be well filled had they a quarter of the lovely things that overflow the walls of our own galleries in London and the provinces. Considered broadly, the exchange is just; and it should be noted in justice to our customer that he buys as largely from our living artists as from our dead.

*

L.C.C. AND CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

Negotiations between the Ministry of Transport, L.C.C., and Southern Railway over the future of the Charing Cross Bridge are still wrapt in mystery, though " a forward step of considerable importance " is promised within the next few days. Sir Percy Simmons, chairman of the L.C.C. Improvements Committee, had been pressed to explain why so little progress was being made, and had to admit that the delays in arriving at the basis of compensation for the Southern Railway were " enormous." Negotiations were started as far back as July last, but there has been no real round-table discussion as yet. Meanwhile, the fate of Waterloo Bridge being linked with that of Charing Cross,

that venerable bridge sinks yet a little more wearily upon its crutches. One of these days gentlemen who sit at round tables will hear the reverberations of a mighty splash, and will know that one half of their problem has been solved.

*

PRESERVING TEDDINGTON REACH

An interesting example of the possibilities of town planning in order to safeguard natural beauties has arisen at Hampton Wick. Here many houses have long gardens extending as far as the Middlesex bank of the River Thames. There is a horrid rumour that some of the land at the bottom of these gardens will be developed shortly for commercial purposes, that factory chimneys and laundries will sprout along the reach of the Thames between Teddington and Kingston Bridge. It is understood that the Ministry of Health have not yet given any ruling, but that the Hampton Wick Council would like to include in their local town-planning scheme a clause to restrict the use of this land solely for residential development. In order to support the local authority, the Council for the Preservation of Rural England have just sent a special resolution, passed unanimously, urging that the scheme for the protection of this area be officially sanctioned.

*

WHY NOT TINTED MORTAR?

Buildings with mortar-joints left to be what colour they please will in the future probably be as instantly "placed" as the coal-heaver or the sweep. Good fellows, doubtless, but a trifle rough. With an innate sense of fineness, it is puzzling to know why architects have disregarded the detail of the mortar-joint for so long. The colour of the bricks is usually a matter of careful choice, and architects give themselves over to the use of a fillet for the fashionable tilting of the eaves, a little tile creasing over doorways and windows, something ornamental for the ridge. Why should the mortar-joints have been left? The bricklayer has his weathered joint, the flat joint jointed, the flat or flush joint, the keyed joint, the recessed joint, and the V joint. The bricklayer may be said to have done his best. The colours of modern cements and mortars now range from grave to gay: in this year of art one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine why should mortar-joints always be a dirty brown?

*

TOWN PLANNING AND THE DE-RATING ACT

The Local Government Act, 1929, makes several changes dealing with town planning. As might be expected, they form an enlargement of the powers of the county, enabling it to be more closely associated with town-planning authorities in the actual preparation of schemes and to assume financial responsibility for that part of a scheme that most concerns it. The county is of course most interested in the better class of road, and the change is made with a view to providing means of securing the right of control and expenditure to the responsible authority. Machinery is provided whereby the county may act either on its own, in conjunction with neighbouring county or other authorities, or through the medium of local bodies. Finally, the time allowed for obligatory schemes is extended to January 1934.

*

EAST OF REGENT'S PARK

Those who designed the terraces of Regent's Park to be the glory of the Regency were not unmindful of the needs of lowlier men. To eastward of the park there lies a district the chief feature of which is a great bare open space known as Cumberland Market. This market, where you may still find an occasional hay-cart, is much older than the Regency, which I will extol here not as the preserver of open spaces, but as the architect of innumerable small and modest houses extending in streets of the primmest, cleanest stucco, to north and south. Nothing more decent exists within



Cumberland Market, east of Regent's Park. The district is to be "replanned, reopened, and rebuilt," and the little houses that stand on the Crown lands involved will shortly disappear. What will appear in their stead?

the boundaries of London. They stand upon Crown land, and for the last few years have lived in fear of the reconstructions that are to come. The district is to be "replanned, reopened, and rebuilt," and unless the Crown is better advised than it was in the case of Regent Street we shall be the losers once again.

*

THE ARCHITECT AND THE KISS

Architectural interests notoriously impinge upon the whole realm of human experience. But there exists in France an architect who takes something more than an academic interest in kissing. In fact, he has laid an information with the police against the actors and management of the Mathurins Theatre, Paris, as touching an osculatory episode enacted on that stage. He might surely have confined himself, like any decent engineer, strictly to the theory of the subject, have studied (from afar) the momentary point-contact of the gliding peck, the pronounced surface-contact, indefinitely prolonged, of the embrace proper (see the movies). Instead, I sadly fear he has descended to experiment, for he comes out as a would-be censor of public morals! He is a Paris architect. A *Paris* architect? Why, yes, of course, a Paris architect.

ASTRAGAL

SWEDEN'S NEW MOTOR-LINER

CARL BERGSTEN'S ESSAY IN SHIP DECORATION

i: First-class Vestibule; Dining Saloon; Library; Smoking Room

THE 20,000-ton twin-screw, oil-engined, motor-ship "Kungsholm" was completed towards the close of last year, for transatlantic service between her home port, Gothenburg, Sweden, and New York. Her owners, the Swedish America Line, had the enterprise to entrust the scheme of decoration of her principal accommodation to an architect, Carl Bergsten. The photographs and architect's drawings here reproduced give some indications of the result; the particulars that follow below are extracted from an account of his work written by Mr. Bergsten himself.



T.M.S. Kungsholm.] *[By Carl Bergsten.*

The first-class dining saloon. The walls are pearl-grey, the carpet red, the ceiling of dark wood. The chairs are covered with Florentine brocade, and have metal arms. The mural decoration seen at the base of the dome represents The Arts; and its companion, facing it, Sports, Ancient and Modern.

THE ARCHITECT'S TASK

When, about two years ago, I entered on my task as decorative architect, so to speak, for the new liner, the general planning of the ship had already been completed. My first duty, therefore, was to confer with the naval architect about the arrangement of the various rooms, so as to accord with her framework. It was thanks to the ready co-operation of Mr. Süchting, of the firm of Blom and Voss, in whose yards at Hamburg the "Kungsholm" was being built, that it was possible, for example, to construct the great first-class dining saloon with only four supporting pillars and no visible beams, although situated so low down in the hull as E deck.

Of fundamental importance, too, in constructing the rooms, was the question of heating and ventilation. A hot-air warming system having been chosen, the sizes of the pipes were required to be commensurate with the areas of the rooms—a particularly difficult problem in view of the strict limitations as to deck heights. The larger rooms had to be given forms permitting of the introduction of pipes of considerable bore without prejudice to the decorative effect.

[Continued on page 676]

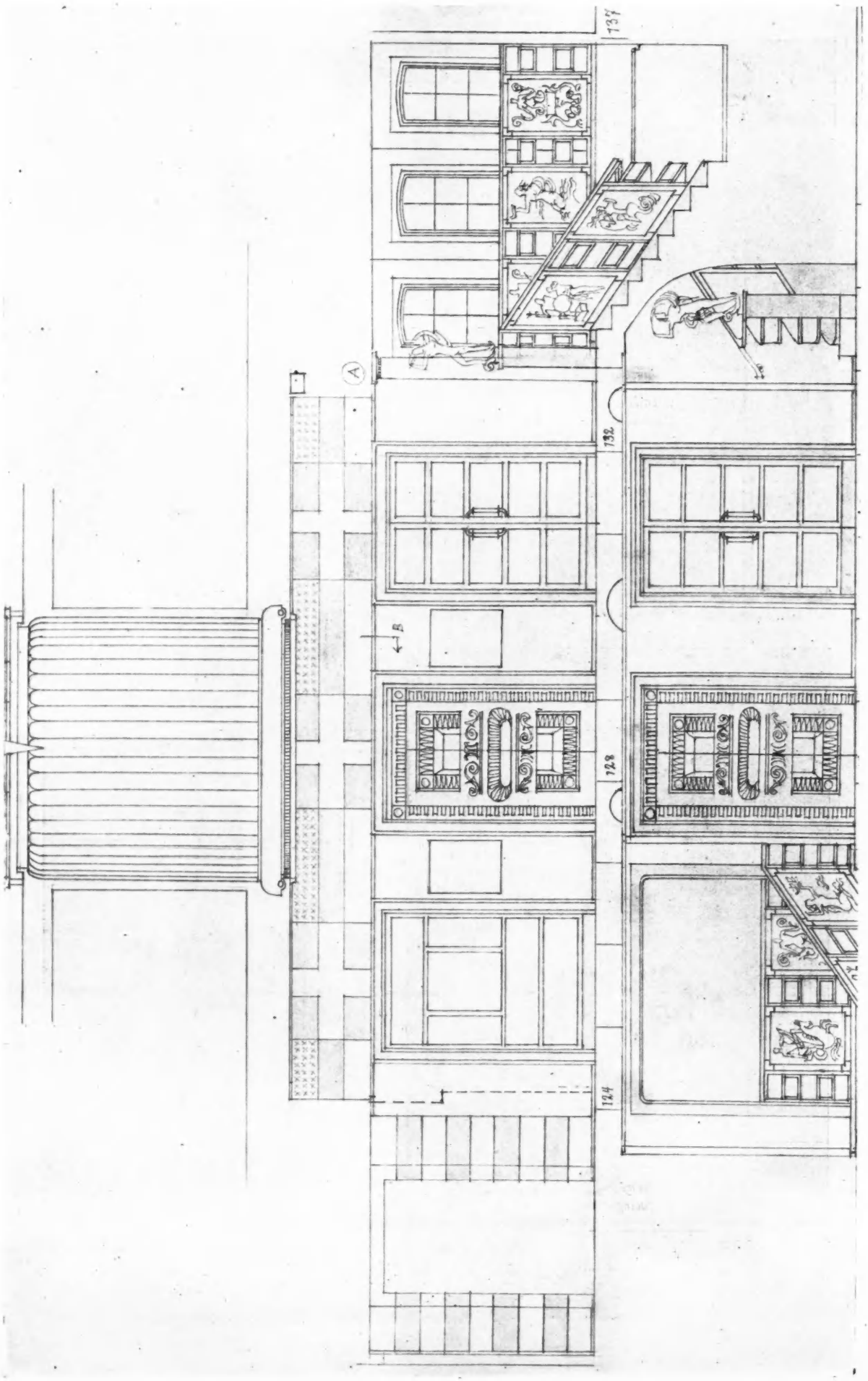


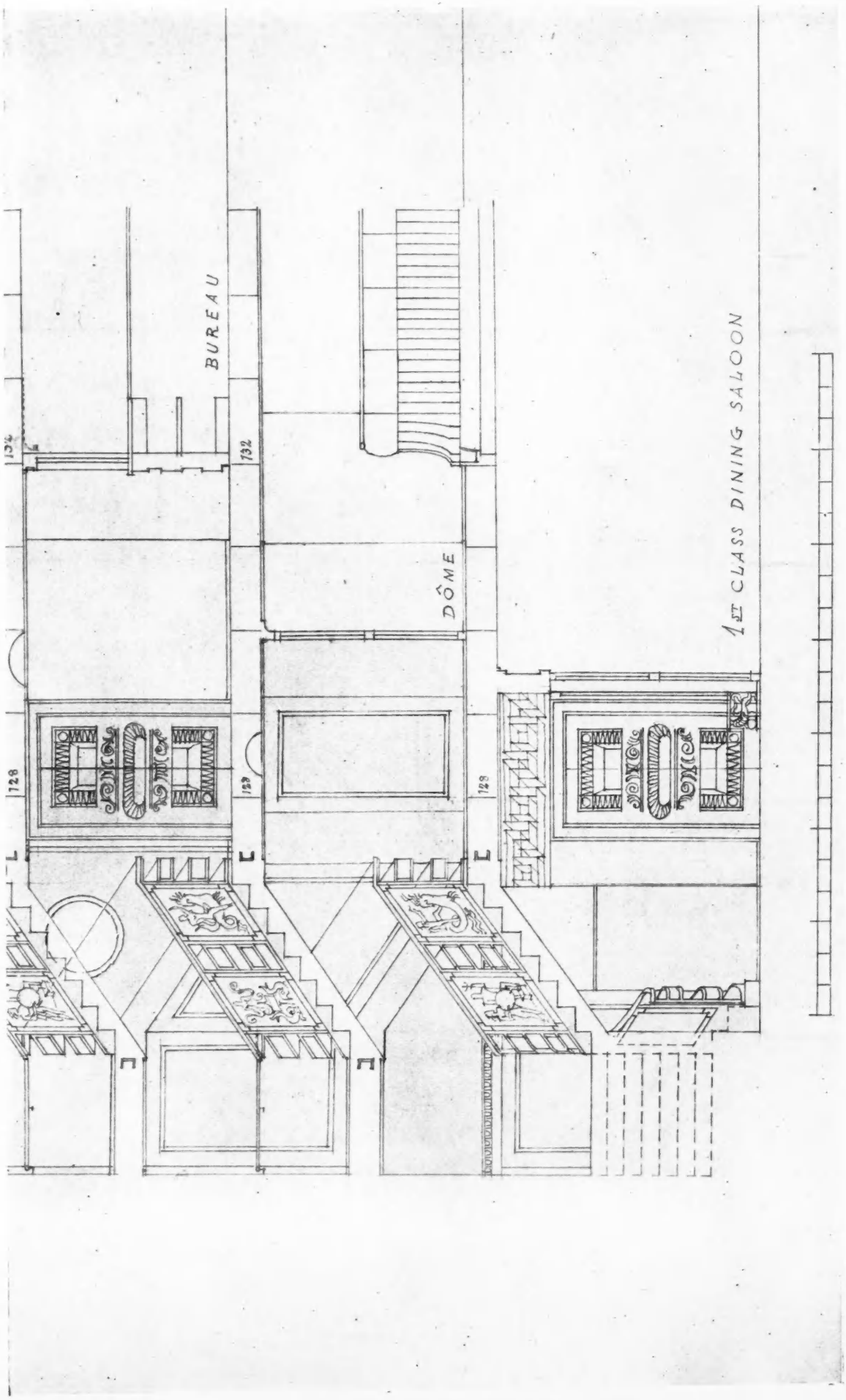
The first-class library has walls half-panelled in pigskin and a roof of carved walnut. Tables are of Macassar ebony, lined with silver ; settees and easy chairs, upholstered in red leather ; with Swedish woven rugs underfoot.



T.M.S. Kungsholm.] [*By Carl Bergsten.*

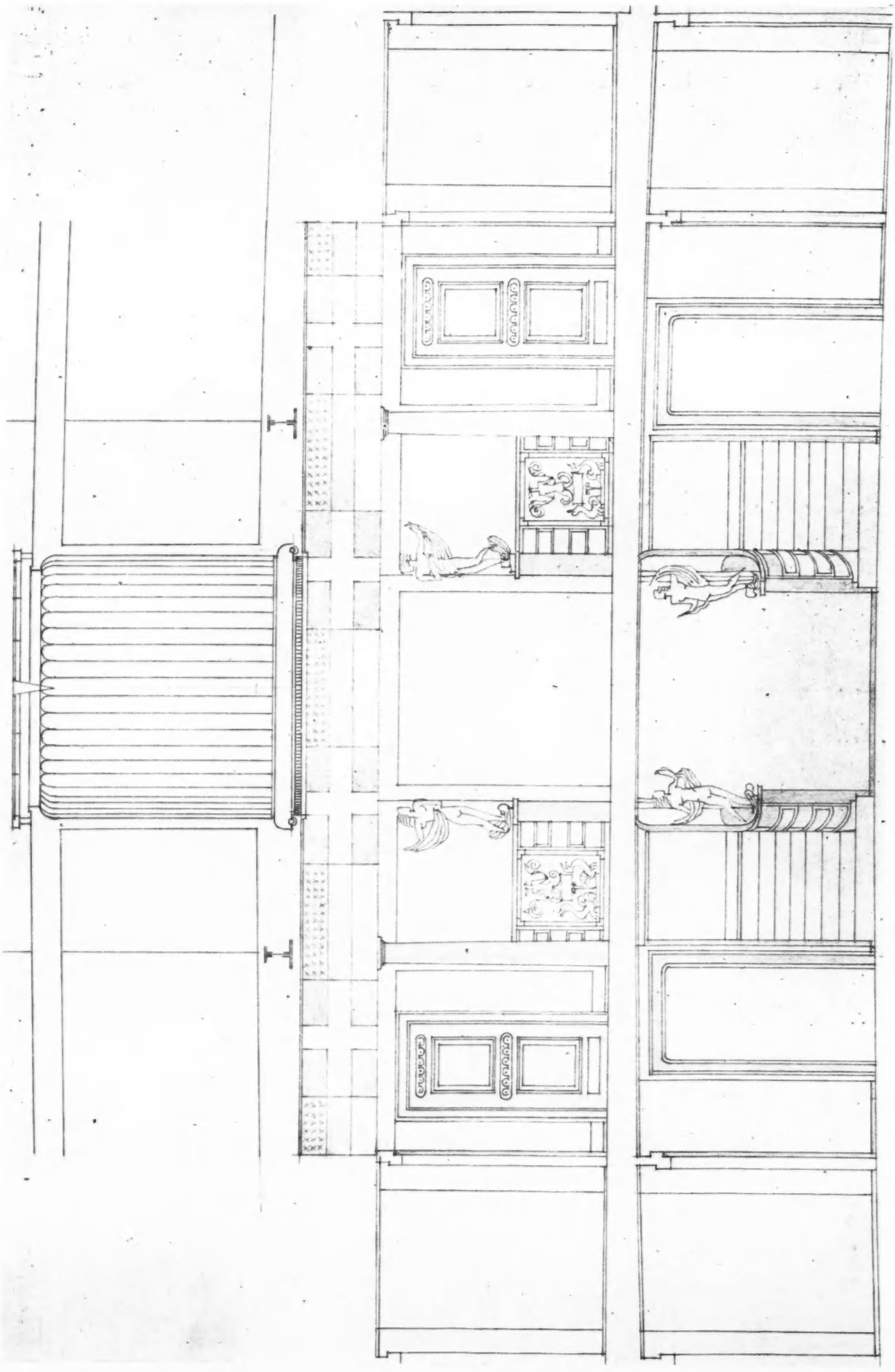
Red carpet and upholstery, ebony furniture, gold-lined, and a gold ceiling adorn the first-class smoking-room. The wall seen panoramas Stockholm ; that facing, New York. Emblems of the two cities also enrich the doors of ebony, gold, and red lacquer.

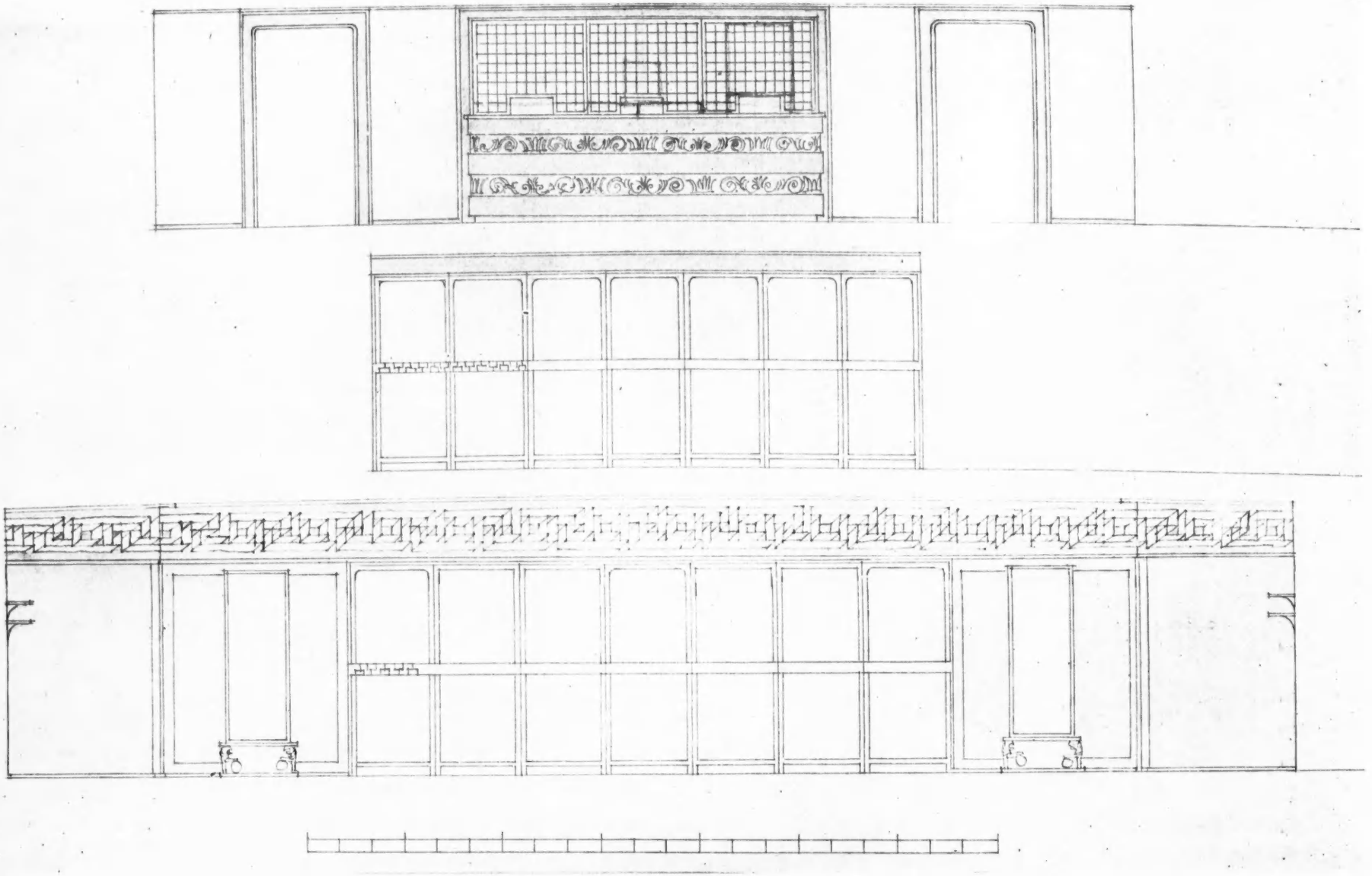

A
B
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[By Carl Bergsten.

T.M.S. Kungsholm.] *Architect's detail drawings of fore-and-aft section of first-class accommodation through Boat Deck and Decks A to E inclusive: forward is towards the right. The Boat Deck shows only the dome above the vestibule. On Deck A comes the vestibule itself, with swing doors to veranda café, which extends behind the three windows seen on right. From Deck B the swing doors give access to the promenade. The Deck below (C) carries the bureau or purser's office. In Deck D occurs the dome over dining saloon, a portion of which is indicated on Deck E.*





T.M.S. Kungsholm.] [*By Carl Bergsten.*

Architect's drawing of thwartships section through first-class vestibule, etc., looking forward. Comparison with the fore-and-aft section drawing on pages 672-3 will enable the general arrangement to be followed. The statues to stairway on Deck A symbolize Europe and America and are carved in wood. The doors at either side of Deck A lead to the library; of Deck B to bathrooms and luggage-rooms; of Deck C to cabins. Between the last is seen the grille of the purser's office. The screen on Deck D masks the dome over dining saloon, which extends right across the ship on Deck E, below it.

Finally, the lighting system had to be taken into account at the earliest stage of our proceedings.

Decisions as to the materials to be employed could only be arrived at as the result of investigation and even of experiment during the progress of the work. In almost every case preference was eventually given to wood; marble, stucco, tiles, etc., being used only in exceptional cases. Wood, in fact, lends itself to shaping with the innumerable curves and angles of a ship's body, and has heat-insulating properties, besides allowing facilities for the occasional necessary inspection of bulkheads. Generally speaking, therefore, the hull was covered with wooden casing. Fortunately, multiple plywood is now manufactured in sheets of considerable size, and it is possible to cover with them large wall areas without resort to panel methods of construction. On the smooth surface thus afforded thin veneers of decorative woods, cloth or leather can be applied, as the designer's choice and the purpose of the room dictate. Nearly all the walls not constructed as bulkheads are made alike of the best mahogany or similar plywoods, about 1 in. thick. Between the third-class and first-class passengers' and the crews' quarters the difference lies merely in the thin surface veneer.

In the interests of hygiene, ledges and crevices liable to harbour dust have as far as possible been avoided. This practice, however, has been departed from in the treatment of many of the ceilings, where this consideration is not so urgent, and rich ornamentation has been introduced.

A FLOATING ADVERTISEMENT

In all the decorative work I have tried to express the renaissance in Swedish industrial art which has already won flattering recognition abroad. The American liner, it was felt, might become a floating advertisement for Swedish enterprise. Accordingly, I assumed responsibility for all the public rooms and cabins, excepting only the officers' and crews' quarters.

I made my first sketches after two Atlantic crossings in the sister-ship, "Gripsholm." By June 1927 all tenders had been called for, from Swedish, German, Dutch, and English firms. In August it was possible to put the work in hand. The ship was launched in March 1928, and, in spite of a strike of dockyard workers, was ready to hand over, completed, by November 1, only ten days late.

Among the materials used may be mentioned Macassar ebony, a beautiful black wood with streaks of yellow grain. Veneers of this, discreetly chosen, give a fantastic ornamental effect like marble. It is extensively employed, e.g. in the vestibule, with grey lacquer as a contrast; and in the library, with pigskin. Similarly, sycamore wood furniture goes well with it. This wood resembles Swedish maple, but can be obtained in larger dimensions, and very beautifully figured. It lends itself to treatment with a grey stain, the resulting hue being silvery. Other woods used are Japanese teak, reminiscent of Pompeiian marble; and Caucasian walnut, having the characteristic colouring of a tiger skin.

As to metals, great use has been made of a white metal alloy with a strong blend of nickel that prevents tarnishing. Brass is used only where it can be kept polished, or is lacquered, gilt or pickled green.

THE WORK OF SWEDISH ARTISTS

Under the dome of the first-class dining saloon A. Carlsson Percy has painted a frieze on a silver ground with archaic motifs; while around the staircase are cast-iron reliefs in which the sculptor Gustaf Sandberg has reproduced nautical scenes. In the vestibule four figures and two caryatids are carved in wood by Bergsten and Ahlstedt from models by the sculptor Almquist. In the first-class smoking-room Kurt Jungstedt has painted on the fore-and-aft walls, on a gold background, pictures of Stockholm and New York. The great open fireplace of cast iron in the same room is the work of Mrs. Petrus.

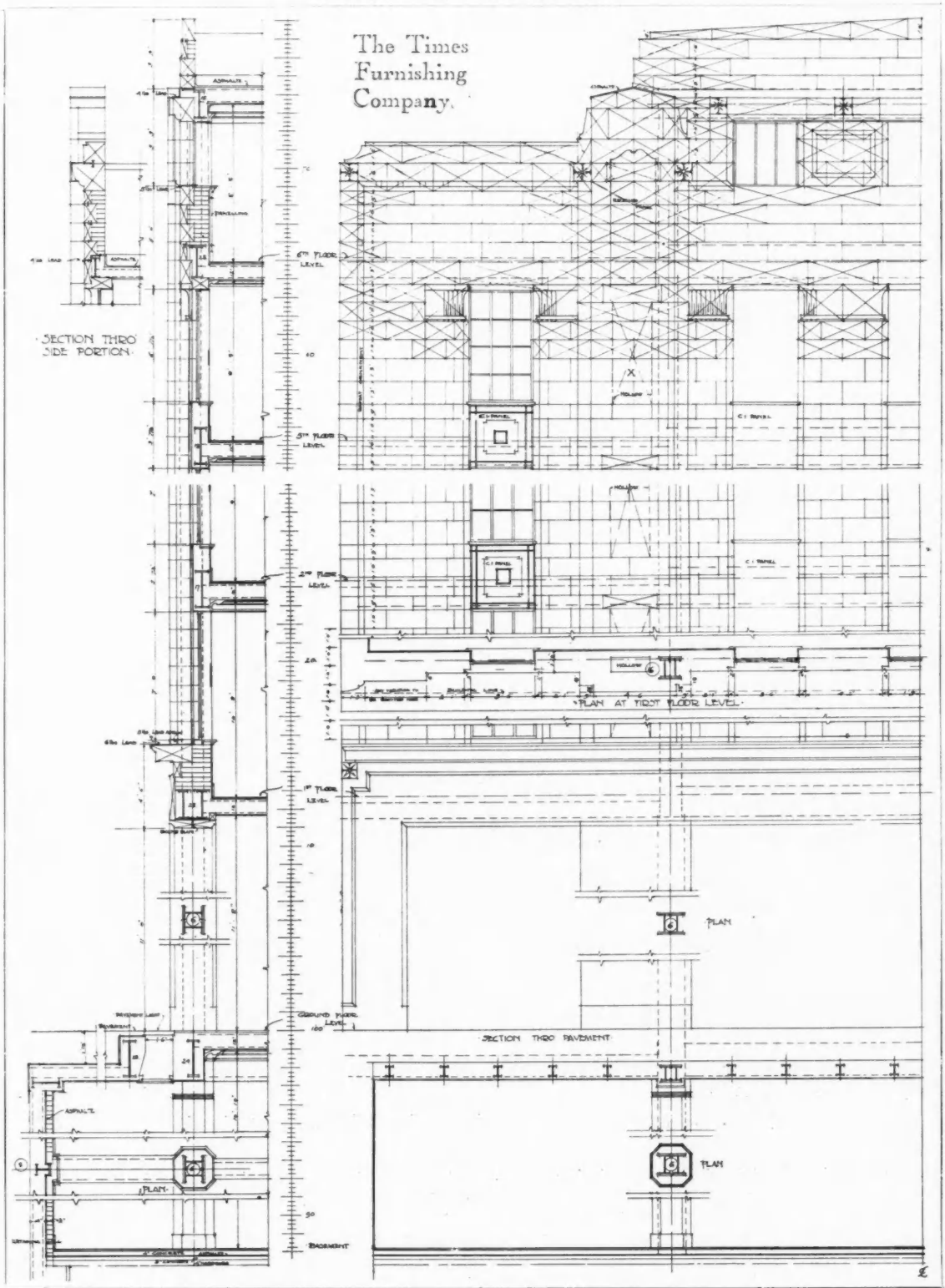
(To be concluded)



The first-class vestibule, on A deck, looking aft, and showing, on left, one of the corridors giving access to the music saloon, aft of which again is the smoking-room (see page 671). Forward of the vestibule is the library (see also page 671). The door seen on the right leads, through a lobby, to the veranda café. The cupola in the centre of the roof is of pearl-grey, and is fitted with concealed lights. The ceiling frieze is in walnut, inlaid with silver. The furniture bears white decorative designs on a black ground, and is upholstered in red.

A LONDON FURNITURE SHOP

Designed by Cecil J. Eprile



The new building for The Times Furnishing Company, Ltd., in High Holborn, has been specially designed as a shop and showrooms for the display of furniture. It is a steel-framed structure, with a Portland stone face, and a black granite architrave round the shop front. There are basement, ground and six upper floors. This detail drawing shows part of the main front, illustrated overleaf.



The Times Furnishing Company, W.C. [*By Cecil J. Eprile.*

The main front by day. At the top of the building is a roof-garden, affording extensive views over London.

The new premises for The Times Furnishing Company, Ltd., at 235-238 High Holborn, W.C., here illustrated, consist of basement, ground, and six upper floors, all expressly designed for the advantageous exhibition of furniture; to this end window openings are reduced to a practical minimum, while the floor space is free of columns.

The erection presented constructional problems of considerable extent. Some of the walls of surrounding buildings were 300 years old, and all had to be underpinned; excavation had to be carried out under staging provided for the passage of pedestrians; water was struck in excavating, necessitating the continuous action of two pumps; and all material had to be transported by hand, no space being

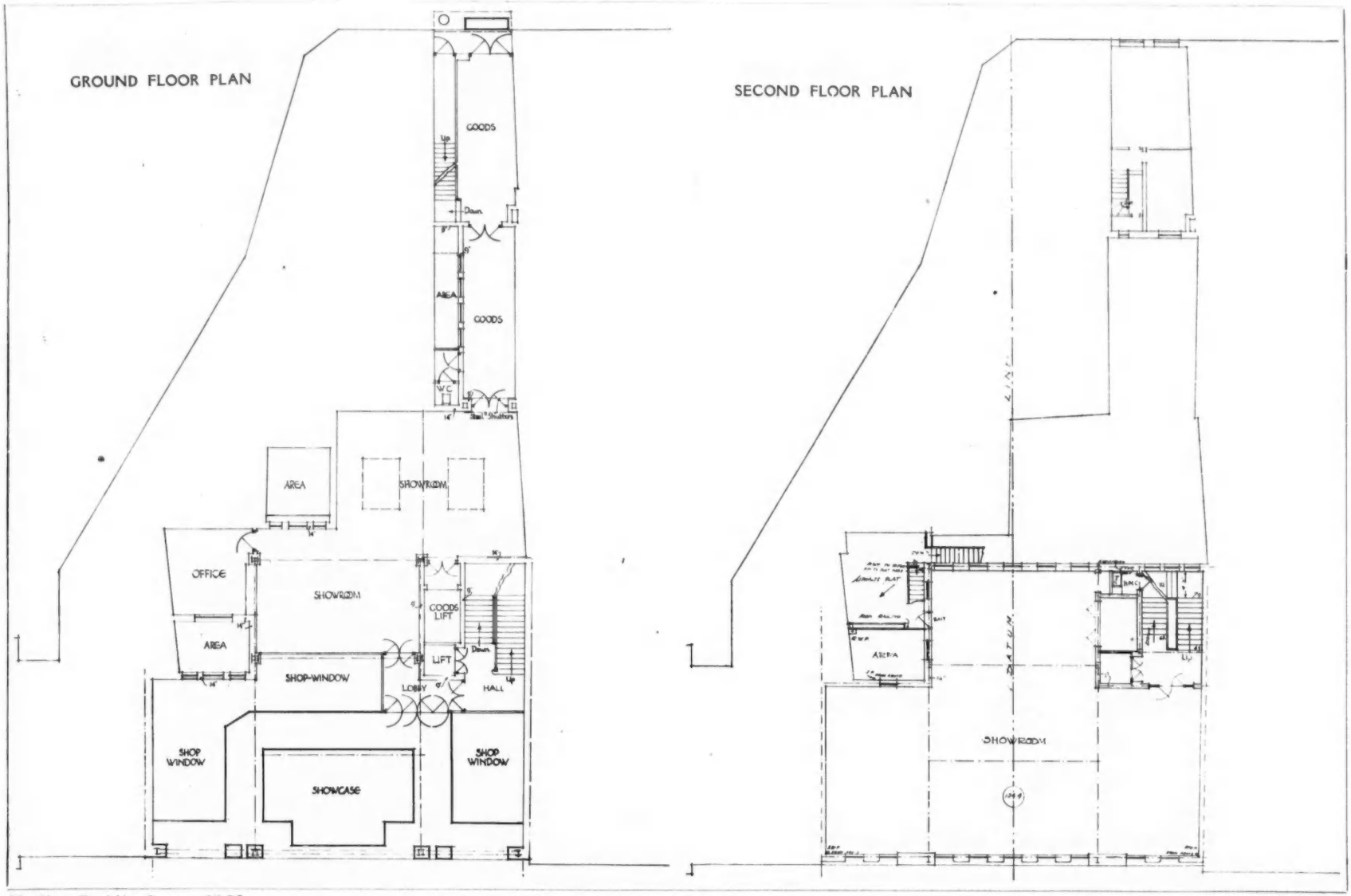


The Times Furnishing Company, W.C.] *[By Cecil J. Eprile.*

The main front by night. It is flood-lit by twelve projectors placed immediately over the shop front.

available for a crane. The foundations are embedded in a tank of asphalt 24 ft. deep, and four stanchions at the corners of a 30-ft. square support the main structure.

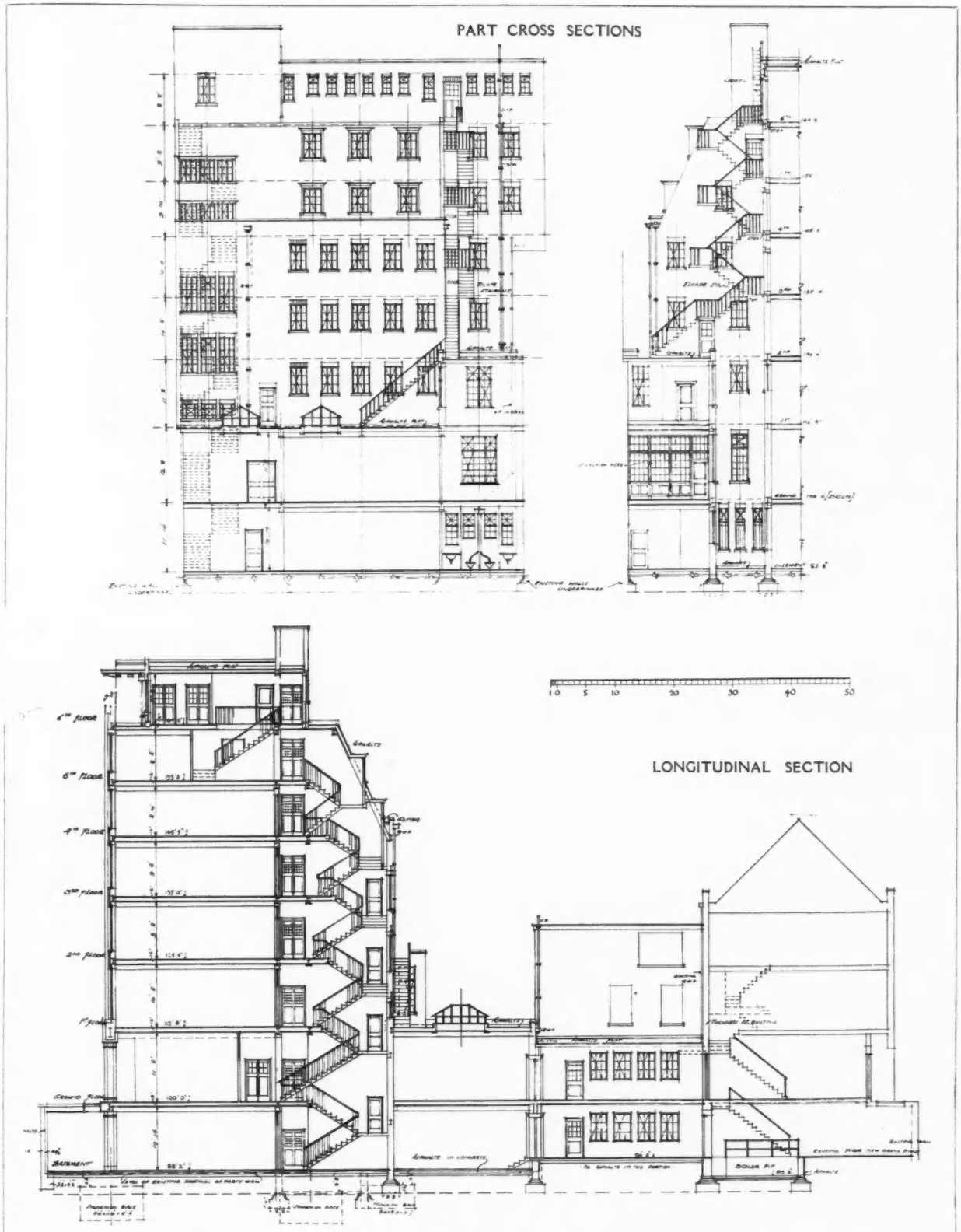
The elevation to High Holborn is of Portland stone above a black "Bonaccord" granite architrave. The recesses and arcades are constructed of a silver metal with Macassar ebony woodwork. Internal walls and ceilings have been spray-painted in tones of grey buff to supply a neutral background for the furnishing goods exhibited. At the top of the building is a roof-garden, to be used for the service of teas to customers. In the entrance hall is a bronze tablet in low relief, designed and executed by Mr. G. T. Friend; it commemorates the founder of the firm. The building is flood-lit after dark.



The Times Furnishing Company, W.C.]

The ground- and second-floor plans. On the ground floor nearly half the main building is devoted to the display of furniture in shop windows and a showcase, embracing an arcade. Behind are two spacious showrooms. plan is typical of the accommodation provided on the upper floors

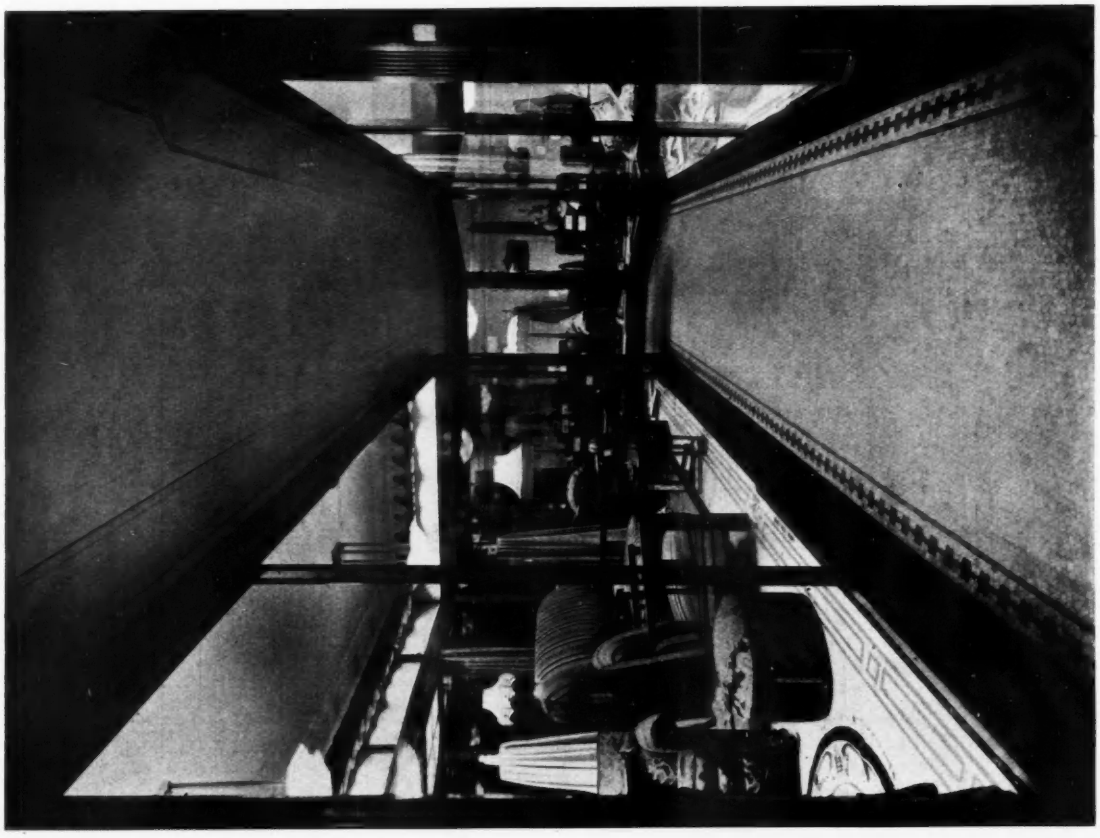
[*By Cecil J. Eprile.*



The Times Furnishing Company, W.C. [*By Cecil J. Eprile.*

These sections, studied in conjunction with the plans on the facing page, show how the architect has successfully planned a modern store on a most difficult site, which tapers at the back almost to a point.

The ground- and second-floor plans. On the ground floor nearly half the main building is devoted to the display of furniture in shop windows and a showcase, embracing an arcade. Behind are two spacious showrooms. plan is typical of the accommodation provided on the upper floors



[By Cecil J. Eprile.



The Times Furnishing Company, W.C.]

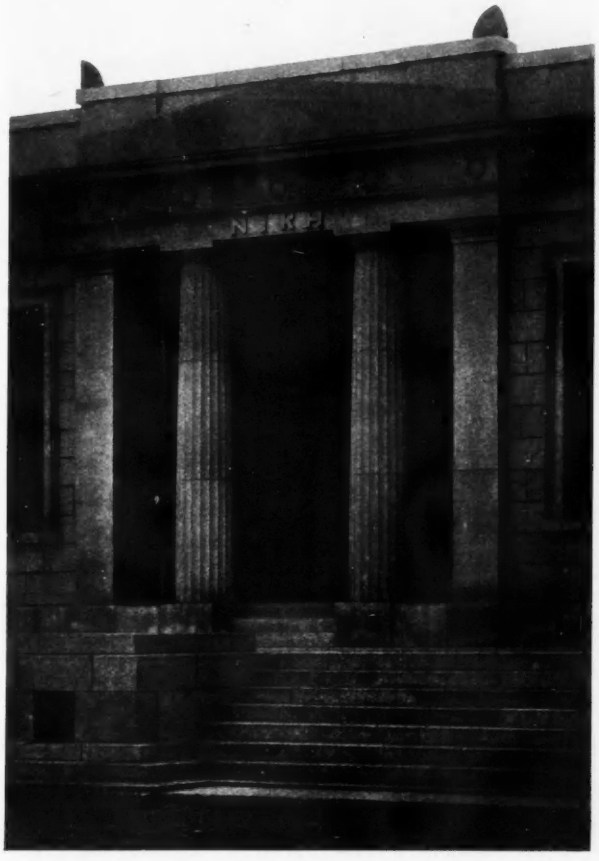
The principal staircase, and a view in the arcade. The approach to the stairs is through a lobby opening off the arcade; to the left of them are passenger and goods lifts. The arcade itself is the main feature of the principal front on ground-floor level.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, WAR MEMORIAL

DESIGNED BY SIR THOMAS MANLY DEANE

Towards the close of last year, Lord Glenavy, Vice-Chancellor of Trinity College, Dublin, formally opened the building of which photographs and the architect's drawings appear on this and the following pages. This Hall of Honour represents the first portion of Sir Thomas Manly Deane's design for a reading-room, to which the Hall shall serve as entrance, commemorative of the students and graduates of the University of Dublin who served and fell in the Great War. When complete the reading-room itself will form an annexe to the College Library, to which it is adjacent. The scheme took its present form as the result of a limited competition, and its classical character is in accord with its academic surroundings.

In the pediment of the portico is the word NIKH (Victory), while within the Hall of Honour are tablets inscribed with over four hundred names of the fallen. The interior owes some of its effect to the rich, if sober, colouring of the materials, indicated in the titles of the illustrations reproduced. The inscription running round the marble frieze, in gilt letters, reads: *MCMXIV—MCMXVIII. Optime De Patria Meritorum In Piam Memoriam Atque Honorem Qui E Lare Nostro Ad Bellum Egressi Exemplum Virtutis Supremum Dederunt Haec Aula Ædificata Est.* Externally the building is faced with Co. Dublin granite, with Portland stone columns and dressings; wreaths are carved in the frieze, and the angle stones are also carved. The doors are enriched with bronze work; in each of the bosses which stud them is inserted a penny of King George V as a memorial of the date of the building. So far the scheme has cost £10,692, and it is estimated that the completion of the reading-room will cost a further £25,000.



The rostrum and entrance portico. The building is faced with Co. Dublin granite. Portland stone is used for the columns and dressings.



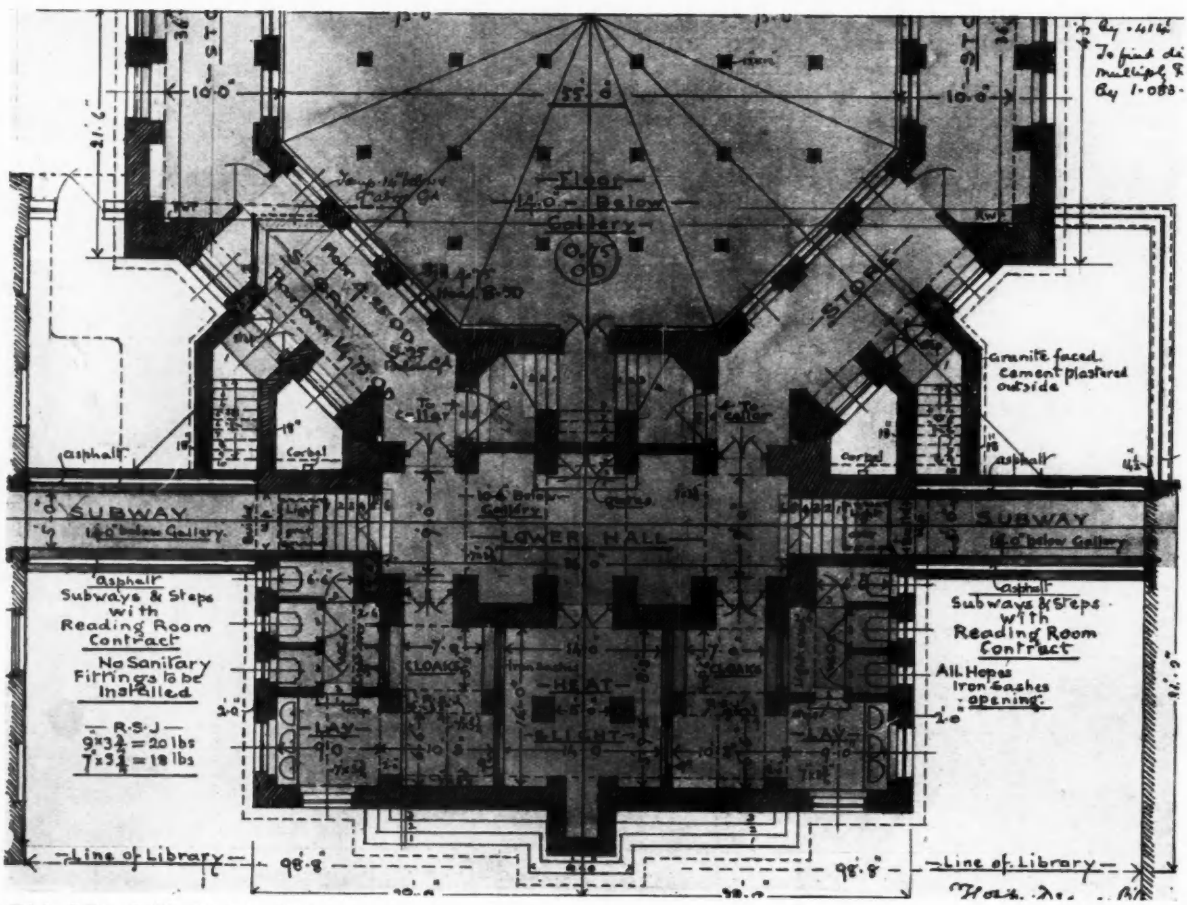
A general view of the front of the building. What is at present completed is only the entrance Hall of Honour, which will lead, in due course, to a reading-room, to be erected behind it.

The principal staircase, and a view in the arcade. The approach to the stairs is through a lobby opening off the arcade; to the left of them are passenger and goods lifts. The arcade itself is the main feature of the principal front on ground-floor level.



In the Hall of Honour are five inscription panels of statuary marble, bearing the names of 463 men who fell in the war, cut in and gilt. On the left-hand of the two panels here shown the tenth name is that of the architect's own son. The dedicatory inscription in Latin runs round the Sicilian marble frieze in gilt letters: its text appears on page 683.

Basement-floor plan of the lower hall and subways connecting with adjacent buildings, together with half plan of the cellar beneath the reading-room (yet to be added).

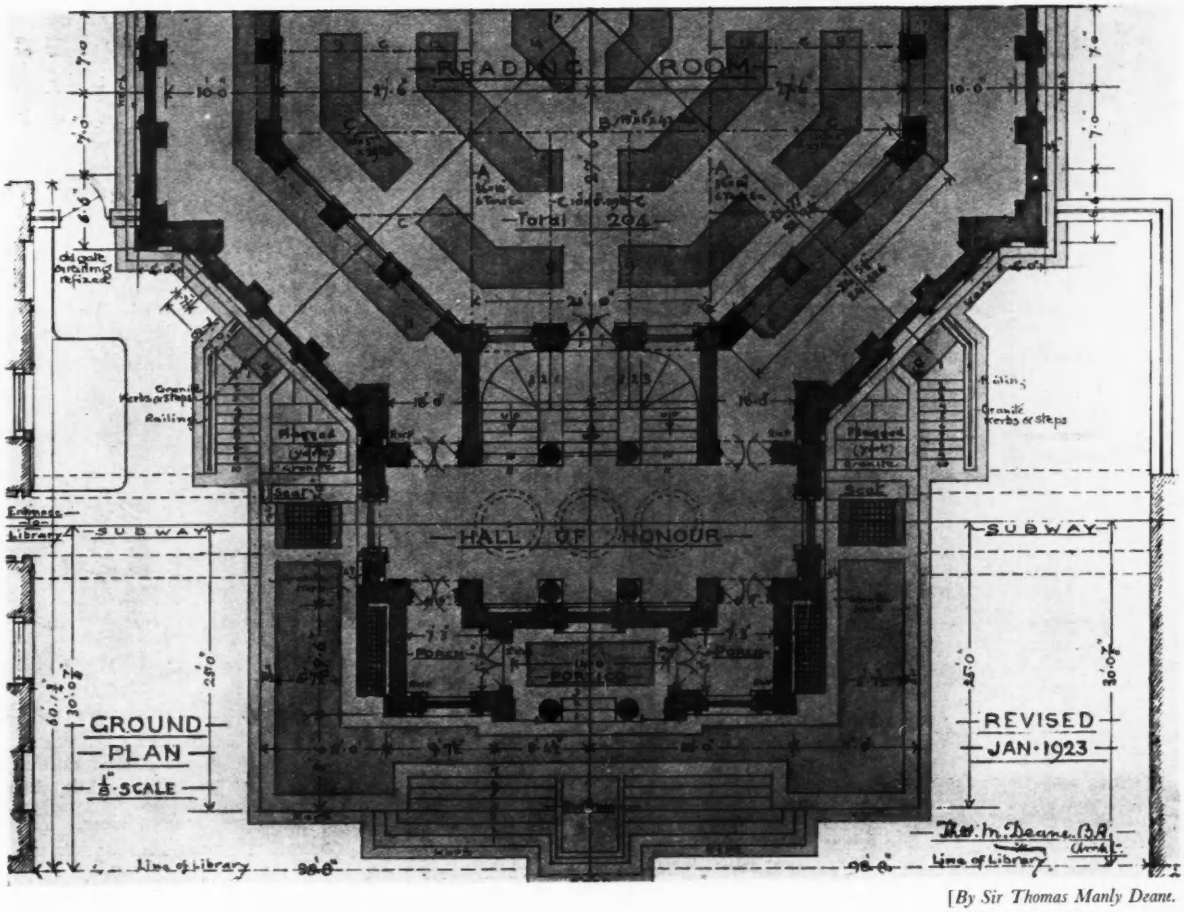


Trinity College, Dublin, War Memorial.]

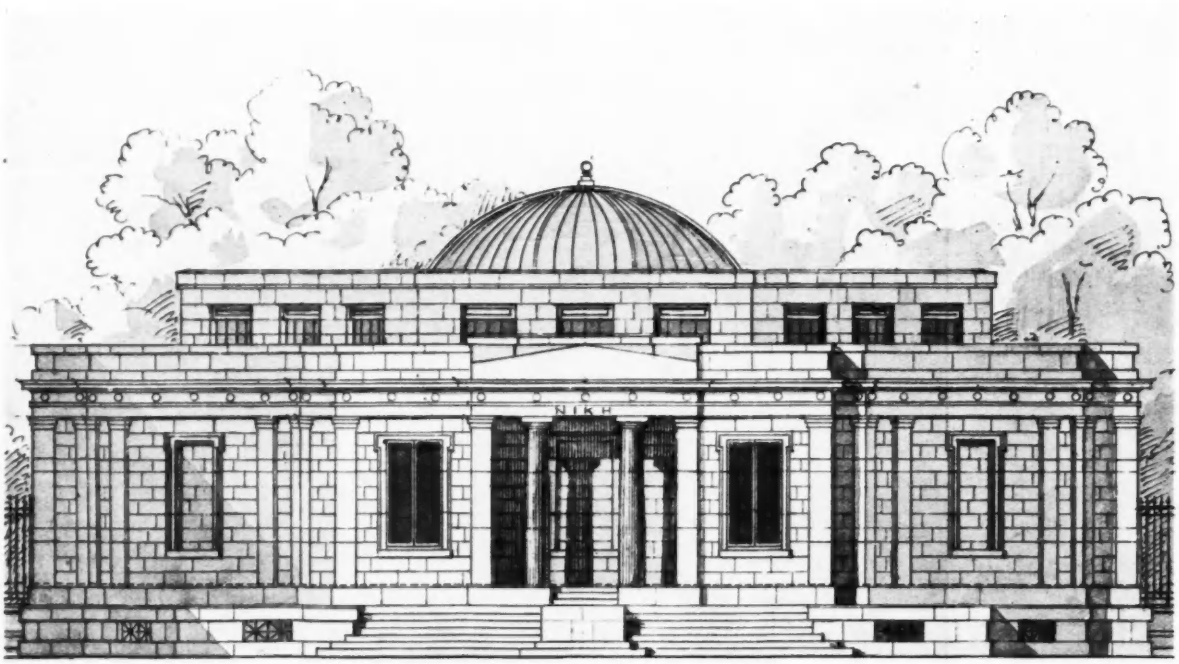


The opposite side of the Hall of Honour, showing the four columns of black Kilkenny marble, which have capitals of cast lead, gilt. The floor is of marble tiling in black, white, and Connemara green. Beyond the further column on the right is one of the staircases, in Sicilian marble, with black skirting, leading down to the future reading-room.

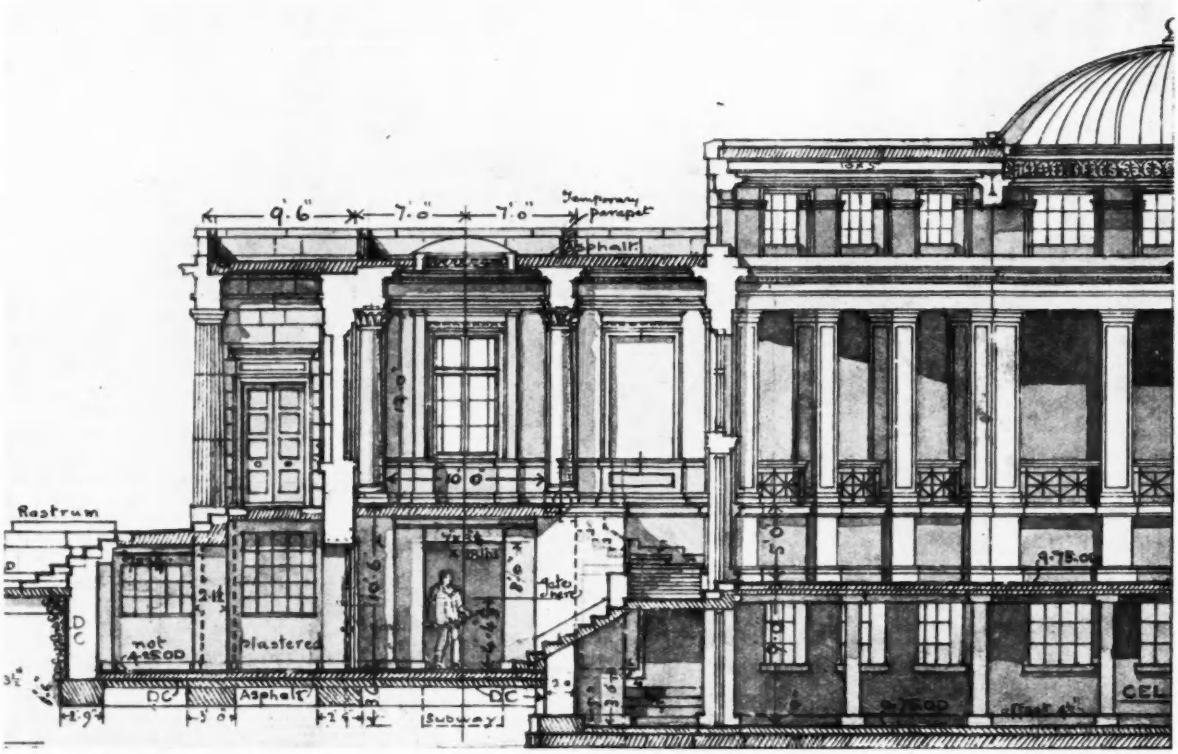
Ground-floor plan of the Hall of Honour and of half the proposed reading-room. Just over £10,000 has been spent; the estimated cost of completion is £25,000.



[By Sir Thomas Manly Deane.



The architect's perspective drawing of the scheme as a whole. The designs were selected in a limited competition for a building to perpetuate the memory of the students and graduates of the University of Dublin who served and who lost their lives in the Great War. Placed adjacent to the College Library, this reading-room and entrance hall will ultimately form an annexe thereto.



Trinity College, Dublin, War Memorial.] *[By Sir Thomas Manly Deane.*

Sectional drawing, showing entrance hall and half the reading-room, taken on the centre line of the view reproduced above. The level of the hall is 3 ft. 6 in. above the ground, stairs leading thence down to the reading-room, on ground level, and to the lower hall and cellars. The Doric style of the exterior is rather more freely interpreted within the building.

THE HONEYWOOD FILE

BY KARSHISH

IX: The District Council Surveyor

(The trenches are ready to receive concrete. Grigblay, the builder, Spinlove, the architect, and Brash, the client, are the chief personalities.)

GRIGBLAY TO SPINLOVE

Sir, 16/9/24

We have to thank you for your letter confirming arrangements re concrete and mortar mix. We absolutely guarantee the concrete which has always hitherto given satisfaction.

Bloggs reports that Mr. Potch, the rural district council surveyor, called on site and took great exception to work being begun before plans approved. Shall be glad if you will communicate or he may make things awkward.

Yours obediently,

SPINLOVE TO SURVEYOR, MARLFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL

Dear Sir, 17/9/24

It has been reported to me that you visited the site of the new house at Honeywood and commented on the trenches having been cut out before approval of plans. Please accept my apologies for the oversight.

May I point out that it is more than six weeks since I submitted plans and application form, but that I have heard nothing from you, although I have twice written calling your attention to the matter.

Yours faithfully,

SURVEYOR, R.D.C. TO SPINLOVE

Sir, 19/9/24

In reply to your letter my council takes strong objection to the high-handed action of beginning operations in contravention of by-laws before plans have been approved.

I would recommend you to attend the next meeting of the Plans Committee, which is at 8 o'clock at Marlford School House on Tuesday next, to make your explanation of your irregular behaviour.

Any work you may have done will be at your own risk.

The members of my council need holidays, the same as others do, and there have been no meetings of the Plans Committee since July 28, as you could have learned if you had troubled to inquire.

Yours faithfully,

V. POTCH

The explanation of this extraordinary letter is that Marlford is a small provincial town with its own local architects, surveyors, auctioneers, agents, and traders; and these men hob-nob together and play into each others' hands, and are jealous of any who do not belong to the place taking money out of it. We have also seen that Nibnose and Rasper, who belong to the place, have a grievance against Spinlove, which, in such a community, would become general knowledge; and if neither member of the firm is on the council their friends are sure to be.

It is also possible that Mr. Potch practises privately as an architect independently of his official duties, and that it is in his interests to make things difficult for all architects who trespass upon his local preserves; so that it may be generally perceived that any who employ Potch as their architect will have no trouble with interference by the district council, but that if they employ anyone else they probably will have.

Potch's proposal that Spinlove should attend at Marlford at 8 p.m. is part of his system of inflicting annoyances upon his rivals. If Spinlove was so foolish as to act on the suggestion the surveyor would perhaps forget to mention that he was waiting, or persuade his committee to decline to see him.

SPINLOVE TO CLERK, MARLFORD R.D.C.

Sir, 20/9/24

I enclose copy of my letter to your council's surveyor and of his reply, and shall be obliged if you will ask your council for an explanation of that reply.

I regret that I shall be unable to attend the meeting of your Plans Committee on Tuesday.

I have to point out that I complied with your by-laws in submitting application form and plans nearly eight weeks ago, and that if I am called upon to stop the work your council will have to accept responsibility for breaking the contract.

Yours faithfully,

Spinlove has, apparently, been there before. He wisely addresses himself to the clerk; he could scarcely reply to Potch's letter, and if he did so the council would probably never see the correspondence, but would have only the surveyor's hostile report.

THE CLERK, MARLFORD R.D.C., TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 24/9/24

Your letter and enclosures were laid before the Plans Committee on Tuesday and the surveyor was instructed to write you.

My committee instructs me to say that the dates of their meetings are fixed to suit general convenience and can be obtained on application, and that they have instructed the surveyor to stop work being commenced before approval of plans as much trouble is caused.

Yours faithfully,

SURVEYOR, MARLFORD R.D.C., TO SPINLOVE

Sir, 24/9/24

I have to inform you that the Plans Committee of my council are prepared to recommend plans of Honeywood subject to alterations, see below. Plans and form returned under separate cover.

Attic to have vertical height at wall 5 ft. 6 in., and average height of ceiling over floor area of 9 ft. 6 in.

Window area to be not less than one-tenth floor area.

Independent vent, as per by-laws.

Walls of house to be increased in thickness down to ground to comply with by-laws for house of three floors.

Yours faithfully,

SPINLOVE TO SURVEYOR, MARLFORD R.D.C.

Sir, 25/9/24

There is no attic. The third floor is roof space and is clearly marked *box-room.*

I return plans and application form and shall be glad to receive notice of approval.

Yours faithfully,

SURVEYOR, MARLFORD R.D.C. TO SPINLOVE

Sir, 27/9/24

I am obliged to you for pointing out that the attic occupies roof space. Unfortunately, my committee are not in the habit of regarding habitable attic rooms as roof space because the architect calls them box-rooms on the plans.

The plans and application form herewith.

Yours faithfully,

SPINLOVE TO SURVEYOR, MARLFORD R.D.C.

Sir, 29/9/24

I have amended plans by writing "*roof space*" instead of "box room," as you ask. The concrete will be laid in trenches immediately. Plans and form are returned herewith.

The parcel containing your letter and the plans was not stamped. I enclose the label with excess stamp and shall be glad to receive refund of 1s. 6d.

Yours faithfully,

Potch's quibbling attempt to force Spinlove to alter his drawing, and his neglect to stamp the parcel, are all part of his method of obstructing and bullying those who, in his private practice, he regards as rivals. If he could infuriate Spinlove into some indiscreet act of protest or retaliation which could be adversely commented on at the council meeting and reported in the local paper, which loyally supports local interest, Potch will consider his trouble well rewarded.

One cannot but commend the characteristic tenacity of Spinlove as exhibited in his letter that follows.

SPINLOVE TO CLERK, MARLFORD R.D.C.

Dear Sir, 6/10/24

A week ago I had to ask your surveyor to refund 1s. 6d. excess postage paid by me on parcel of plans sent unstamped. I enclosed label showing the excess stamp. I have had no reply except a form of approval of plans. I shall be glad to receive the money.

Yours faithfully,

CLERK, MARLFORD R.D.C., TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 8/10/24

In reply to your letter, Mr. Potch states that you did not enclose excess stamp, and also states that postage on parcel is recorded in his stamp book. It appears, therefore, that there must be some mistake or else the stamps came off in the post.

Yours faithfully,

SPINLOVE TO ROBERT BULLJOHN, J.P.

Dear Mr. Bulljohn, 9/10/24

I know you to be a local magnate and I am writing to ask your help in what seems to me to be a public scandal, for if I submit to the obstructions of the Marlford Council I may get into serious difficulties in the building of this house at Honeywood.

I enclose copies of correspondence with the clerk and surveyor. I pinned the excess label stamp on to the letter myself. I have no doubt the parcel was intentionally posted without stamps just as the reply to my request for refund was purposely ignored.

You will notice also the tone of the other letters. If this sort of thing goes on I shall have to make a strong protest to the council, but probably a word to the right person will act as a warning.

I am informed by the builder that Mr. Potch is notorious and that he has a private practice so that it is to his interest to make difficulties for everyone who does not employ him as architect.

I should be much obliged if you could drop a hint in the right direction.

Yours sincerely,

ROBERT BULLJOHN, J.P., TO SPINLOVE

Dear Spinlove, 10/10/24

Yes, it is all very bad. There have been lots of complaints, but the fellow has many friends on the council and among the local tradespeople. However, I see the chairman sometimes—a very decent man—and I will give him a hint. I am keeping the papers you enclosed.

Ever yours sincerely,

SURVEYOR, MARLFORD R.D.C., TO SPINLOVE

Sir, 15/10/24

I am glad to inform you that I am directed by my council to present you with the enclosed postal order of the value of one shilling and sixpence. I regret that the requirements of the auditors of His Majesty's Local Government Board make it necessary for me to trouble you for a receipt, but no stamp is required as the sum is less than £2.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Spinlove's action has not soothed the savage beast, but that was scarcely, in any case, to be hoped, for such men are swayed only by cupidity and funk, and Mr. Potch may be depended upon to make things as awkward for Spinlove as opportunity safely allows.

BRASH TO SPINLOVE

Dear Mr. Spinlove, 10/10/24

I made a detour today and diverged to Honeywood for a brief period after the workmen had departed from the site. It will be necessary for you to immediately return to the makers the bricks, of which a vast quantity are already on the site.

It was clearly demonstrated, I must remind you, that the house was to be constructed of red bricks. Have you, may I inquire, seen what the builder is proposing to use? They are yellow, green, and all colours, and seem to be partly made of cinders. I observed many to be broken and am at a loss to comprehend how Mr. Grigblay could suppose that I could tolerate such rubbish. Has it not been explained to him that this is to be a gentleman's residence? I must request you to give this matter your immediate attention.

Yours sincerely,

SPINLOVE TO BRASH

Dear Sir Leslie Brash, 11/10/24

The bricks you saw are not the outside or facing bricks, but the rough bricks of which the inner thickness of the walls, and where covered with plaster, will be formed. None of the facing bricks has yet been delivered, but I have chosen them. They are, of course, red bricks and are of the best make. No wonder you objected to the bricks you saw if you supposed they were for the outside face.

Yours sincerely,

BRASH TO SPINLOVE

Dear Mr. Spinlove, 13/10/24

I enclose copy of a communication I have received from the solicitors of the owner of the land on the other side of the road at the bottom of my property, and from whom I acquired Honeywood.

I have seen my own solicitors, who approved the conveyance, and they confirm that the spring must not be interfered with.

I trust that there will be no trouble about this. I understood from you that the well was to be sunk before the other work was begun, so that the builder could supply himself with water.

Yours faithfully,

ENCLOSURE. SPOONBILL AND WELLSTAFT, SOLICITORS, TO SIR LESLIE BRASH

Dear Sir, 10/10/24

Mr. Gregory Witspanner, who is the tenant of Honeywood Farm, adjoining the property lately conveyed to you by our client, Mr. Rallingbourne, has written to our client complaining that the water supply to Honeywood Farm, which flows from a spring in Honeywood Spinney and along the watercourse on the land conveyed to you, has been recently, and now is, badly discoloured with clay, marl, vegetable soil or other foul matter, causing pollution of the water flowing from the said spring.

Our client understands that building operations are being carried on on your property and supposes that the pollution is due to the action of the men employed by you in those operations.

We have to remind you that it was expressly laid down in the conveyance to you of Honeywood Spinney that our client's user in the water flowing from the said spring should be maintained unimpaired and that there should be no interference with the flow of pure spring water on to his Honeywood Farm property as heretofore.

We have to call upon you to take immediate steps effectively to abate the pollution and shall be glad to hear that the matter has your attention.

Yours faithfully,

In other words, "the spring at Honeywood is being fouled contrary to the terms of the conveyance. Stop it!"

SPINLOVE TO BRASH

Dear Sir Leslie Brash, 14/10/24

I have written to Grigblay and told him the spring must not be fouled I will let you know what can be done. I shall be on the site on Friday. I had intended getting the well sunk, but when I noticed the spring I deemed it not necessary to take that step.

Yours faithfully,

SPINLOVE TO GRIGBLAY

Dear Sir, 14/10/24

The owner of the property lying below Honeywood has written complaining that the water delivered on to his land from the spring in Honeywood Spinney is being fouled and requires that pollution and interference with the flow shall cease. He has a right to the flow of the spring water on to his land. I must ask you, therefore, immediately to arrange for another source of water supply.

Yours faithfully,

Spinlove is here altogether too aloof and disinterested. He ought to identify himself with this misfortune to the builder and at least make a gesture of readiness to help him if possible. How is the builder to find water? The position is serious.

(NEXT WEEK. X: THE BATTLE OF THE BRICKS)



ENGLISH PRECEDENT No. 62

THE CLOTH MARKET, DUNSTER, SOMERSETSHIRE

There is no finer example of a market house of the seventeenth century than that at Dunster. This perfect building recalls the earlier "market crosses" of the Middle Ages. The Dunster market house has inherent scale and human dimensions rarely absent from old work. The name Dunster is said to have been derived from "dun tor," the towered hill. Viewed in relation to the castle and the houses on either side of the broad street, there is presented a picture of unspoiled England. Dunster has been called the Alnwick of the West.—[A. E. RICHARDSON.]

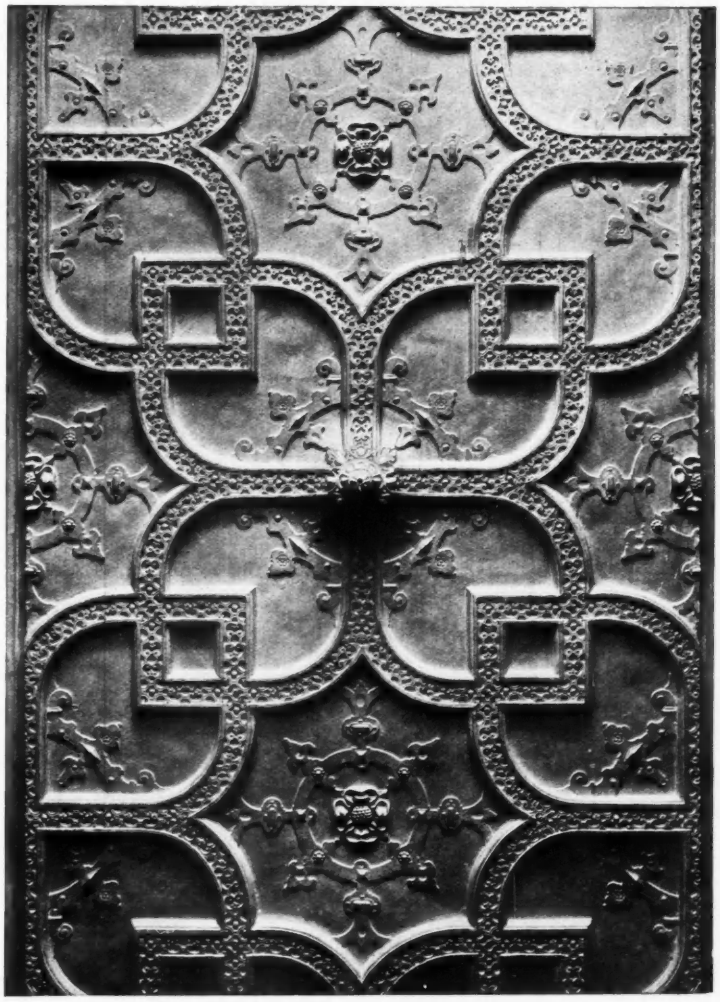
LITERATURE

SPECIFICATION

Specification is an annual; it is also a perennial. Each year it contains new matter and special articles which are authoritatively written and professionally attractive; yet it continues to provide information for daily needs and to set a standard in constructional specification by the systematic growth and revision of its perennial contents. It has attained a recognized position in architectural and engineering literature. The 1929 issue is a further example of careful and thorough preparation, and will surely meet with general approval.

There are five special articles dealing with public baths and washhouses, the planning of large kitchens, the uses of fibrous plasterwork in modern building, the drainage of basements, and an architectural gasometer. All these articles are of special interest and give clear, concise information. Among the folding plates are five details prepared by the late W. R. Jaggard, F.R.I.B.A. The subjects are: Steel roofs, a timber ventilating turret, roof tiling, metal window frames and cast-iron panels, glazed screen and doors. The plates are examples of masterly draughtsmanship and distinctive treatment. There are several plates of facsimile reproductions of building materials, very truthfully portrayed in natural colours. These will be very useful to the younger men who are seeking for expression in design by colour combinations.

We are glad to note that rapid-hardening cements, and the production and uses of cast stone have received special consideration. Professional men have not usually given sufficient attention and encouragment to developments in the uses of these materials.



Fibrous plaster replica of a Jacobean ceiling. [*From* Specification.]

In the reinforced concrete section much space is devoted to the details of patent systems, and there has been added a suggested standard specification for reinforced concrete extending to about 100 clauses. This is an abstract of a specification recommended by affiliated committees of American engineering associations and institutions. We hope to see, in future issues, some of the standard specifications for steelwork and concrete recommended by the Institution of Structural Engineers.

Tables of strengths of beams and pillars are included and are useful, but we feel that these might have been omitted because of the widespread use of steelwork manufacturers' handbooks which contain similar and fuller information. In the sections dealing with building engineering there is a tendency on the part of contributors to theorize. This is also somewhat out of place in *Specification*, though the contributions are sound and well treated. The need in a reference volume of this kind is for statements of fact and governing clauses for constructional work. In the main, this need is admirably met.

The volume contains specification clauses for all the established branches of the building industry and of architectural practice, all sections being revised to agree with modern methods and procedure.

The chapter on "Building Practice and Miscellanea" contains articles on pneumatic despatch tubes, chutes, and conveyors, suction cleaning plants, refrigeration and cold storage, the construction of strong-rooms, and the treatment of damp walls.

We commend this publication to all who have an interest in the profession relating to architectural construction and in the management and leadership of building and constructional engineering.

F. E. DRURY

Specification, 1929. Edited by Frederick Chatterton, F.R.I.B.A. The Architectural Press. 10s. 6d. net.

SAY IT IN TERRA COTTA

Terra Cotta of the Italian Renaissance is not a *book*, as stated in the acknowledgment, but a volume of reproductions from a collection of photographs, originally published in 1911 by the National Terra Cotta Society of New York, who have lent the photographs to the Terra Cotta Association, Derby, England, the publishers of the volume under review. This is a comprehensive and invaluable record of Italian terra cotta and brickwork, which should be studied as such, for the two materials were used together and cannot be dissociated.

Although the designs were for structures to be set up in a far sunnier climate than that of England, they are full of inspiration for English designers,

both as studies of Renaissance buildings or details and as illustrations of how terra cotta should be treated. Colours of the originals are not represented (though they are usually recorded in the accompanying captions), but, on the whole, colours suitable for Italian skies would be out of place here, and illustration in monochrome is adequate.

Perhaps the most noticeable factor in the majority of the subjects illustrated is the smallness of the terra cotta units. Often these are no larger than the bricks with which they are combined, and even when they are larger they are small in scale by comparison with the buildings and details constructed of them. This is particularly obvious in the windows of the thirteenth-century cathedral at Crema, pp. 144-5, where the units are so small as to produce texture. The frame of the fifteenth-century heraldic tablet at Bologna, p. 119, might have been moulded in one piece, but it would not have had the charm and quality (so suitable in moulded and baked clay) which it possesses through being of small lumps put together with mortar joints.

An instance of well-placed ornament,



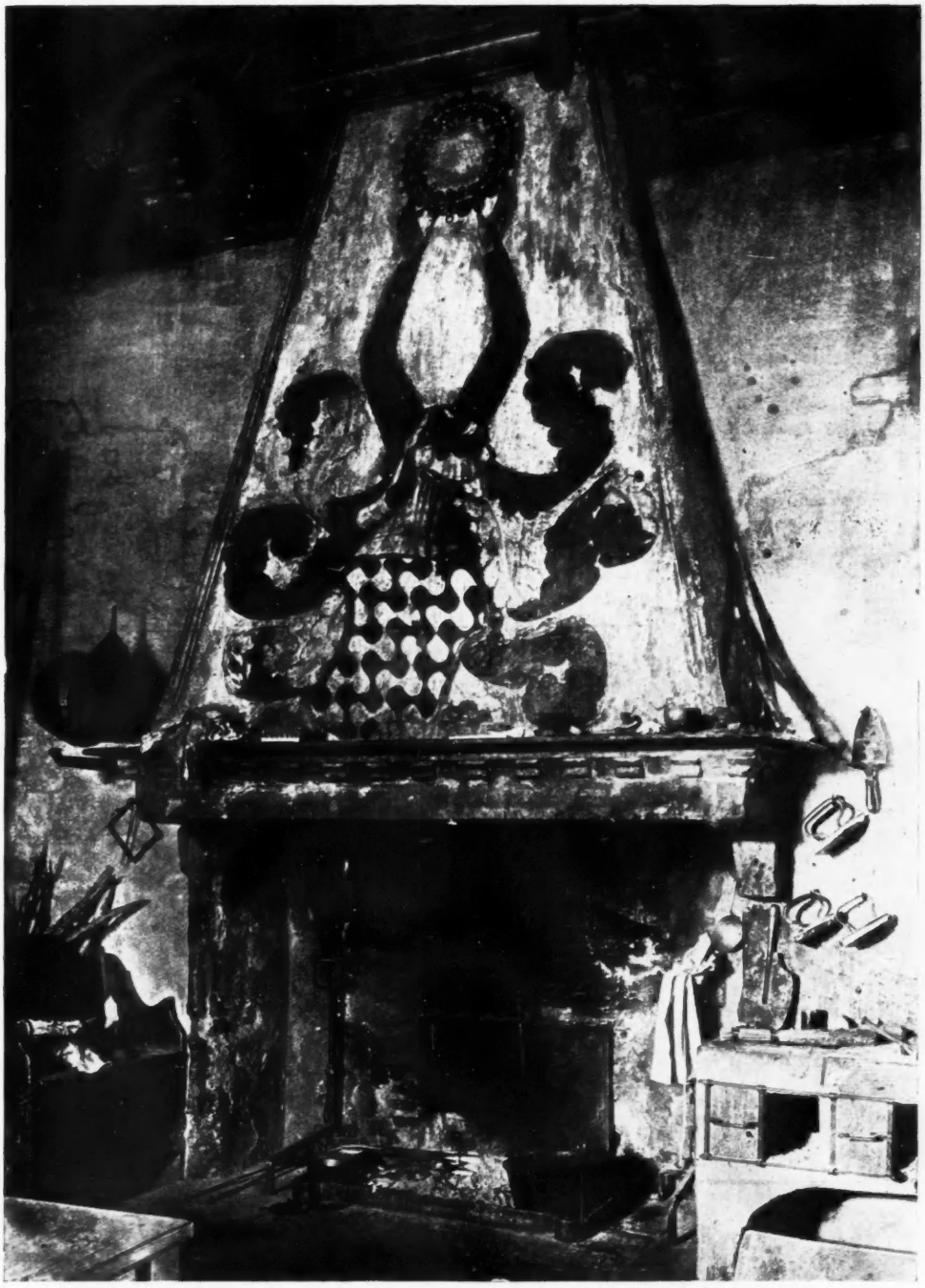
Church of the Corpus Domini, Bologna. Erected by St. Catherine Vigri in 1456. Restored in 1478-81. The entrance is dark red terra cotta. [*From* Terra Cotta of the Italian Renaissance.]

also from Bologna, p. 114, is a beautiful and elaborately decorated doorway of terra cotta, set in a wall of thin bricks, with thick joints. Such a doorway in a wall of large, sleek, tile-like terra cotta blocks would only have achieved vulgarity.

For real daring in the handling of materials and colours, the cloistered court of a villa near Milan, pp. 78-81, would be difficult to surpass, yet is as admirable as it is suggestive.

The results to be produced by the use of decoration in very low relief are well exhibited in another doorway at Bologna, p. 140, which is an excellent illustration of the value of restraint, which the doorway opposite, p. 141, entirely misses.

It is perhaps in details that terra cotta may most happily be adapted to English use: doorways, windows, tablets (heraldic or memorial), tombs (of which we have several early sixteenth-century examples in England), fireplaces, mantels, and hoods; especially where armorials are incorporated, as those on pp. 94-5. Altar-pieces and statuary are also well adapted to the material. Each and all of these



Villa Mirabello, near Milan. A red terra cotta fireplace, built about 1500. The upper part above the shelf has been plastered and painted. [*From* Terra Cotta of the Italian Renaissance.]

are represented in the collection in this volume.

A story is told of how, once upon a time, a beautiful cluster of fruits, all made of gold and silver and precious stones, hung in a position within reach of a man's hand and apparently easy of access, but which those who sought to gather the fruit found to be on the farther side of a chasm, down the slippery slopes of which they were precipitated ere they discovered the danger. So it is with terra cotta—easy to design, easy to mould, easy to handle—but let the designer take care! Success with it is not easily attained and calls for more study, more experience, and more ability than might be anticipated.

It is strange that although our modern manufacturers are capable of making better terra cotta than that of the Italian Renaissance, none of our architects has yet shown conspicuous capacity in designing for the material. Do they always remember that their designs are for modelled and baked clay and that peculiarities of materials must be respected—not disguised?

NATHANIEL LLOYD

Terra Cotta of the Italian Renaissance. The Terra Cotta Association, Derby.

ALT STRASSBURGER TREPPENKUNST

Alt Strassburger Treppenkunst consists of fifty photographs taken in Strassburg by Herr Franz Stoehr of staircases and staircase decoration, mostly of the eighteenth century, and preceded by a short descriptive preface. The greater number of the examples chosen are of the Baroque and Rococo styles, with an occasional excursion into Louis XVI and two examples each of Renaissance and Empire work.

In spite, however, of these architectural divisions, in which, by the way, Herr Stoehr shows considerable hesitation, a considerable number being labelled "transition type," they all bear a strong family likeness to one another, with the exception of the Empire examples, and, for a city with so chequered a history as Strassburg, have a strong national German trait. This is shown forth in heavy balustrades, ornate carved newels, and high, narrow treads.

Almost all of them lack that feeling of soaring upwards, which, surely, is the architectural, as well as the practical meaning of a staircase. They lack, too, the dignity of the wide, shallow staircases that make so effective a display when, as stage producers have put before us *ad nauseam*, fashion or beauty appears at the head of the stairs.

They are all essentially burgher, even though several of them bear the arms of noble families carved in their balusters; wealthy and well-established burgher to be sure, but essentially unaristocratic.

Two examples only seem to escape this heavy weight of burgher respectability, both from the Renaissance period (plates one and two), suggesting that before Strassburg was overwhelmed by trade, wealth, and the Baroque it was as gay and light-hearted a city as Munich or Vienna.

Perhaps, however, this is Herr Stoehr's fault. The photographs are almost all of details and never show the approaches to the staircases or the total of their sweep. He is intent upon detail and writes upon it learnedly and lovingly. And this detail in heavy, carved wood is monotonous without its proper setting, so that a few photographs of rather undistinguished wrought-iron work seem delightfully light and delicate in comparison.

Only once or twice, as for example in plates forty-four, forty-five, and forty-six, does Herr Stoehr give us the opportunity of seeing these massive wooden balusters in their proper surroundings, and then they are certainly impressive.

To reverse the saying, Herr Stoehr shows us so much wood that it is difficult to get the impression of trees.

Looking at the back cover of the book I see that it is to be one of a series on Old Strassburg. Another volume is on *Fassadenkunst*, doorways, balconies, windows, etc.

Perhaps, little by little, an architectural picture of old Strassburg is to be built up, and old Strassburg has been sufficiently long a-building to make it a surpassingly interesting city. Only, Herr Stoehr, a little more freedom and imagination with your camera!

L. F. E.

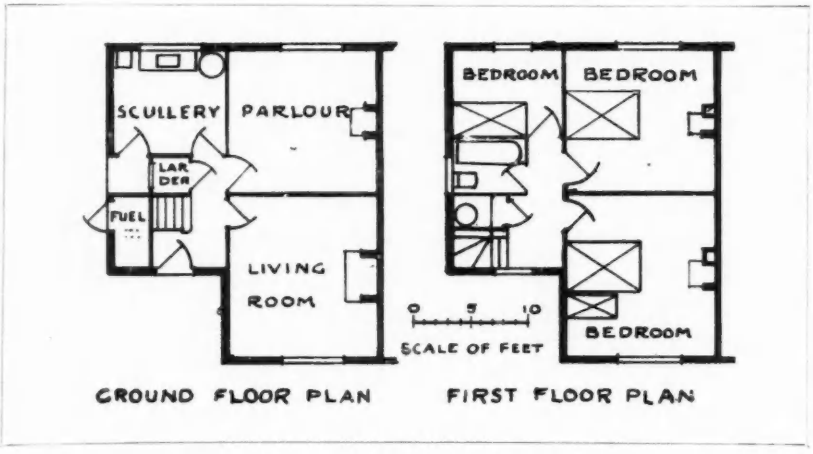
Alt Strassburger Treppenkunst. By Franz Stoehr. Urban-Verlag, Freiburg-im-Breisgau.

PLAIN WORDS TO IRISH BUILDERS

Mr. Manning Robertson has taken to task those Irish builders who assume responsibility for the design and erection of small houses and bungalows, and especially those who specialize in standard designs. One of the greatest puzzles that confronts the architect, he writes in *The Irish Builder and Engineer*, is why "builders' architecture" (i.e. sham half-timbering, brown paint, etc.) should have been so little influenced by the good work that has been done by our local authorities and large public utility societies. This can only arise from the inertia of a bad habit that keeps us doing the same thing until it is forcibly brought home to us that what we are doing is useless or actually harmful.

An ounce of practice is worth a pound of precept, and I may be told that it is easy enough to preach these general principles; but what practical effect will they produce when they are applied to a typical plan of a pair of houses such as is shown?

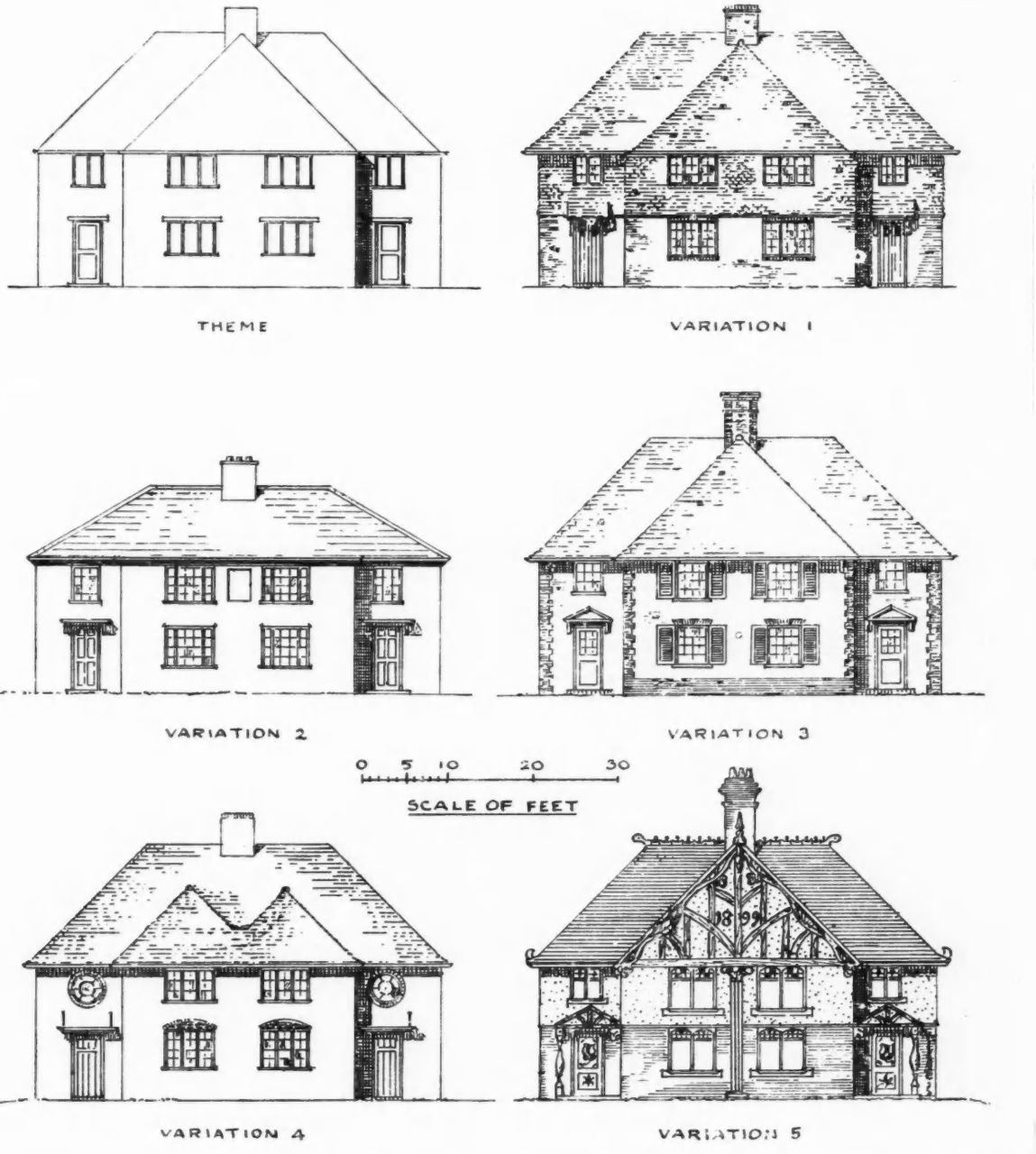
To meet this natural demand I have borrowed a favourite musical device and shown a theme with five variations. The theme shows the bare necessities of construction. Variations one, two, three, and four show different ways of treating this theme that would be allowable according to architectural principles. Variation five is a representative example showing all those things that we ought not to do. The Irish builder may say, "Come, come; I am not as bad as that." Perhaps not; but can he deny that he has borrowed a good many of these ideas? It is from this root that our sham half-timber, our fussiness, our heavy chimneys, and other evils are derived. Thousands of designs



Ground- and first-floor plans of a typical pair of Irish houses. Variations in elevational treatment are shown on the facing page.

quite as bad as this are to be seen in any London suburb. As regards the other variations, one to four, I do not claim that these are outstandingly good, but that they are not bad. They are only intended to show that if we avoid every feature that appears on variation No. 5 our results will neither be bad nor yet difficult to obtain.

If I had not an admiration for the enterprise and initiative shown by the Irish house builder I should certainly not have ventured into so candid a criticism, but I know well that plain, straight men do not resent plain, straight talk. House building presents innumerable facets, and efficiency in every other direction will not obtain its due reward if it is not presented in a suitable architectural form, however simple that may be. The violent outcry that is agitating England at its loss of beauty has there come nearly too late. England's beauty has almost vanished. What nobler task could we Irishmen set ourselves than to band together determined that our wonderful natural beauty shall be retained, that our buildings, even the smallest and cheapest, shall be honest and dignified, such as to suit our country, to harmonize with their surroundings, and to compel admiration from the visitor?



"The theme shows the bare necessities of construction. Variations one, two, three, and four show different ways of treating this theme that would be allowable according to architectural principles. Variation five is a representative example showing all those things that we ought not to do."

CORRESPONDENCE

THE RALPH KNOTT MEMORIAL

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—It has been suggested to the committee who are raising a fund to form a Ralph Knott Memorial Studentship that in addition to this studentship a portrait plaque should be placed on the walls of the County Hall, that "Great Building" which was his life's work, following the precedent of a similar memorial to Norman Shaw on the Scotland Yard building, facing it across the river.

The committee are in hearty agreement with this suggestion, provided that sufficient funds can be obtained for both objects.

Subscriptions, however small, to either or both of these proposals from architects or laymen will be welcomed, to commemorate for future generations a great architect and a most lovable personality, and should be addressed to me or to the Secretary, Architectural Association, 36 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

ROBERT ATKINSON,
Chairman of Committee.

BATTERSEA POWER STATION

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—With regard to the Battersea power station and the question of corrosive fumes in the smoke: it is understood that the scheme is for a total consumption of 2,000 tons of coal per twenty-four hours. On a very reasonable average figure of 1½ per cent. sulphur in the coal this will correspond to thirty tons of sulphur per twenty-four hours, equivalent to about ninety tons of sulphuric acid, assuming that all the sulphur is converted into this acid and not sulphurous acid. What exactly happens, of course, is not known, but all the sulphur certainly forms sulphurous acid, which itself is extremely corrosive, and it is very likely a considerable proportion is in the form of sulphuric acid.

No boiler plant in the world is at present making any attempt to eliminate acid gases from the chimney, and the whole problem is certainly bristling with difficulties. In any modern boiler and power plant run on scientific lines no smoke and very little grit is caused. Incidentally, I might mention that the famous Trenton Channel Electricity Station in Detroit is now operating, after very costly experimenting, a method of filtering the whole of the chimney gases through bags, which is claimed to be a great success in wiping out every trace of grit and dust. Also during the past year or two there have been evolved some ingenious types of "cinder removal" induced draught fans for use at power stations, which separate all the solid material except the very finest dust.

This, however, must not blind us to the fact that there is a considerable number of power stations in London running on unscientific lines, both as regards the equipment in use and the methods of control adopted, and these stations ought to be forced immediately to adopt scientific methods.

The whole of the electricity authorities in London should unite together, appoint a thoroughly competent committee, and finance an investigation on a large scale in preventing sulphur in chimney gases at one of the London power stations. The electrical industry cannot be blamed as the whole of the coal in the world used as raw fuel is discharging sulphur into the air. In Great Britain about 150,000,000 tons of coal per annum are burned, which corresponds to something like 2,250,000 tons of sulphur and 6,750,000 tons of sulphuric acid discharged to the atmosphere, an amount far greater, of course, than the whole of the sulphuric acid output in the country put together.

It is surprising to find that no public inquiry was held on the Battersea power station, in view of the investigations carried out two years ago in connection with the Chiswick station. There seems to be nothing to prevent existing stations, at much less cost for extensions, supplying in bulk the electricity required at Battersea without this enormous new plant.

DAVID BROWNLIE

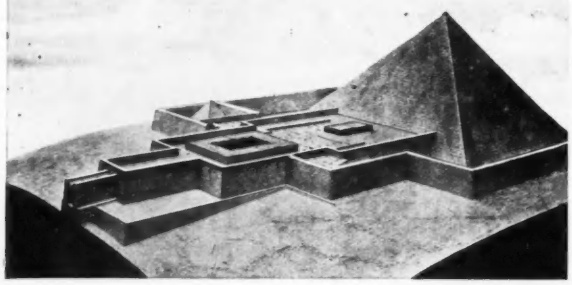
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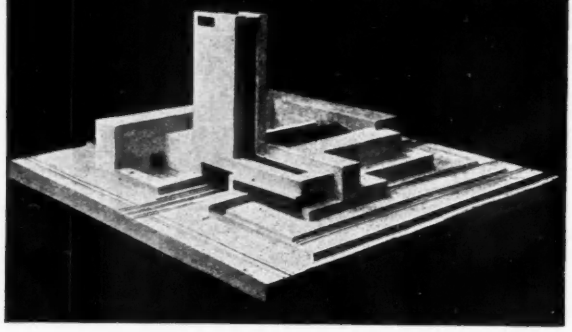
[BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE]

The erection of the proposed electric power station at Battersea was the subject of discussion in the House of Lords last week, when assurances were given by the Government that only one-third of the scheme would be proceeded with now. The remaining two-thirds would not be gone on with unless the first part proved satisfactory.

The debate was started by Lord Jessel, who called attention to the menace to the health and amenities of London by the erection of the Battersea power station. He said that the station would be erected within 300 yds. of Westminster and would be the second largest electrical generating station in the country. It was expected to consume some 800,000 tons of coal per annum, and six chimneys would be erected which would be 255 ft. high. They would not form a very picturesque feature, nor one which would add to the amenities of life in London. The sulphurous fumes would corrode many of the important buildings in the neighbourhood.

After further debate, in which Lord Birkenhead took part, Lord Londonderry, the First Commissioner of Works,





[*From* Egyptian Art.] *See also leading article on page 667.*

"The characteristic which speaks out most clearly in Egyptian architecture as a phenomenon in general is that naked, abstract absoluteness of the constructive spirit in its cold grandeur, its terse decidedness, its renunciation of every superfluous articulation. To make clear that the absolute certainty and clarity of its character has really something to do with what we call Americanism in architecture, we may set side by side the model of an Egyptian temple (Sepulchral Monument of King Sahu-Ra) and pyramid group and a model of a modern aerodrome" in Berlin, by H. Koshina.

said that, as a result of science, smoke and grit need no longer be a nuisance to the public. The erection of this station would mean that three others already built would be dispensed with, and the sulphur fumes reduced by 30 per cent. But only one-third of the full scheme was at present authorized, although that would mean the eliminating of the three stations at Horseferry Road, Westminster, Wood Lane, Shepherd's Bush, and Richmond Road, Earl's Court. He could give an assurance that the further extension of the station to the remaining two-thirds would not be undertaken unless there was no danger from the health point of view or from the destructive point of view by reason of sulphur fumes. The matter was having the close attention of the Minister of Transport, the Minister of Health, and himself. Unless they were satisfied on the advice of the Government chemist and of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research that there would be no danger, the scheme would not be completed.

Lord Crawford, while welcoming the assurances of the Government, called attention to the fact that the "main transmission lines" were to be taken through Hyde Park, Kensington Gardens, Regent's Park, Battersea Park, and Greenwich Park. Four of those were Royal parks. He objected to the main transmission lines being taken overground by unsightly upright metal structures, and, as for underground lines, he had always regarded the Royal parks as sacrosanct from digging operations.

Lord Jessel said he was satisfied with the Government's reply.

At question time in the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain stated that the total number of houses completed in England and Wales with State assistance from 1919 to October 1, 1928, was 789,037. The amount of the Exchequer contributions paid to the same date was £68,247,114.

Sir Kingsley Wood, in reply to a number of queries, said that the number of houses completed in the quarter ended March 31, 1929, was 20,225. Building was undoubtedly retarded by the severe frost experienced during this period.

At April 1, 1929, the housing position was as follows:

UNDER CONSTRUCTION:

1923 Act	..	28,359 houses
1924 ,,	..	27,628 ,,

AUTHORIZED BUT NOT STARTED:

1923 Act	..	57,229 houses
1924 ,,	..	32,449 ,,

Sir Walter de Frece asked the Minister of Health if he could state the three cheapest types of artisan dwellings which had received the subsidy in the last six months; the places of erection; and the details of expenditure, including the cost of land.

Sir K. Wood said that the Minister had no information as to the cheapest types which had received a subsidy in the last six months, but the lowest prices obtained in tenders for the erection of dwellings which had been accepted by local authorities during that period were: Nottingham, £217 per flat; Gateshead, £234 per flat; and Carlisle, £240 per house, excluding the cost of land and development. In Gateshead the cost of land worked out at about £8 per flat, and the cost of street and sewer worked out at about £40. In the other two cases the houses formed part of the development of large estates, and information was not available as to the portion of total cost of land and street works properly chargeable to the individual schemes.

Sir A. Steel-Maitland, the Minister of Labour, informed Lt.-Col. Fremantle that the statistics of unemployment in the building industry related to the total number of persons engaged in that industry on the construction, maintenance, and repair of buildings of all descriptions and did not relate solely to those thrown out of work through any slackening in house building. The figures for January and February of this year were abnormally increased by the severe weather conditions, and during March the percentage rate of unemployment in the industry fell by 12·2 from 24·8 per cent. at February 25, to 12·6 per cent. at March 25. The figure for March 25 still included a proportion of unemployment due to seasonal causes.

Sir V. Henderson, on behalf of the First Commissioner of Works, informed Sir R. Thomas that the land acquired at Stonehenge as a result of the recent appeal was in charge of the National Trust, who were an independent body, working under statutory powers. There had been no formal understanding between the Office of Works and the Trust regarding the preservation of the amenities of Stonehenge, but both parties had been in close touch since the beginning of the movement for the acquisition of the surrounding land, and the present co-operation and consultation would, he hoped, continue.

LAW REPORT

TRESPASS: REMOVAL OF ROOF AND WINDOWS FROM A HOUSE

Rubinstein v. *Parkhouse. King's Bench Division. Before Mr. Justice McCardie and a common jury*

In this action the plaintiff, Mr. Hyman Rubenstein, of 36 Union Street, Shoreditch, a second-hand clothes dealer, alleged that the defendant, Mr. A. W. Long Parkhouse, of 11 Union Street, Shoreditch, had wrongfully entered his residence and removed the roof and window sashes of a front first-floor bedroom by which the furniture was damaged and plaintiff and his family were exposed to the weather and suffered in health. This, plaintiff said, was because he did not leave his house after notice to quit.

The defendant admitted that the roof and window sashes were removed, but denied that it was done with his authority. Defendant's agent had been worried by plaintiff, and as a retaliation he had given orders for the removal of the roof. The agent was now in a mental home.

Mr. D. Weitzman appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. S. Lincoln for the defendant.

The jury returned a verdict in favour of the plaintiff, and assessed the damage at £32 10s.

His lordship entered judgment for the plaintiff, with costs.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

R.I.B.A. STATUTORY EXAMINATIONS

The R.I.B.A. Statutory Examinations for the office of district surveyor under the London Building Acts, or building surveyor under local authorities, will be held at the R.I.B.A., London, on October 16, 17, and 18, 1929. The closing date for receiving applications for admission to the examinations, accompanied by the fee of £3 3s., is October 1, 1929. Full particulars of the examinations and application forms can be obtained from the secretary, R.I.B.A.

RURAL PRESERVATION

Sir Theodore Chambers, K.B.E., presiding at the inaugural meeting in London of the Hertfordshire Branch of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, said that Hertfordshire was probably the least spoilt of all the home counties, but the encroachment of London now threatened its southern borders, and widespread development was taking place within it. An extraordinarily strong desire was apparent in the county to preserve its beauty and amenities, and the question was, could they get power to translate this desire into action?

Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., said that the C.P.R.E. was composed of (1) the central body with an Executive Committee and constituent organizations forming the Council; (2) affiliated bodies; (3) local branches; and it looked to the latter to carry out a policy of decentralization so that as much of the work may be done locally as

possible. Branches should be formed on the same lines as headquarters, i.e. through constituent organizations with the possible co-option of experts for *ad hoc* purposes. The work of local branches, as of the parent body, should be practical and constructive, as well as preventive.

The principal constructive aims should include a thorough survey of the county in regard to development areas, historic monuments, ancient buildings, and beauty spots; and the co-ordinating of existing surveys. The adoption of the Town Planning Acts should be urged so that the recommendations of the Regional Planning Committee might be carried out. The encouragement of the use of local building material and methods would help local employment.

Sir Theodore Chambers was unanimously elected chairman, and Mr. D. J. Capper, hon. secretary of the committee. The following were elected on the Executive Committee: Mrs. W. Fordham, J.P.; Messrs. F. W. Speaight, J.P., B. S. Harvey, Spencer L. Holland, J.P., Barry Parker, F.R.I.B.A., H. Richardson, C. W. Cooke, W. Weir; and Miss K. Talbot.

COMPETITION CALENDAR

June 15. Proposed Mental Hospital, Ardee. The Louth County Council invite architects to submit designs for a Mental Hospital on a site at Ardee. Assessor: George P. Sherridan, A.R.I.B.A. Premiums, £300, £125, £75. Latest date for submitting designs, June 15. The Secretary, Louth County Council, Court House, Dundalk.

June 17. Design for front of typical commercial building. Open to anyone of British nationality practising architecture. Assessors: Messrs. Maurice B. Adams, F.R.I.B.A., and S. D. Adshead, M.A., M.ARCH., F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., assisted by Messrs. Alexander Maclean, M.A., R.B.A., and H. Gordon Selfridge. Premium: Fifty Guineas. Particulars from Mr. G. B. J. Athoe, Secretary, 1 Wilbraham Place, London, S.W.1.

PUDLO'S PRAYER

The Ven. A. L. Fleming, of the Arctic Mission, in a religious tract entitled *Pudlo's Prayer*, adopts the unusual practice of using the names of building materials as the principal characters of his story. Pudlo, always known as a famous cement waterproofer, is no less famous as a native catechist among the Eskimo hunters along the icy coasts of Baffin Land. The story is a thriller! One of bravery by, among others, a lad named "The Door." It is to be hoped that the Eskimos find Pudlo the waterproofer as necessary to their material needs as Joseph Pudlo, the catechist, to their spiritual.

OBITUARY

R. R. WOODCOCK

We regret to record the death of Mr. Rollo Robert Woodcock, M.I.M.E., M.I.STRUCT.E.

Mr. Woodcock was the chief engineer of the Lafarge Aluminous Cement Co., Ltd., and had acted in that capacity since the inception of the company. He served his apprenticeship with Cammell, Laird & Co., of Birkenhead, and spent five years at sea with the Brocklebank Line. He was also assi tant chief engineer to the British Petroleum Co.

READERS' QUERIES

TREATMENT OF OAK HALF-TIMBERING

Anon. writes: "*In a house I am erecting there is a certain amount of oak half-timbering, for which a quaint effect is desired. I have specified that the oak work be treated with unslaked lime to give it a silvery-grey appearance. Is any other treatment preferable?*"

A silvery-grey appearance can be obtained by applying a coat of quicklime and scrubbing it off after a period of time, which must be decided by the amount of greyness desired. One method of making timberwork look old-fashioned is to scrub the surface with a wire brush before beginning any staining operations. To obtain a medium-grey appearance wash the woodwork with a solution made up of 6 oz. of caustic soda to a gallon of water, and wax the surface. This produces a dark-toned silver grain.

W. H.

WOOD ROOF FOR A SMALL HALL

A. L. N. R. writes: "*I am erecting a small hall 70 ft. long and 25 ft. broad, and would like to know: 1: The cheapest form of wood roof for ordinary tiles, and how far this could be cheapened if asbestos tiles are used? 2: How would the cost in either case compare with that of a light steel truss? 3: Could a wider span be contemplated without increase of cost, the area of the hall being kept the same (wall details being of the simplest)?*"

1: King-post built up sandwich fashion out of stock scantlings bolted at crossing, purlins, and common rafters, is probably as cheap as anything, having in mind that the complete tie relieves the designer of necessity for stiffening walls. See also the roof by Mr. Weir in book on *Village Halls*. If asbestos tiles are used common rafters can be eliminated, and purlins spaced 4 ft. apart, with stout boarding (say 1¼ in.) to receive tiles will be found to cheapen cost considerably, especially where the boards can be accepted as a ceiling.

2: Steel trusses of standard pattern slightly cheaper, but very little in it.

3: If springing can be kept low, as in Cardiff Settlement Hall, by Weir, or Croydon Hall, by Curtis Green, span could be increased.

E. G.

THE EFFECT OF LIME IN BRICKS

"*Curious*" *writes:* "*In the parapet of a building built in lime mortar 2 to 1 some five years, damp has got in and the bricks are splitting off in large flakes. In addition, a section of the parapet has burst and split in several places. This defect is not due to settlement. The bricks are very solid and heavy, and of good shape. Is there any other constituent which would account for the splitting apart from the lime?*"

This disintegration is most probably due to the leaching action of rain upon the lime mortar used in laying the bricks, "soluble salts" being extracted from the mortar and carried into the body of the brick where crystallization occurs. As the result of this crystallization a considerable expansive force is set up in the interior of the brick, more especially near the surface, and the bricks, sooner or later, begin to break away in the form of flakes, which may be anything up to ½ in. in thickness. The expansive forces set up by crystallization in this manner are considerably greater than might be expected, but the relative extent of the disintegration which occurs will, of course, vary with bricks of different qualities. Disintegration of this type has been noticeable with bricks of Belgian manufacture, which have been fired at a low temperature, and which also contain a certain percentage of "soluble salts" derived from the clays used in manufacture.

C. H. B.

NORTH-LIGHT ROOFS

Inquirer writes: "*On looking at various forms of north-light roofs I notice a considerable variation in the angle of the north-light slope. One I have before me is 64 deg. with the horizontal, and they seem to vary up to 70 deg. Is the angle supposed to be a fixture, and is the average supposed to be taken of the height of the sun in summer and winter? What standard factor, if any, determines this angle?*"

The angle formed by the glazed area with the horizontal is not a fixture, but in theory should vary with the distance of the building from the Equator in order that no direct sunlight may enter the building, for this is the main purpose of a north-light truss. The usual angles employed throughout England are 60 deg. and 30 deg., being the two slopes of the roof respectively. It is sometimes advantageous in large spans to reduce the 30 deg. slope in order that a more economical span for glazing bars be used. This has the effect of reducing the cubical capacity of the building so that the required heating surface may also be reduced. In reducing this angle, however, care should be taken to see that the material used as roof covering will withstand a less angle than 30 deg. The angle at the apex forming the ridge member need not necessarily be a right angle. From this it is apparent that no standard factor will determine the angles of the north-light triangle, but each roof must be designed so that the function of the factory it houses is performed under ideal conditions.

D. W.

TRADE NOTES

Messrs. W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Company, Ltd., have published a new booklet of net prices for the trade only of their flexible cords, wires, and cables, and principal H.W.S. accessories. Among the specialities of the firm are "Vicma" and "Vinazo" wires and cables. These were introduced to meet the demand for the type of rubber insulated cable in which the layer of pure rubber next to the conductor is omitted; such a type of cable, it is claimed, having proved its value in certain situations, particularly where there is excessive humidity combined with high temperature. The firm have carried out intensive research work in connection with the manufacture of this quality of insulation, and for many years have supplied it to places abroad under the names of "Tropical" and "Equatorial" wires and cables.

Messrs. MacAndrews and Forbes, Ltd., have issued a practical reference guide for those interested in the effectiveness, economy and application of insulating material. It deals with Maftex, the "Thermal Insulating" board, which is claimed to have structural strength and to offer the architect definite advantages in structural strength, insulating efficiency and economy. Maftex is composed of licorice root: a tough fibrous undersoil growth that requires four to five years to mature, and is claimed to be a homogeneous mass of single-ply construction, to have a thermal conductivity rating of 0·34, a bonding strength with plaster of over 1,000 pounds per square foot, to prevent condensation, and to have unusual sound-absorbing properties. It can, it is said, be used successfully as an interior finish, or lining, to walls and ceilings; for interior work, panelled, painted, or distempered; as a base for wallpaper and plastic paints; as a base for interior plaster and exterior stucco; for sound-deadening partition and floor construction; and for roof insulation, etc.

The advantages derived from the use of Harvey steel office furniture are becoming more and more appreciated by architects. Steel furniture is claimed to be fire-resisting, hygienic, proof against rot, damp, and vermin, and unaffected by climatic changes. The increasing demand has enabled Messrs. G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., to reduce the price of their steel filing cabinets by 15 per cent. The smooth running of the drawers on their roller suspension arms is an important feature of the "Harvey" cabinet—only a slight effort being required to operate the drawers even when fully laden. These cabinets are included in the complete range of standardized steel equipment shown in a new catalogue just issued by the firm.

Reliance metal windows are the subject of a new brochure issued by Messrs. Williams and Williams, Ltd., of Chester. The full-size details shown cover the more usual applications of metal casements, and the actual form and size of section adopted are the result of the firm's wide experience in metal window construction. In each detail a different type of casement is shown. Any of the building details indicated is suitable, whether the casements open outwards, inwards, or on centres, or are in fixed frames. Inside or outside glazing is optional. Different architects, of course, prefer different methods, but either method may be adopted with any of the details shown. The size of the section is larger than has been general hitherto. Having in mind the satisfactory working of the finished article, the use of lighter sections in order to reduce first cost is strongly deprecated by the firm. In addition to the full-size details illustrated there is valuable advice on the depth of rebates, fixing and glazing, and a useful form of specification recommended by Messrs. Williams and Williams for the use of architects. Many illustrations are given of the more recent public and other buildings in which Reliance windows have been installed. It will be recalled that the firm recently secured the order for 3,950 Reliance doors and windows for the Beresford Apartment, a skyscraper now being erected in New York City from the designs of Emery Roth.

A NOVEL POCKET SAFE

The Westminster Bank has abandoned the metal money-box in favour of a very strong fibre safe, light and small enough to be carried in the pocket or handbag to and from the bank. It takes the shape of a hollow book which forms a receptacle for coins and notes, and from which it is impossible to extract the contents until it is opened at the bank. Neither its pleasantness of appearance nor its comfort in handling detract from its efficiency, and it is calculated to appeal to many who would hesitate to carry the older type of metal safe-box in public. Compound interest is allowed on every 10s. paid in, and all the usual interbranch facilities for deposit and withdrawal are available. The safe may be obtained at any branch office.

A LONDON FURNITURE STORE

Following are the names of the contractors and sub-contractors for the new building for The Times Furnishing Co., Ltd., 235-238 High Holborn, W.C., illustrated on pages 677 to 682: General contractors, Messrs. Higgs and Hill, Ltd. Sub-contractors: The South Western Stone Co., stone façade; A. and F. Manuelle & Co., granite base; Power's and Deane Ransome's, Ltd., steelwork; Waygood-Otis, Ltd., lifts; F. Sage, Ltd., shop front; A. Goslett & Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings; Yannedis & Co., door furniture; The Crittall Manufacturing Co., metal windows and ornamental panels; Carter & Co., tiling; Hollis Bros. & Co., Ltd., flooring; Heat and Light, heating and electric lighting; Claridge's Asphalte Co., asphalting; Stuart's Granolithic Co., Ltd., staircase; Garton and Thorne, Ltd., wrought-iron work; F. A. Norris & Co., escape staircases; Haskins, steel shutters. The following were amongst the materials used by the general contractor: self-centering floor tubes from J. A. King & Co.; Calime Plaster from Callow Rock Lime Co.; Tucker switches from J. H. Tucker & Co.; electric light fittings from Borgys and Ling; and Pinchin, Johnson's "Hygeia."

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. G. Alan Fortescue, A.R.I.B.A., has moved to 32 Beauchamp Place, Kensington, S.W.3.

The R.I.B.A. has organized an International Exhibition of Modern Commercial Architecture, to be held at the Institute Galleries, 9 Conduit Street, Regent Street, W.1., from Tuesday, May 7, until Saturday, June 8. The Exhibition Committee have secured an interesting collection of examples of modern European and American work, photographed by Mr. F. R. Yerbury, also some good exhibits from the overseas Dominions; and have taken much trouble to make the exhibition representative of the latest modern work in this particular branch of design.

NEW INVENTIONS

[The following particulars of new inventions are specially compiled for THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office. All inquiries concerning inventions, patents, and specifications should be addressed to the Editor, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. For copies of the full specifications here enumerated readers should apply to the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2. The price is 1s. each.]

LATEST PATENT APPLICATIONS

11063. Bates, H. K. Reinforced floors for buildings, &c. April 10.
10811. Bemis Industries, Inc. Building system. April 8.
11394. Callebaut, L. E. Reinforced-concrete floors. April 12.
11279. Dehn, F. B., and Taylor, H. S. Huts, &c. April 11.
11496. Frewen, E. J. Building-bricks, &c. April 13.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED

309218. Carson, N. B. Reinforced-concrete structures.
309242. Bindphast Products, Ltd., and Wood, E. Artificial marble, stone, and the like.
309256. Thomson, G. M. Cellular heat and sound insulating material.
309325. Smith & Co. (London, E.), Ltd., J., and Smith, W. E. Collapsible portable shelters or structures.

ABSTRACT PUBLISHED

306559. Upson Co., Lockport, New York, U.S.A. Heat-insulating material.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

LONDON AND DISTRICT

The Savoy Hotel, Ltd., STRAND, is to undertake various extensions to the hotel.

The MITCHAM Council has approved plans for the erection of a cinema at Lower Green West.

The L.C.C. proposes to reconstruct the jetty at the Northern Outfall Works, BECKTON, E., at a cost of £27,000.

A temporary bridge is to be built over the River Wandle to serve the L.C.C. housing estate at St. Heliers, RAYNES PARK.

Messrs. J. R. Davies, Ltd., are to erect seventy-two houses on the Avery Hill estate, ELTHAM.

Messrs. A. J. Glock, Ltd., are to erect 187 houses on the Farm estate, Southend, CATFORD.

Mr. W. T. A. Froude is to erect eight houses in Leyland Road, and eleven in Upwood Road, LEE.

The Office of Works has acquired a site at CANE HILL for the erection of a telephone exchange.

The Middlesex Education Committee has obtained sanction for a loan of £14,000 for the erection of an elementary school at Kenton, WEMBLEY.

The CROYDON Corporation has obtained sanction for a loan of £21,500 for the extension of the central baths, Scarbrook Road.

The LEWISHAM B.C. is seeking loans for the scheme for the erection of Town Hall, shops, and offices at Rushey Green, Catford. The cost is estimated at £125,000.

The HACKNEY B.C. is to convert St. James's Vicarage into flats, and erect thirty-five flats in the garden in Kenninghall Road, at a cost of £28,250.

Mr. A. J. Thomas, F.R.I.B.A., has prepared revised plans for the erection of twenty-five self-contained tenements and shops at Camden Road, ST. PANCRAS.

The BATTERSEA B.C. Electricity Committee has obtained sanction to borrow £200,831 for the extension of the generating station.

The L.C.C. has passed plans submitted by Sir Frank Baines of two new blocks of buildings for Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., fronting on Grosvenor Road and Horseferry Road, WESTMINSTER.

The ILFORD Corporation has had under consideration the question of the acquisition of a suitable site for the erection of a branch library in the Beehive district, and recommends a site at the junction of Eastern Avenue and Parham Drive.

Plans passed by the ST. PANCRAS B.C.: Building, rear of 28 Rochester Square; addition, 13 Brecknock Road, Hargrave Place; building, rear of 77 Chalton Street, Clarendon Grove; building, 1-3 Ferdinand Place.

Plans passed by the BATTERSEA B.C.: Six houses, Culmstock Road, for Messrs. Bessant Brown, Ltd.; alterations and additions, 55 Sleaford Street, abutting upon Ascalon Street, for Messrs. Lacey and Jackson.

The WESTMINSTER City Council Housing Committee recommends the tender, £106,045, of Messrs. Gee, Walker and Slater, Ltd., for the erection of six of the eight blocks of flats comprising 150 tenements, and a small block of ten flats on the Ebury Bridge site.

The Board of Governors of the Middlesex Hospital are to utilize a portion of Ogle Mews, Ogle Street, MARYLEBONE, for the erection of the hospital's new nurses' home. The first section of the buildings is now in course of construction, and the second will be proceeded with shortly.

Plans passed by the BERMONDSEY B.C.: Alterations, 186 Long Lane, Baffins Place, for the Maxwell Laundry; extension to out-patients' dept., 36-37 Newcomen Street, 84-86 Snowsfields, and Great Maze Pond, for the governors of Guy's Hospital; building, "The Prince of Wales" public-house, 105 Bevington Street, for Messrs. Mann, Crossman and Paulin, Ltd.

Plans passed by the MARYLEBONE B.C.: Vaults, Portland Place and Langham Street frontages of British Broadcasting Corporation Building, for Messrs. Val Myer and Watson Hart; vaults, 4-5 Marble Arch, and 1, 3, and 5 Great Cumberland Place, for Mr. F. J. Wills; alterations and additions, 37 High Street, for Messrs. Pipe and Hunt; building, 4-5 Marble Arch, and 1, 3, and 5 Great Cumberland Place, for Mr. F. J. Wills.

Plans passed by the POPLAR B.C.: New nurses' home, St. Andrew's Hospital, Devons Road, for Mr. Harley Heckford, M.I.C.E.; additions, 167a Bow Road, for Mr. T. Scott; additions, Napier Yard, West Ferry Road, for Mr. R. J. Truscott; additions, 86 Chrisp Street, for Mr. N. Proozansky; buildings, Britannia Dry Dock, Deptford Ferry Road, for the Britannia Dry Dock Co., Ltd.; building, West Ferry Road, for Messrs. Hooper, Cushen & Co.

Plans passed by the WESTMINSTER City Council: Additions, 81 New Bond Street, for Mr. W. B. Binnie; addition, 63 Eaton Square, for Messrs. John Barker & Co., Ltd.; offices and shops, Bond Street House, New Bond Street, for Mr. Edward A. Stone; alterations and additions, 6 Grosvenor Street, for Mr. S. Parvin; bridge between second- and third-floor levels, connecting 12-16 and 92 Wilson Street, for Mr. O. Faber; building, 53a Pulford Street, for Messrs. Higgs and Hill, Ltd.

Plans passed by the LEWISHAM B.C.: Factory, Silk Mills, Conington Road, for Mr. Percy A. Coad; rebuilding, 100-104 High Street, for Mr. S. Clough; house, Beckenham Hill, and reconstruction of 46-56 Southend Lane, for Messrs. A. J. Glock, Ltd.; thirteen shops, Downham Way, for Mr. A. Frampton; alterations and additions, St. Joseph's Academy, Lee Terrace, for Mr. Wm. Ellis; extension, Catford Cricket Pavilion, Penerley Road, for Mr. E. A. Stone; addition, South Suburban Gas Works, Bell Green, for Mr. John Terrace; six houses, Codrington Hill, for Mr. H. Mansbridge; addition, Eastnor Works, Tranquil Vale, for Edwards Construction Co., Ltd.

Plans passed by the ILFORD Corporation: Workshops, Metropolitan Cable Works, Grove Road, for Mr. F. Smith; six houses, Brantwood Gardens and Woodford Avenue, for Mr. T. Anders; thirty-two houses, Eton Road, for Mr. R. Nash; 113 houses, Otley Drive, Headley Drive, and Felstead Gardens, for Mr. J. Aldridge, on behalf of Suburban Developments (London), Ltd.; three houses, Hamilton Gardens, Cranbrook Road, for Mr. J. Aldridge; fourteen houses, Brancaster Road, for Mr. W. H. Lewis; twenty-five houses, Babbacombe Gardens, Woodford Bridge Road and Brancaster Road, for Mr. T. Anders; eight houses, Chepstow Crescent, for Mr. W. H. Lewis; seven houses, Bute Road, for Mr. A. D. Young; eleven shops and dwellings, Gray's Corner, for Mr. J. Aldridge, on behalf of Suburban Developments (London), Ltd.; eight houses, Danhurst Gardens, for Messrs. A. Peachey & Co., Ltd.; store, flats, and offices, Eastern Avenue, for Mr. K. W. Hammond; rebuilding, 177-183 High Road, for Mr. W. J. Lewis.

Plans passed by the CROYDON Corporation: Six houses, Grange Gardens, for Mr. H. and D. Winn; house, Semley Road, for Mr. H. E. Nutt; house and garage, Woodbury Close, for Mr. C. L. Brown; alterations and additions, 13 George Street, for Mr. H. Macintosh; seven houses and garages, Croham Close, for Mr. G. C. A. Parris; addition to workshop, Aurelia Road, for Messrs. Grace and Marsh; house and garage, Fitzjames Avenue, for Mr. A. W. Dawson; showrooms and office, Purley Way, for Mr. W. E. Ratcliffe; four shops, South End, for Mr. H. Dering; house and garage, Hurst Way, for Messrs. H. Hemmings, Ltd.; bungalow, Croham Manor Road, for Mr. E. Bates; two bungalows, The Glade, for Messrs. Wylie and Berlyn; factory and offices, Stafford Road, for Harper Automatic Machine Co., Ltd.; twenty-four houses, St. Oswald's Road, for Mr. F. W. Milton; alterations and additions, to form bank, 229 Lower Addiscombe Road, for the National Provincial Bank, Ltd.; fifty-seven houses and garages, Mount Park and Kingsdown Avenues, and Coningsby Road, for Messrs. Morgan, Baines and Clark.

EASTERN COUNTIES

The CHELMSFORD Corporation has decided to obtain fresh tenders for the erection of 100 houses on the Boarded Barns estate.

Plans passed by the CHELMSFORD Corporation: Addition to factory, Goldlay Gardens, for the Mercury Press; eight houses, Vicarage Road, for Mr. H. R. Tapp; additions, 68 High Street, for Messrs. Gosling and Son; four houses, Longstomps Avenue, for Mr. R. H. Currie; extension of works, Victoria Road, for the County Motor Works; bungalow, Galleywood Road, for Mr. G. E. Barford.

Plans passed by the BEDFORD Corporation: House, Kimbolton Road, for Mr. G. P. Allen; house and garage, London Road, for Mr. E. H. C. Inskip; additions, 21 Commercial Road, for Mr. E. H. C. Inskip; new premises, Midland Road, for the Bedford Co-operative Society, Ltd.; alterations, Lime Street, for Mr. E. H. C. Inskip, for Mr. F. R. Hockliffe; two houses, Goldington Road, for Mr. F. Corby.

SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES

Plans have been passed by the BRISTOL Sanitary Committee for the erection of fifty-three houses.

MIDLAND COUNTIES

A new hotel, designed by Longden and Venables, is to be erected at LEEKBROOK for Messrs. Parkers Burslem Brewery, Ltd.

The STOKE-ON-TRENT Corporation has sold land at the Abbey site, Bucknall, to the Bucknall Church authorities for the erection of a church.

It is proposed to enlarge a cinema in the centre of DERBY to provide accommodation for 2,000; also a dance hall and other facilities.

The STOKE-ON-TRENT Corporation has passed plans submitted by Messrs. E. L. Maddock and Sons, architects, for the laying out of streets on the Mon-Abri estate, Stone Road, Trentham.

The WARWICKSHIRE C.C. is seeking sanction for a loan of £20,000 for the purchase, adaptation, and furnishing of property at Weston for the provision of accommodation for mental defectives.

Plans passed by the STOKE-ON-TRENT Corporation: Two houses, off Stone Road, for Mr. T. Horwill; converting premises in Wharf Street to printing works, for Messrs. Mountford; laundry, Campbell Road, for United Co-operative Laundries Association, Ltd.; mission hall, Brunswick Street, Fenton, for Mr. G. Walton; two houses, Stone Road, Longton, for Mr. A. E. Evans; two houses, Werrington Road, Bucknall, for Mr. F. J. Williams; twenty houses, Shelton New Road, Basford; ten houses, Waterloo Road, Hartshill; eight houses, Stone Road, Lightwood; and two houses, Branch Lane, Hanford, for Messrs. Holloway & Co.; four houses, Douglas Avenue, Oakhill, for Messrs. W. Ball and Sons; two houses, Weston Road, Meir, for Mr. J. Withington; sixteen houses, Hanley Road, Sneyd Green, for Messrs. Shenton Bros.; two houses, Stone Road, Trentham, for Mr. E. Kinson; ten houses, Milton Road, Sneyd Green, for Mr. B. S. Phillips.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES

New factories are being erected by Messrs. Fry & Co., and Ronuk, Ltd., in Victoria Road, PORTSLADE.

Plans have been prepared by Mr. J. B. Mendham for the St. Peter's Church Committee for the erection of a church at Glassenbury Drive, BEXHILL.

The BEXHILL Corporation Housing Committee is to erect forty houses on the railway land adjoining the Burnt House Farm site.

The BRIGHTON Education Committee has concluded negotiations for the purchase of a site in Hertford Road, and approved plans for the erection of a school at a cost of £12,975.

The BRIGHTON Corporation Improvements Committee recommends acquiring the freehold of the Royal York Hotel for future street improvement purposes at a cost of £32,500. The committee reports that for some time past additional accommodation has been urgently required for the departments housed in the Town Hall.

Plans passed by the BEXHILL Corporation: House, Turkey Road, for Mr. J. H. Lye; two houses, Turkey Road, for Mr. R. A. Larkin; two houses, The Little Twitten, for Messrs. Tubbs and Messer; house, Terminus Avenue, for Mrs. Harries; shop and house, Sandhurst Road, for Mr. J. H. Wigg; bungalow, Wrestwood Road, for Mr. J. G. Findlay; house, De La Warr Road, for Mr. J. E. Maynard; two houses, St. John's Road, for Mr. J. Hopton; house, Richmond Grove, for Mr. G. Cash.

Plans passed by the HERNE BAY U.D.C.: House, Oxenden Park Drive, for Messrs. Goodwin and Russell; new offices, Beach Street, for the Herne Bay Waterworks Co.; bungalow, Minster Drive, for Mr. W. Hancock; bungalow, Ridgeway Cliffe, for Mr. T. S. Pettman; alterations, 89 Mortimer Street, for Mr. R. Messenger; bungalow, Fernlea Avenue, for Mr. W. Hancock; roads and sewers, Burton Downs estate, for Mr. R. Messenger, on behalf of the Herne Bay Estates, Ltd.; two houses, Alexandra Drive, for Mr. W. Hancock.

Plans passed by the BRIGHTON Corporation: Alterations, 136 North Street, for Messrs. Attree and Kent, Ltd.; alterations, 18-19 North Street, for Messrs. Hanningtons Ltd.; two houses, Hangleton Road, for Mr. Ernest Gordon Parker; alterations, 95-99 Western Road, for Messrs. Plummer Roddis, Ltd.; thirty-one houses and twelve garages, Hertford Road, for Mr. T. R. Braybon; thirty-six houses, Grayford Road and Carlyle Avenue, Bear Hill estate, for Braybons, Ltd.; rebuilding, 9 and 10 North Road, for Messrs. J. B. Bennett & Co.; rebuilding. 94-101 London Road, for the Brighton Equitable Co-operative Society, Ltd.; bank and residence, 1-3 Preston Road, for Barclays Bank, Ltd.; alterations, 14, 16, 18, and 20 Warren Road, for Mr. Fernand Chandon; estate development, Withdean Hall, for Messrs. Abbey; restaurant, hotel, etc., junction of High Street and Causeway, Patcham, for Mr. E. Costerton; golf-club house, Waterhall Golf Club, Saddlescombe Road, Patcham, for Mr. W. Bodington; two houses, Carden Avenue, for Mr. Edgar Harman Rowe.

NORTHERN COUNTIES

The Lancashire Education Committee is seeking sanction to borrow £20,000 for the erection of an elementary school at NORDEN.

The Lancashire Education Committee is seeking sanction to borrow £31,500 for the extension of the HUTTON Grammar School.

The Lancashire Education Committee has purchased a site at WORSLEY for the erection of a central school.

The Lancashire Education Committee is seeking sanction for a loan of £43,350 for the erection of the proposed secondary school at LEYLAND.

The newly appointed HULL Development Committee are compiling a list of all available sites for warehouses, factories, etc., in the city and its immediate neighbourhood.

The GRIMSBY Corporation is seeking sanction to borrow £8,388 to cover the Council's proportion of the cost of the various schemes in connection with the Bracebridge mental hospital.

The CHESHIRE Education Committee has voted an estimate of £12,300 for the erection of an elementary school at Kelsall, and £11,398 for an elementary school at Kingsley.

Foundation-stones of a new elementary school, to accommodate 500 pupils, have been laid by the Mayor of Pontefract on the PONTEFRACT Corporation Harewood housing estate. The estimated cost is between £15,000 and £16,000.

Plans passed by the CHORLEY Corporation: Store, Cambridge Street, for Mr. Wm. Ashton; alterations to shops, 2 and 4 Chapel Street, for Mr. A. G. Baylis; petrol store, Town's Yard, for the Corporation Fire Station; bungalow, Froom Street, for Messrs. R. Gardiner and Sons.

MISCELLANEOUS

The CHRISTCHURCH (N.Z.) Corporation is to erect an art gallery at a cost of £25,000.

A residential hotel to contain in all thirty-two bedrooms and the usual offices and servants' quarters is to be erected at the corner of Beach and Arthur's Roads, Sea Point, CAPE TOWN.

Preliminary plans for an hotel in BROOKLYN, to be 200 ft. higher than the Woolworth building, have been filed at the Bureau of Buildings, New York. The hotel will have seventy-five stories and will cost £3,000,000.

RATES OF WAGES

The initial letter opposite every entry indicates the grade under the Ministry of Labour schedule. The district is that to which the borough is assigned in the same schedule. Column I gives the rates for craftsmen; Column II for labourers; the rate for craftsmen working at trades in which a separate rate maintains is given in a footnote. The table is a selection only. Particulars for lesser localities not included may be obtained upon application in writing.

			I	II
			s. d.	s. d.
A_1	ABERDARE	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_1	Abergavenny	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B	Abingdon ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Accrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Addlestone	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Adlington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Airdrie ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
C	Aldeburgh	E. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Altrincham	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Appleby ..	N.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Atherstone	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Aylesbury ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B_2	BANBURY ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bangor ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Barnard Castle	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barnsley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Barnstaple	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Barrow ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barry ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Basingstoke	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bath ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Batley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Bedford ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Berwick-on-Tweed	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Bewdley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	Bicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Birkenhead	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A	Birmingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bishop Auckland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackburn	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackpool	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blyth ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Bognor ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Bolton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Boston ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Bournemouth	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Bovey Tracey	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Bradford ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Brentwood	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Bridgend ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Bridgwater	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_1	Bridlington	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Brighouse ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Brighton ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Bristol ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Brixham ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Bromsgrove	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
C	Bromyard ..	Mid. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Burnley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burslem ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burton-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bury ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Buxton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	CAMBRIDGE	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Canterbury	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Cardiff ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Carlisle ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Carmarthen	S. Wales & M.	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Carnarvon	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Carnforth ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Castleford	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Chatham ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Chelmsford	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Cheltenham	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Chester ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Chesterfield	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Chichester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Chorley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Cirencester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Clitheroe ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Clydebank	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Coalville ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Colchester ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Colne ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Colwyn Bay	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Consett ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Conway ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Coventry ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Crewe ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Cumberland	.....	1 6	1 1½
A	DARLINGTON	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Darwen ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Deal ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Denbigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Derby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Dewsbury	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Didcot ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Doncaster	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Dorchester	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Driffield ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Droitwich	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Dudley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Dundee ..	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Durham ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	EAST-BOURNE	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Ebbw Vale	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Edinburgh	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	E. Glamorganshire & Monmouthshire	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Exeter ..	S.W. Counties	*1 6½	1 2
B_2	Exmouth ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	FELIXSTOWE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Filey ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A	Fleetwood ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Folkestone	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Frodsham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Frome ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	GATESHEAD	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Gillingham	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Gloucester	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Goole ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Gosport ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Grantham	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Gravesend	S. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Greenock ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Grimsby ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Guildford ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	HALIFAX	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hanley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Harrogate	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hartlepools	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Harwich ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Hastings ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Hatfield ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Hereford ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Hertford ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Heysham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Howden ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Huddersfield	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hull ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	ILKLEY ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Immingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Ipswich ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Isle of Wight	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	JARROW ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	KEIGHLEY	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Kendal ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Keswick ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Kettering ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	King's Lynn	E. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	LANCASTER	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Leamington	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Leeds ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leek ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Lewes ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Lichfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lincoln ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Liverpool ..	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A_2	Llandudno	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Llanelly ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	London (12 miles radius)		1 9	1 4
	Do. (12-15 miles radius)		1 8½	1 3½
A	Long Eaton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Lough-borough	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Luton ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Lytham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	MACCLES-FIELD	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Maidstone	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Malvern ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Manchester	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Mansfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Margate ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Matlock ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Merthyr ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Middles-brough	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Middlewich	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Minehead ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Monmouth	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	S. and E. Glamorganshire			
	Morecambe	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	NANTWICH	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Neath ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nelson ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newcastle ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newport ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Normanton	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Northampton	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	North Staffs.	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	North Shields	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Norwich ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Nottingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nuneaton ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	OAKHAM ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Oldham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Oswestry ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Oxford ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	PAISLEY ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Pembroke	S. Wales & M.	1 4	1 0
A	Perth ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Peterborough	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Plymouth	S.W. Counties	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Pontefract	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Pontypridd	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Portsmouth	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Preston ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	QUEENS-FERRY	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	READING	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Reigate ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Retford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Rhondda Valley	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Ripon ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A	Rochdale ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Rochester ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Ruabon ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Rugby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Rugeley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Runcorn ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	ST. ALBANS	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	St. Helens ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Salisbury ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_1	Scarborough	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Scunthorpe	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Sheffield ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Shipley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Shrewsbury	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Skipton ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Slough ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Solihull ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	South'pton	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Southend-on-Sea	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Southport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	S. Shields ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Stafford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Stockport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stockton-on-Tees	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stoke-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Stroud ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Sunderland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swadlincote	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swansea ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B	Swindon ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	TAMWORTH	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Taunton ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Teeside Dist.	N.E. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Teignmouth	S.W. Coast	1 5½	1 1½
A	Todmorden	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Torquay ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
C	Truro ..	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
B_1	Tunbridge Wells	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Tunstall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Tyne District	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	WAKE-FIELD	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Walsall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Warrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Warwick ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Welling-borough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Weston-s-Mare	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Whitby ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Widnes ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Wigan ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Winchester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Windsor ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Wolver-hampton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Worcester	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Worksop ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Wrexham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Wycombe	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	YARMOUTH	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Yeovil ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	York ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½

* In these areas the rates of wages for certain trades (usually painters and plasterers) vary slightly from those given.

The rates for every trade in any given area will be sent on request.

PRICES CURRENT

The wages are the Union rates current in London at the time of publication. The prices are for good quality material, and are intended to cover delivery at works, wharf, station, or yard as customary, but will vary according to quality and quantity. The measured prices are based upon the foregoing, and include usual builders' profits. Though every care has been taken in its compilation it is impossible to guarantee the accuracy of the list, and readers are advised to have the figures confirmed by trade inquiry.

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

EXCAVATOR, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* NAVVY, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* TIMBERMAN, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour;* WATCHMAN, 7*s.* 6*d. per shift.*

Fine brick or stone, 2 in., per yd.	£0 11 6
Thames ballast, per yd.	0 10 0
Pit gravel, per yd.	0 15 0
Pit sand, per yd.	0 12 6
Washed sand, per yd.	0 15 0

Screened ballast or gravel, add 10 per cent. per yd.
Clinker, breeze, etc., prices according to locality.

Portland cement, per ton	£2 8 0
Lias lime, per ton	2 0 0

Sacks charged extra at 1*s.* 9*d. each and credited when returned at* 1*s.* 6*d.*

Transport hire per day:

Cart and horse	£1 3 0	*Trailer*	£0 15 0
3-ton motor lorry	3 15 0	*Steam roller*	4 5 0
Steam lorry, 5-ton	4 0 0	*Water cart*	1 5 0

EXCAVATING and throwing out in ordinary earth not exceeding 6 ft. deep, basis price, per yd. cube . 0 3 0
Exceeding 6 ft., but under 12 ft., add 30 per cent.
In stiff clay, add 30 per cent.
In underpinning, add 100 per cent.
In rock, including blasting, add 225 per cent.
If basketed out, add 80 per cent. to 150 per cent.
Headings, including timbering, add 400 per cent.

RETURN, fill, and ram, ordinary earth, per yd.	£0 1 6
SPREAD and level, including wheeling, per yd.	0 1 6
FILLING into carts and carting away to a shoot or deposit, per yd. cube	0 10 6
TRIMMING earth to slopes, per yd. sup.	0 0 6
HACKING up old grano. or similar paving, per yd. sup.	0 1 3
PLANKING to excavations, per ft. sup.	0 0 5
DO. over 10 ft. deep, add for each 5 ft. in depth, 30 per cent.	
IF left in, add to above prices, per ft. cube	0 2 0
HARDCORE, 2 in. ring, filled and rammed, 4 in. thick. per yd. sup.	0 2 1
DO. 6 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0 2 10
PUDDLING, per yd. cube	1 10 0
CEMENT CONCRETE, 4-2-1. per yd. cube	2 3 0
DO. 6-2-1, per yd. cube	1 18 0
DO. in upper floors, add 15 per cent.	
DO. in reinforced-concrete work, add 20 per cent.	
DO. in underpinning, add 60 per cent.	
LIAS-LIME CONCRETE, per yd. cube	£1 16 0
BREEZE CONCRETE, per yd. cube	1 7 0
DO. in lintels, etc., per ft. cube	0 1 6
CEMENT concrete 4-2-1 in lintels packed around reinforcement, per ft. cube	0 3 9
FINE concrete benching to bottom of manholes, per ft. cube	0 3 0
FINISHING surface of concrete spade face, per yd. sup.	0 0 9

DRAINER

LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* TIMBERMAN, 1*s.* 5½*d. per hour;* BRICKLAYER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* PLUMBER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* WATCHMAN, 7*s.* 6*d. per shift.*

Stoneware pipes, tested quality, 4 in. per ft.	£0 0 10
DO. *6 in., per ft.*	0 1 3
DO. *9 in., per ft.*	0 2 3
Cast-iron pipes, coated, 9 ft. lengths, 4 in., per yd.	0 5 6
DO. *6 in., per yd.*	0 8 0
Portland cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.	
Leadwool, per cwt.	£2 0 0
Gaskin, per lb.	0 0 4½

STONEWARE DRAINS, jointed in cement, tested pipes, 4 in., per ft.	0 0 4 3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0 5 0
DO. 9 in., per ft.	0 7 9
CAST-IRON DRAINS, jointed in lead, 4 in., per ft.	0 8 3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0 10 3

Note.—These prices include digging concrete bed and filling for normal depths, and are average prices.
Fittings in Stoneware and Iron according to type. ¶ *See* Trade Lists.

BRICKLAYER

BRICKLAYER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour.*

London stocks, per M.	£4 5 0
Flettons, per M.	2 15 0
White facing bricks, per M.	5 0 0
Multi-coloured facings, per M.	7 7 9
Best red facings, per M.	7 7 9
Rubbers, 9¾ in., per M.	12 0 6
Staffordshire blue, per M.	9 5 0
Firebricks, 2½ in., per M.	9 0 0
Glazed salt, white, and ivory stretchers, per M.	21 10 0
DO. *headers, per M.*	20 10 0
Colours, extra, per M.	5 10 0
Seconds, less, per M.	1 0 0
Cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.	

Lime, grey stone, per ton	£2 11 6
Mixed lime mortar, per yd.	1 6 0
Dampcourse, in rolls of 4½ in., per roll	0 2 6
DO. *9 in. per roll*	0 4 9
DO. *14 in. per roll*	0 7 6
DO. *18 in. per roll*	0 9 6
BRICKWORK in stone lime mortar, Flettons or equal, per rod	32 0 0
DO. in cement do., per rod	34 10 0
DO. in stocks, add 25 per cent. per rod.	
DO. in blues, add 100 per cent. per rod.	
DO. circular on plan, add 12½ per cent. per rod.	
DO. in backing to masonry, add 12½ per cent. per rod.	
DO. in raising on old walls, etc., add 12½ per cent. per rod.	
DO. in underpinning, add 20 per cent. per rod.	
HALF-BRICK walls in stocks in cement mortar (1–3), per ft. sup	£0 1 0
BEDDING plates in cement mortar, per ft. run	0 0 3
BEDDING window or door frames, per ft. run	0 0 3
LEAVING chases 2½ in. deep for edges of concrete floors not exceeding 6 in. thick, per ft. run	0 0 2
CUTTING do. in old walls in cement, per ft. run	0 0 4
CUTTING, toothing and bonding new work to old (labour and materials), per ft. sup.	0 0 7
TERRA-COTTA flue pipes 9 in. diameter, jointed in fireclay, including all cuttings, per ft. run	0 3 6
DO. 14 ft. by 9 in. do., per ft. run	0 6 0
FLAUNCHING chimney pots, each	0 2 0
CUTTING and pinning ends of timbers, etc., in cement	0 1 0
FACINGS fair, per ft. sup. extra	0 0 3
DO. picked stocks, per ft. sup. extra	0 0 7
DO. red rubbers gauged and set in putty, per ft. sup. extra	0 4 9
DO. in salt white or ivory glazed, per ft. sup. extra	0 5 6
TUCK pointing, per ft. sup. extra	0 0 10
WEATHER pointing, do. do.	0 0 3
TILE creasing with cement fillet each side per ft. run	0 0 6
GRANOLITHIC PAVING, 1 in., per yd. sup.	0 5 0
DO. 1½ in., per yd. sup.	0 6 0
DO. 2 in. per yd. sup.	0 7 0
If coloured with red oxide, per yd. sup.	0 1 0
If finished with carborundum, per yd. sup.	0 0 6
If in small quantities in finishing to steps, etc., per ft. sup.	0 1 4
Jointing new grano. paving to old, per ft. run	0 0 4
Extra for dishing grano. or cement paving around gullies, each	0 1 6
BITUMINOUS DAMP COURSE, ex rolls, per ft. sup.	0 0 7
ASPHALT (MASTIC) DAMP COURSE, ½ in., per yd. sup	0 8 0
DO. vertical, per yd. sup.	0 11 0
SLATE DAMP COURSE, per ft. sup.	0 0 10
ASPHALT ROOFING (MASTIC) in two thicknesses, ¾ in., per yd.	0 8 6
DO. SKIRTING, 6 in.	0 0 11
BREEZE PARTITION BLOCKS, set in cement, 1½ in. per yd. sup	0 5 3
DO. DO. 3 in.	0 6 6
BREEZE fixing bricks, extra for each	0 0 3

MASON

MASON, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* DO. *fixer,* 1*s.* 10*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d.* per hour; SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour.*

Portland Stone:	
Whitbed, per ft. cube	£0 4 6
Basebed, per ft. cube	0 4 9
Bath stone, per ft. cube	0 3 0
Usual trade extras for large blocks.	
York paving, av. 2½ in., per yd. super.	0 11 0
York templates sawn, per ft. cube	0 7 6
Slate shelves, rubbed, 1 in., per ft. sup.	0 2 6
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.	

HOISTING and setting stone, per ft. cube	£0 2 2
DO. for every 10 ft. above 30 ft. add 15 per cent.	
PLAIN face Portland basis, per ft. sup.	£0 2 8
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0 4 0
SUNK FACE, per ft. sup.	0 3 9
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0 4 10
JOINTS, arch, per ft. sup.	0 2 6
DO. sunk, per ft. sup.	0 2 7
DO. DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0 4 6
CIRCULAR-CIRCULAR work, per ft. sup.	1 2 0
PLAIN MOULDING, straight, per inch of girth, per ft. run	0 1 1
DO. circular, do., per ft. run	0 1 4
HALF SAWING, per ft. sup.	0 1 0

Add to the foregoing prices, if in York stone, 35 per cent.
DO. Mansfield, 12½ per cent.
Deduct for Bath, 33⅓ per cent.
DO. for Chilmark, 5 per cent.

SETTING 1 in. slate shelving in cement, per ft. sup.	£0 0 6
RUBBED round nosing to do., per ft. lin.	£0 0 6
YORK STEPS, rubbed T. & R., ft. cub. fixed	1 7 6
YORK SILLS, W. & T., ft. cub. fixed	1 10 0
ARTIFICIAL stone paving, 2 in. thick, per ft. sup.	0 1 6
DO. 2½ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0 1 3

SLATER AND TILER

SLATER, 1*s.* 9*d per hour;* TILER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*
N.B.—Tiling is often executed as piecework.

Slates, 1st quality, per 1,200:			
Portmadoc Ladies			£13 0 0
Countess			25 0 0
Duchess			32 0 0
Old Delabole	*Med. Grey.*		*Med. Green*
24 in. × 12 in.	£42 11 3		£45 1 0
20 in. × 10 in.	31 4 3		33 0 6
16 in. × 10 in.	20 18 0		22 4 9
14 in. × 8 in.	12 1 0		12 16 3
Green Randoms, per ton			8 3 9
Grey-green do., per ton			7 3 9
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long, per ton			5 13 9
In 4-ton truck loads, delivered Nine Elms station.			
Clips, lead per lb.			£0 0 6
Clips, copper, per lb.			0 2 0
Nails, compo, per cwt.			1 6 0
Nails, copper, per lb.			0 2 2
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above			
Hand-made tiles, per M			£5 18 0
Machine-made tiles, per M.			5 8 0
Westmorland slates, large, per ton			9 0 0
DO. *Peggies, per ton*			7 5 0

SLATING, 3 in. lap, compo nails, Portmadoc or equal:

Ladies, per square	£4 0 0
Countess, per square	4 5 0
Duchess, per square	4 10 0
WESTMORLAND, in diminishing courses, per square	6 5 0
CORNISH DO., per square	6 3 0
Add, if vertical, per square approx.	0 13 0
Add, if with copper nails, per square approx.	0 2 6
Double course at eaves, per ft. approx.	0 1 0

SLATING with Old Delabole slates to a 3 in. lap with copper nails, at per square.

	Med. Grey.	Med. Green
24 in. × 12 in.	£5 0 0	£5 2 0
20 in. × 10 in.	5 5 0	5 10 0
16 in. × 10 in.	4 15 0	5 1 0
14 in. × 8 in.	4 10 0	4 15 0
Green randoms		6 7 0
Grey-green do.		5 9 0
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long		4 13 6

TILING, 4 in. gauge, every 4th course nailed, in hand-made tiles, average per square	4 0 0
DO., machine-made do., per square	3 10 0
Vertical Tiling, including pointing, add 18*s.* 0*d.* per square.	
FIXING lead soakers, per dozen	£0 0 10
STRIPPING old slates and stacking for re-use, and clearing away surplus and rubbish, per square	0 10 0
LABOUR only in laying slates, but including nails, per square	1 0 0

See "Sundries for Asbestos Tiling."

CARPENTER AND JOINER

CARPENTER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* JOINER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Timber, average prices at Docks, London Standard, Scandinavian, etc. (equal to 2nds):	
7 × 3, per std.	£23 0 0
11 × 4, per std.	30 0 0
Memel or Equal. Slightly less than foregoing.	
Flooring, P.E., 1 in., per sq.	£1 5 0
DO. *T. and G., 1 in., per sq.*	1 5 0
Planed boards, 1 in. × 11 in., per std.	30 0 0
Wainscot oak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0 1 4
Mahogany, Honduras, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0 1 4
DO. *Cuba, per ft. sup. of 1 in.*	0 2 6
DO., *African, per ft. sup.*	0 1 3
Teak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0 1 3
DO., *ft. cube*	0 14 0

FIR fixed in wall plates, lintels, sleepers, etc., per ft. cube	0 5 0
DO. framed in floors, roofs, etc., per ft. cube	0 6 0
DO. framed in trusses, etc., including ironwork, per ft. cube	0 8 6
PITCH PINE, add 33⅓ per cent.	
FIXING only boarding in floors, roofs, etc., per sq.	0 13 6
SARKING FELT laid, 1-ply, per yd.	0 1 6
DO. 3-ply per yd.	0 1 9
CENTERING for concrete, etc., including horsing and striking, per sq.	2 10 0
TURNING pieces to flat or segmental soffits, 4½ in. wide, per ft. run	0 0 4½
DO. 9 in. wide and over per ft. sup.	0 1 2

[continued overleaf

CARPENTER AND JOINER: *continued.*

SHUTTERING to face of concrete, per square	£1	10	0
DO. in narrow widths to beams, etc., per ft. sup.	0	0	6
USE and waste of timbers, allow 25 per cent. of above prices.			
SLATE BATTENING, per sq.	£0	12	6
DEAL boarding to flats, 1 in. thick and firrings to falls, per square	2	10	0
STOUT feather-edged tilting fillet to eaves, per ft. run	0	0	6
FEATHER-edged springer to trimmer arches, per ft. run	0	0	4
STOUT herringbone strutting (joists measured in), per ft. run	0	0	6
SOUND boarding, ¾ in. thick and fillets nailed to sides of joists (joists measured over), per square	2	0	0
RUBEROID or similar quality roofing, one ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., two-ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	6
DO., three-ply, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
TONGUED and grooved flooring, 1¼ in. thick, laid complete with splayed headings, per square	2	5	0
DEAL skirting torus, moulded 1¼ in. thick, including grounds and backings, per ft. sup.	0	1	0
TONGUED and mitred angles to do.	0	0	6
WOOD block flooring standard blocks laid herringbone in mastic:			
Deal 1 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	10	0
DO. 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	12	0
Maple 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	15	0
DEAL moulded sashes, 1¾ in. with moulded bars in small squares, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. 2 in. do., per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DEAL cased frames, oak sills and 2 in. moulded sashes, brass-faced pulleys and iron weights, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
MOULDED horns, extra each	0	0	3
DOORS, 4-panel square both sides, 1¾ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. moulded both sides per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. 2 in. thick, square both sides, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0	3	0
DO. in 3 panels, moulded both sides, upper panel with diminished stiles with moulded bars for glass, per ft. sup.	0	3	6
If in oak, mahogany or teak, multiply 3 times.			
DEAL frames, 4 in. × 3 in., rebated and beaded, per ft. cube	£0	15	0
Add for extra labours, per ft. run	0	0	1
STAIRCASE work:			
DEAL treads 1¼ in. and risers 1 in., tongued and grooved including fir carriages, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DEAL wall strings, 1¼ in. thick, moulded, per ft. run	0	2	6
If ramped, per ft. run	0	5	0
SHORT ramps, extra each	0	7	6
ENDS of treads and risers housed to strings, each	0	1	0
2 in. deal mopstick handrail fixed to brackets, per ft. run	0	1	6
4½ in. × 3 in. oak fully moulded handrail, per ft. run	0	5	6
1½ in. square deal bar balusters, framed in, per ft. run	0	0	6
FITTINGS:			
SHELVES and bearers, 1 in., cross-tongued, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
1¼ in. beaded cupboard fronts, moulded and square, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
TEAK grooved draining boards, 1¼ in. thick and bedding per ft. sup.	0	4	6
IRONMONGERY:			
Fixing only (including providing screws):			
TO DEAL—			
Hinges to sashes, per pair	0	1	2
Do. to doors, per pair	0	1	7
Barrel bolts, 9 in., iron, each	0	1	0
Sash fasteners, each	0	1	0
Rim locks, each	0	1	9
Mortice locks, each	0	4	0

SMITH

SMITH, *weekly rate equals* 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour*; MATE, *do.* 1*s.* 4*d. per hour*; ERECTOR, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour*; FITTER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour*; LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Mild Steel in British standard sections, per ton	£12	10	0
Sheet Steel:			
Flat sheets, black, per ton	17	0	0
DO., *galvd., per ton*	18	0	0
Corrugated sheets, galvd., per ton	18	0	0
Driving screws, galvd., per grs.	0	1	10
Washers, galvd., per grs.	0	1	1
Bolts and nuts per cwt. and up	1	18	0
MILD STEEL in trusses, etc., erected, per ton	25	0	0
DO., in small sections as reinforcement, per ton	16	0	0
DO., in compounds, per ton	17	0	0
DO., in bar or rod reinforcement, per ton	22	10	0
WROT-IRON in chimney bars, etc., including building in, per cwt.	2	0	0
DO., in light railings and balusters, per cwt.	2	5	0
FIXING only corrugated sheeting, including washers and driving screws, per yd.	0	2	0

PLUMBER

PLUMBER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour*; MATE OR LABOURER, 1*s.* 4½*d. per hour.*

Lead, milled sheet, per cwt.	£1	12	6
DO. *drawn pipes, per cwt.*	1	13	0
DO. *soil pipe, per cwt.*	1	16	0
DO. *scrap, per cwt.*	1	1	0
Copper, sheet, per lb.	0	1	0
Solder, plumber's, per lb.	0	1	0
DO. *fine, per lb.*	0	1	6
Cast-iron pipes, etc.:			
L.C.C. soil, 3 in., per yd.	0	3	0
DO. *4 in. per yd.*	0	3	8
R.W.P., 2½ in. per yd.	0	1	6
DO. *3 in., per yd.*	0	1	9
DO. *4 in., per yd.*	0	2	6
Gutter, 4 in. H.R., per yd.	0	1	0
DO. *4 in. O.G., per yd.*	0	1	4
MILLED LEAD and labour in gutters, flashings, etc. per cwt.	3	2	6
LEAD PIPE, fixed, including running joints, bends, and tacks, ½ in., per ft.	0	2	2
DO. ¾ in., per ft.	0	2	5
DO. 1 in., per ft.	0	3	4
DO. 1¼ in., per ft.	0	4	5
LEAD WASTE or soil, fixed as above, complete, 2½ in., per ft.	0	6	6
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	7	9
DO. 4 in., per ft.	0	10	6
WIPED soldered joint, ¾ in., each	0	2	6
DO. ¾ in., each	0	3	2
DO. 1 in., each	0	3	8
BRASS screw-down stop cock and two soldered joints, ½ in., each	0	11	0
DO. ¾ in., each	0	13	6
CAST-IRON rainwater pipe, jointed in red lead, 2½ in., per ft. run	0	1	4
DO. 3 in., per ft. run	0	1	8
DO. 4 in., per ft. run	0	2	0
CAST-IRON H.R. GUTTER, fixed, with all clips, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	6
DO. O.G., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	9
CAST-IRON SOIL PIPE, fixed with caulked joints and all ears, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	2	0
Fixing only:			
W.C. PANS and all joints. P. or S., and including joints to water waste preventers, each	2	5	0
BATHS, with all joints	1	3	6
LAVATORY BASINS only, with all joints, on brackets, each	1	10	0

PLASTERER

PLASTERER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour (plus allowances in London only)*; LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Chalk lime, per ton	£2	17	0
Hair, per cwt.	2	5	0
Sand and cement see "Excavator," etc., above.			
Lime putty, per cwt.	£0	2	9
Hair mortar, per yd.	1	7	0
Fine stuff, per yd.	1	14	0
Sawn laths, per bdl.	0	2	5
Keene's cement, per ton	5	15	0
Sirapite, per ton	3	10	0
DO. *fine, per ton*	3	18	0
Plaster, per ton	3	0	0
DO. *white, per ton*	3	12	6
DO. *fine, per ton*	5	12	0
Lath nails, per lb.	0	0	4
Ferrocrete, per ton	2	15	6
LATHING with sawn laths, per yd.	0	1	7
METAL LATHING, per yd.	0	2	6
FLOATING in Cement and Sand, 1 to 3, for tiling or woodblock, ¾ in. per yd.	0	2	4
DO. vertical, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER, on brickwork, 1 to 3, per yd.	0	2	0
RENDER in Portland and set in fine stuff, per yd.	0	3	3
RENDER, float, and set, trowelled, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER and set in Sirapite, per yd.	0	2	5
DO. in Thistle plaster, per yd.	0	2	5
EXTRA, if on but not including lathing, any of foregoing, per yd.	0	0	5
EXTRA, if on ceilings, per yd.	0	0	5
ANGLES, rounded Keene's on Portland, per ft. lin.	0	0	6
PLAIN CORNICES, in plaster, per inch girth, including dubbing out, etc., per ft. lin.	0	0	2
WHITE glazed tiling set in Portland and jointed in Parian, per yd., from	1	11	6
FIBROUS PLASTER SLABS, per yd.	0	1	10

GLAZIER

GLAZIER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

Glass: 4ths in crates:			
Clear, 21 oz.	£0	0	4½
DO. *26 oz.*	0	0	5
Cathedral white, per ft.	0	0	7½
Polished plate, British ¼ in., up to 2 ft. sup. per ft.	0	1	2
DO. *4 ft. sup.* ,,	0	2	3
DO. *6 ft. sup.* ,,	0	2	6
DO. *20 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	1
DO. *45 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	3
DO. *65 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	5
DO. *100 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	10
Rough plate, 5/16 in., per ft.	0	0	6½
DO. *¼ in., per ft.*	0	0	6½
Linseed oil putty, per cwt.	0	15	0
GLAZING in putty, clear sheet, 21 oz.	0	0	11
DO. 26 oz.	0	1	0
GLAZING in beads, 21 oz., per ft.	£0	1	1
DO. 26 ozs., per ft.	0	1	4

Small sizes slightly less (under 3 ft. sup.).
Patent glazing in rough plate, normal span, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per ft.

LEAD LIGHTS, plain, med. sqs. 21 oz., usual domestic sizes, fixed, per ft. sup. and up	£0	3	0

Glazing only, polished plate, 6½*d.* to 8*d.* per ft. according to size.

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER

PAINTER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour*; LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour*; FRENCH POLISHER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour*; PAPERHANGER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

Genuine white lead, per cwt.	£3	4	0
Linseed oil, raw, per gall.	0	3	5
DO., *boiled, per gall.*	0	3	7
Turpentine, per gall	0	4	4
Liquid driers, per gall.	0	15	0
Knotting, per gall.	1	4	0
Distemper, washable, in ordinary colours, per cwt., and up	2	5	0
Double size, per firkin	0	3	6
Pumice stone, per lb.	0	0	4½
Single gold leaf (transferable), per book	0	2	0
Varnish, copal, per gall, and up	0	17	6
DO., *flat, per gall.*	1	5	0
DO., *paper, per gall.*	1	5	0
French polish, per gall.	0	16	0
Ready mixed paints, per cwt. and up	3	10	6
LIME WHITING, per yd. sup.	0	0	3
WASH, stop, and whiten, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
DO., and 2 coats distemper with proprietary distemper, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
KNOT, stop, and prime, per yd. sup.	0	0	7
PLAIN PAINTING, including mouldings, and on plaster or joinery, 1st coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
DO., subsequent coats, per yd. sup.	0	0	8
DO., enamel coat, per yd. sup.	0	1	0
BRUSH-GRAIN, and 2 coats varnish, per yd. sup.	0	3	8
FIGURED DO., DO., per yd. sup.	0	5	6
FRENCH POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	1	2
WAX POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	0	6
STRIPPING old paper and preparing per piece	0	1	7
HANGING PAPER, ordinary, per piece	0	1	10
DO., fine, per piece, and upwards	0	2	4
VARNISHING PAPER, 1 coat, per piece	0	9	0
CANVAS, strained and fixed, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
VARNISHING, hard oak, 1st coat, yd. sup.	0	1	2
DO., each subsequent coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	11

SUNDRIES

Fibre or wood pulp boardings, according to quality and quantity. The measured work price is on the same basis . . . per ft. sup.	£0	0	2½
FIBRE BOARDINGS, including cutting and waste, fixed on, but not including studs or grounds, per ft. sup. . . . from 3d. to	0	0	6
Plaster-board, per yd. sup. . from	0	1	7
PLASTER-BOARD, fixed as last, per yd. sup. . . . from	0	2	8
Asbestos sheeting, 5/32 in., grey flat, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., *corrugated, per yd. sup.*	0	3	3
ASBESTOS SHEETING, fixed as last, flat, per yd. sup	0	4	0
DO., corrugated, per yd. sup.	0	5	0
ASBESTOS slating or tiling on, but not including battens, or boards, plain "diamond" per square, grey	2	15	0
DO., red	3	0	0
Asbestos cement slates or tiles, 5/32 in. punched per M. grey	16	0	0
DO., *red*	18	0	0
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION FLOORING: Laid in two coats, average ¾ in. thick, in plain colour, per yd. sup.	0	7	0
DO., ½ in. thick, suitable for domestic work, unpolished, per yd.	0	6	6
Metal casements for wood frames, domestic sizes, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO., *in metal frames, per ft. sup.*	0	1	9
HANGING only metal casement in, but not including wood frames, each	0	2	10
BUILDING in metal casement frames, per ft. sup.	0	0	7

Waterproofing compounds for cement. Add about 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. to the cost of cement used.

PLYWOOD, per ft. sup.

Thickness	5/16 in.			½ in.			⅝ in.			¾ in.		
Qualities ..	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch ..	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder ..	5½	3	2	6	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7	6
Gaboon												
Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	—	1 0½	10	—
Figured Oak 1 side	6½	7	—	10	8	—	11½	—	—	1 6	—	—
Plain Oak 1 side	6½	6	—	7½	7	—	9½	—	—	1 0	—	—
Oregon Pine	5	4	—	5½	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. At the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1. "The Stanton Family of Sculptors." By Mrs. Arundell Esdaile. **5 p.m.**

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. Presentation of Degrees at the Albert Hall. 2.30 p.m. Graduation Service at Westminster Abbey. 5.30 p.m. Graduates' Dinner at the Merchant Taylors' Hall. 8 p.m. **2.30 p.m.**

A.A.S.T.A. Visit to Messrs. James Pascalls, Ltd., Mitcham. Meet at Works Offices. **2.30 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. Competition for Industrial Designs. Applications for instructions will be received until May 11. Last day for receiving entries May 27. "War and its Influence on the Arts." By Charles ffoulkes, O.B.E., F.S.A. "Architectural Models." By P. Morley Horder, F.S.A. **8 p.m.**

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Licentiates' Examination to qualify for nomination for Fellowship. Statutory Examinations for District and Building Surveyors. Exhibition in the Galleries of the designs submitted in the R.I.B.A. Competitions for a Garage in the Theatre Area of London, and a National Sign for Petrol-filling Stations and Garages. Open until June 29. 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Saturday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. International Exhibition of Modern Commercial Architecture. Open daily till June 8.

IMPERIAL GALLERY OF ART, Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W.7. Exhibition of Paintings, Drawings, Engravings, and Sculpture by artists resident in Great Britain and the Dominions. Open until June 29. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. **10 a.m.**

THURSDAY, MAY 9

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2. Annual General Meeting. **7 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1. Special General Meeting, 6.30 p.m. Annual General Meeting, 6.45. For Members, Associates, and Associate Members Only **6.30** p.m.

FRIDAY, MAY 10

A.A.S.T.A., Metropolitan Division, at Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W.1. Annual General Meeting. **7 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Salt-Glazed Stoneware." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **12 noon.**

SATURDAY, MAY 11

Sunrise, 5.15. Sunset, 8.38.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Chippendale." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **7 p.m.**

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. At the Castle, Winchester. Annual General Meeting. **10 a.m.**

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Visit to Dalkeith, Southra Aisle and Cakemuir Castle.

A.A.S.T.A. Visit to Temple Church. 2.15 p.m.; Inner Temple Hall. 3 p.m.; Middle Temple Hall. 3.30 p.m. **2.15 p.m.**

SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION, 12 Great George Street, S.W.1. Annual Meeting, Junior Organization. **6.30 p.m.**

LONDON COUNTY HALL, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1. Exhibition of Prints and Watercolours: "Views of Old London." Open to the public every Saturday from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Bank Holidays from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. **10.30 a.m.**

MONDAY, MAY 13

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Ninety-fifth Annual General Meeting. **8 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. IRISH CENTRE, DUBLIN. At the Laboratories, Trinity College, Dublin. Annual General Meeting. **7.45 p.m.**

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "Geometry: A Brief Review." By Professor H. F. Baker, SC.D., F.R.S. Third Lecture. **5.30 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Tudor and Jacobean Furniture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **3 p.m.**

TUESDAY, MAY 14

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Annual Dinner at the Merchant Taylors' Hall.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Annual General Meeting. **6 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Opening date of Exhibition of American Etchings and Engravings. Open daily, from 10–6, until June 22. **10 a.m.**

NORTH-EAST COAST EXHIBITION, Newcastle. To be opened by the Prince of Wales.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, St. Martin's Place, W.C.2. "English Architects—I." **3 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. Ordinary Meeting. "The Reform of the British Patent System." By Robert Burrell. **8 p.m.**

THE GARDEN CITIES AND TOWN PLANNING ASSOCIATION, 3 Gray's Inn Place, W.C.1. Visit to Holland and Germany until May 24.

SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION, 12 Great George Street, S.W.1. Annual Meeting, North-west Branch.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, St. Martin's Place, W.C.2. "English Architects—II." **3 p.m.**

THURSDAY, MAY 16

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Ivories." By L. O. Faraker. "Historic English Wall Papers." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **7 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. At Physical Laboratory, Trinity College, Dublin. Annual General Meeting. **7.45 p.m.**

A.A.S.T.A. Visit to Messrs. David Kirkcaldy and Son, Testing and Experimental Works, 99 Southwark Street, S.E.1. **6.15 p.m.**

FRIDAY, MAY 17

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE. Sessional Meeting at the Town Hall, Devizes. First day. 2 p.m. Visit to Model Dairy Farm at Manningford. 4.30 p.m. Tea at Town Hall. 4.30 p.m. "The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926." By R. T. Rhodes. "Meat Inspection." By L. B. Densham. 5.30 p.m. **2 p.m.**

SATURDAY, MAY 18

Sunrise, 5.4. Sunset, 8.49.

WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, 62 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds: Annual Excursion.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Indian Section. "Architecture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 3 p.m. "Evolution of the Chair." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **7 p.m.**

SATURDAY, MAY 18—*continued.*

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE. Sessional Meeting at the Town Hall, Devizes. Second day. "Some Aspects of Local Government on Air, Water, and Sewerage." By H. Ross Hooper, O.B.E., M.A.OXON., M.INST.C.E. "Devizes Sewage Works and Small-Type Refuse Destructor." By A. W. Jakeway, M.INST.M. and CY.E. **10 a.m.**

MONDAY, MAY 20

WHITSUN BANK HOLIDAY.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "English Furniture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **7 p.m.**

TUESDAY, MAY 21

VICTORIA DAY.

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Visit to Stirling Castle, Dunblane Cathedral, and Doune Castle.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Early English Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. 12 noon. "English Seventeenth-century Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. **3 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "English Eighteenth-century Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. Indian Section: "Metalwork." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **3 p.m.**

THURSDAY, MAY 23

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Italian Renaissance Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. 12 noon. "French Renaissance Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "Recent Discoveries at Bethpeleth, Palestine." By Professor Sir Flinders Petrie, F.R.S., F.B.A. **2.30 p.m.**

FRIDAY, MAY 24

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "French Eighteenth-century Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. 12 noon. "Eighteenth-century Wall Decoration." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

SATURDAY, MAY 25

Sunrise, 4.55. Sunset, 8.59.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Architecture." By L. O. Faraker. 12 noon and 3 p.m. "Stained Glass." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 7 p.m. **12 noon.**

A.A.S.T.A. Visit to Holborough Cement Works, Snodland, Kent. Meet charabancs "Ship House," Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. **1 p.m.**

MONDAY, MAY 27

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Persian Metalwork." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 12 noon. "Early Renaissance Sculpture." By L. O. Faraker. "Eighteenth-century Furniture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. "English Hospital Planning." By H. Percy Adams, F.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION, 12 Great George Street, S.W.1. Annual Meeting. **5 p.m.**

TUESDAY, MAY 28

SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION. Spring Meeting at Chartered Surveyors' Golfing Society, Knowle Park Golf Club.

ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY, 32 Victoria Street, S.W.1. Annual Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29

NORTHERN ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Annual Meeting at 6 Higham Place, Newcastle. **7.30 p.m.**

THURSDAY, MAY 30

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "French Furniture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **7 p.m.**

FRIDAY, MAY 31

TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE, at Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, S.W.1. "Economics of Town and Estate Development." By Sir Theodore Chambers, K.B.E., F.S.I. **6 p.m.**

SATURDAY, JUNE 1

Sunrise, 4.49. Sunset, 9.7.

A.A.S.T.A. Visit to Chiltern Court Flats; Metropolitan Railway, Baker Street Building Scheme. Meet Station entrance to flats. **2.15 p.m.**

THURSDAY, JUNE 6

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, The Castle, Winchester. Exhibition of Selected Testimonies of Study for R.I.B.A. Intermediate and Final Examinations, Portsmouth. Open till June 12.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "French Romanesque Architecture." By Arthur Stratton. (Public Lecture.) **5 p.m.**

ROYAL INCORPORATION OF ARCHITECTS IN SCOTLAND, Glasgow. Annual Conference. Delegates to be entertained by the Corporation Magistrates Committee.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8

Sunrise, 4.44. Sunset, 9.13.

MONDAY, JUNE 10

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Business Meeting. **8 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. Summer Meeting in France till June 22.

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. British Architects' Conference, York. Open till Saturday, June 15.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "French Gothic and Renaissance Architecture." (Public Lecture.) By Hector Corfiato. **5 p.m.**

SATURDAY, JUNE 15

Sunrise, 4.42. Sunset, 9.18.

A.A.S.T.A. Visit to Banburry's Steel Works (Croydon).

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19

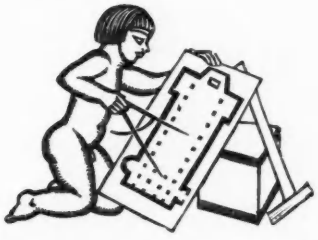
SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION. Annual Summer Meeting at Belfast. Open till Saturday, June 22, inclusive.



THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE BUILDING, MANCHESTER: THE STAIRCASE. DESIGNED BY THOMAS WORTHINGTON AND SONS.

From a photograph at the International Exhibition of Modern Commercial Architecture, opened by Lord Lee of Fareham at the R.I.B.A. Galleries on Monday last. There are over three hundred and fifty exhibits (photographs and models) from Great Britain and the Dominions, America, Germany, Holland, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, and Spain. For no other exhibition at these galleries is every exhibit specifically invited as in this case—except those from the Dominions, the selection of which was deputed to the Overseas Honorary Secretaries. The exhibition closes on June 8.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1929

STATE ARCHITECTURE: COLLABORATION IS INDICATED

" Architecture has its political uses. Public buildings being the ornaments of the country, it establishes a nation, draws people and commerce, makes the people love their native country."

SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN : *Parentalia.*

THE Architecture Club is remarkable for the pungency and interest (not to say value) of the topics which it chooses for its dinner discussions; " The Government's Relations with Architecture " was well up to standard. Such relations closely affect not only practising architects, but laymen, too, if the space devoted to the matter in the general Press is any criterion. The pity is that the proceedings should have come to an end on a note of indecision.

Lord Londonderry, in his capacity of First Commissioner of Works, no doubt found his style rather cramped in addressing himself to this subject; as for the later speakers, they did but tentatively refute his proposals. So that no constructive suggestions were forthcoming. Yet there is at least one to be made.

The First Commissioner is obviously right when he says that the buildings which the State erects are often so intricate in character that only a technical Government staff can cope efficiently and economically with them. He is also right in stating that " the Office of Works is not a Ministry of Fine Arts." From these two statements, however, the very definite inference was not drawn. In effect, the Office of Works should be a technical surveying staff, charged with maintenance in the case of existing State buildings and with collaboration with independent designers in the case of new ones. It should advise on questions of a technical nature as distinct from questions of Fine Art.

The competitive system is apparently looked upon askance by the Government, because the most eminent architects may be counted upon to refrain from competing. But surely, as Sir Lawrence Weaver pointed out, the chief value of the competitive system is that it gives the *younger* men the chance to come into the daylight, and so promotes a healthy progressive spirit in design.

As for criticism in the Press, to which Lord Londonderry referred, we venture to assert definitely that *any* Government building will *always* be " a fair target for attack," irrespective of whether it is designed by a private or by a Government architect.

We agree whole-heartedly with Lord Londonderry about the quality of the buildings which are at present being erected by the Office of Works. That, however, is his luck—and ours. Sir Richard Allison is an architect of the highest ability; he continues to give us not only a high level of scholarship in architectural thought, but variety as well. But we shudder to think what might happen under the *regime* of a less capable man. Lord Londonderry must not seek to bolster up architectural bureaucracy by argument from a special case.

No; the solution of the vexed problem of Government relations with architecture lies in the expedient " collaboration." Many of the big commercial firms have tried it, notwithstanding the possession of their own architectural staffs, and we have yet to learn of its failure. The case of the Underground comes to mind as a recent example; here Mr. Holden has worked with superlative success with Mr. Heaps, the architect to the company. And not only on the great offices at St. James's Park Station, be it said, but on small stations, too. That is a great point. The finest skill must not be confined to important buildings alone. Every little village post office must have equal attention.

The Office of Works has found its path a little arduous in the past, where cases of collaboration have occurred; surely this need not happen in the future. Cannot the Government learn from the banks, the Underground, the oil companies, the breweries, how such affairs can be conducted with success?

Were this principle to be adopted the State would become recognized as a patron of architecture—a position it is far from holding at present. And it would be in a better position to encourage young blood, as is done on the Continent. In France the idea of giving the year's Rome scholar a building to design has proved successful; not only does it produce one good building where none might have been, but it opens a pathway to eminence for one able man who might otherwise stagnate in obscurity. And automatically the State commands respect.

NEWS & TOPICS

ARCHITECTURE IN THE PUBLIC MIND

NO one who listened to the speeches at the Royal Academy banquet on Saturday could fail to be impressed with the fact that architectural considerations are uppermost in the minds of many laymen who form public taste on matters of art. Prince George himself drew a lively moral from the Parthenon frieze. The Marquis of Salisbury asserted in no uncertain terms: "I believe that we have entered into a period when the love of beauty is going to have more and more influence on British public opinion. The cult of ugliness has, I hope, gone. . . ." And though here the noble Marquis was specifically referring to the art of painting, he could hardly, occupying as he did the position of spokesman for the Government, have employed such a sweeping and optimistic generalization in regard to the public mind without having reflected upon the potent reaction of architecture thereupon. The Government is daily concerned with architecture; its connection with painting is less direct.

*

At any rate, the Archbishop of Canterbury so construed his affirmation. His Grace was much more specific, and saw the "vision of England" without the aid of rose-tinted glasses. In his opinion the cult of ugliness might be diminishing, but the power of ugliness was day by day increasing. "We have, indeed, noble buildings, both old and new, but more and more they are set in acres of surrounding vulgarity. Drab and dreary suburbs are crawling everywhere into the countryside. . . . The eye which yearns for beauty and form is affronted at every turn by hideous petrol pumps and tawdry bungalows 'with every modern convenience.' Here in London we seem to be content to allow electric power stations to cast the blight of their gritty soot and sulphurous fumes on our parks and gardens, on our picture galleries, and on our oldest and noblest buildings." To which the company called "Hear! hear!"

*

And then there was Mr. J. H. Whitley, with his plea to all architects of great buildings everywhere to think of the painters and of the designers of mosaics as their colleagues, and to provide a space for their work. Altogether, there is ample evidence that the yeast of architecture is fermenting in the contemporary conscience. No longer is the architect born to blush unseen; but the greater is the responsibility laid on his shoulders.

*

DEMOS IN CONTROL OF THE ARTS!

A novel and rather dangerous experiment may, or perhaps may not, decide the actual form which a new great Manchester departmental store is to take. Harrods, who own the store in question, are alive to the important position their building is to occupy in the centre of the city, and pay Professor Reilly and other critics the compliment of being aware of the revival of interest in street architecture. Like true business men they turn knowledge into profit and—if the public is interested, let it decide, say they. Accordingly they have published, in full-page advertisements, four designs, A, B, C, and D, all shown in perspective. The public is to place the designs in the order of its choice, and sheer numbers will decide, architectural advisers notwithstanding. It is a decidedly risky way of arriving at the best design; and if it were not that the rival stores are generally too proud to imitate one another, we might stand in fear of a terrifying precedent for democratic control of the arts. What price Rima!

*

SOUL-DESTROYING GEOMETRICAL PLANS

I never know quite what to think when I see some new attempt to solve the problems of our naturally organic and irregular lives by the imposition of mathematical formulæ. The town planner has always been addicted to the geometric plan. The Roman military mind produced the soul-destroying "chequerboard" system of street planning long ago, and it has proved to be a failure. Since then all manner of systems, of star shapes, fan shapes, and divers crystalline formations have come their ways, adding a quota to the store of learning, but vanishing again without ever being completely adopted. And while I hesitate to turn from something which may have a bearing upon the problems of the day, there is in the system of hexagonal planning, which Mr. Cauchon explained to the Town Planning Institute lately, enough of the old geometric nonsense to make me a potential scoffer. Such bee-like regularity makes robots of us all. It may solve the traffic problems of our day, but what are they beside the vital grandeur of Paris or the charm of Nancy? I refuse to be cribbed, cabin'd, and confined by mere traffic considerations.

*

INFECTION IN LAVATORY BASINS

There is only one really safe and sanitary way of washing our hands and faces, and that is by using clean *running* water. While we may have had our doubts of the old-fashioned bedroom basin, it may never have occurred to us that tap-fitted lavatory basins could provide much harbour for germs and harmful dirt. Dr. Lachlan Grant knows better. His analyses of the surface impurities, published in a recent pamphlet, disclose all manner of dangerous bacilli remaining in the half-obliterated tide marks of former ablutions. The fact that we wash in standing water, reapplying the dirt that washes into it, is in itself insanitary, but in addition, the thoroughly soiled contents of the basin are only too often allowed to flow out by the plughole, leaving a slight scum behind. It is this that continues the vicious circle of contamination. The really clean basin should be fitted with a form of jet, spray or wave inlet that produces a continuous supply of fresh water through combined flow from hot and cold taps, and it should, of course, be allowed to fall into the waste pipe at once. Progress in the design of basins will clearly move in this direction.

*

SIR REGINALD BLOMFIELD'S HONOUR

We congratulate Sir Reginald Blomfield on being elected corresponding member to the National Academy of Science of America. The honour of being the first English member, which he shares with such eminent men of art, music, and literature as Galsworthy, Elgar, Orpen, and Barrie, is one which few others could sustain more fitly than he. English architecture will be represented not alone by a great mind, but by a skilful pen.

THE FUTURE OF SLOANE SQUARE

There is something rather Continental in the aspect of Sloane Square. It is perhaps the presence of trees growing through the pavement, and the entire absence of fussy little grass plots and railings, combined, it must be added, with the painted façade of Peter Jones's shop, which occupies the only remaining original building. For a long time now the traffic has circled round the square (if one may say so), conducting quite the most successful of the roundabout evolutions, and so pleasing the Ministry of Transport that it is decided to make the arrangement permanent and to lay out the centre space anew. A committee of the Chelsea Borough Council has invited the assistance of two members of the Chelsea Society to consider the problem with them, and it seems that the collaboration is successful enough to have caused them to rule out any grandiose schemes, and to concentrate rather on the preservation of the all-important trees and the avoidance of railings. While there seems no reason why there should not be a certain area of grass at each end of the island site, it seems to me essential that the square should maintain its paved appearance, and perhaps the quiet and graceful war memorial might be given pride of place in the centre of the square, where it will be seen from the Sloane Street approaches.

*

TOWN SOOT DEFILES THE COUNTRYSIDE

When we see from afar a great pall of lowering cloud hanging above a modern city, and especially an industrial city, we may know that it is the soot and fumes and acids of combustion held suspended in the atmosphere; but it is disconcerting news that it may be blown for miles by the wind, to fall upon some perfectly innocent tract of country. There is a certain logic to be read in the grime and filth of a city that has omitted to look after its own chimneys; its disease is self-inflicted. Not so when Coniston Water is degraded and dulled by the soot of Leeds. It is difficult to believe that such a concentration of grime could be deposited so far from its source, in a district so innocent of the unsocial sun, but what other explanation can account for the murky fringe of soot that has been found there? In these circumstances the mile radius which has been reckoned to constitute the area likely to be affected by the threatened Battersea power station seems ludicrously short of the mark.

*

Of a truth, as the *Daily Mail* pronounces in yet another leader on the subject, "the Battersea poison scheme must be dropped!"

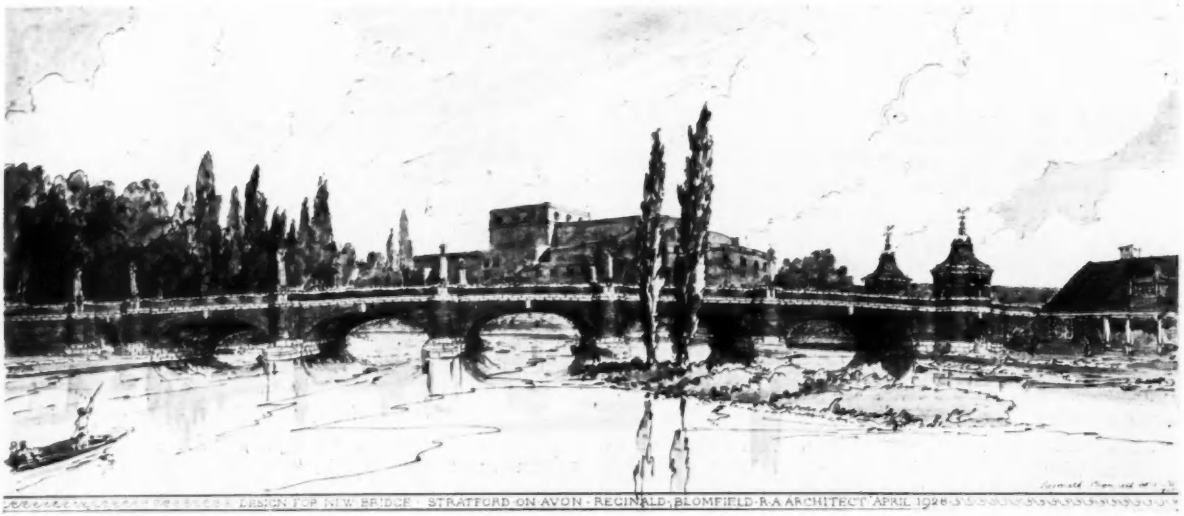
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If there should be any to doubt the harmful effects of such atmospheric pollution, let them examine these examples of rotting brick and stonework. Their case is no worse than that of most buildings of any age in London, and by comparison with the wholesale deterioration of the Houses of Parliament, it is far from hopeless. Underneath the crusted coating of soot, acid is destroying the texture of the material, spreading by contagion, and rotting the strength away as surely and steadily as any living beetle.

ASTRAGAL



What London's smoke-acid atmosphere already does: on the left, a red-brick pier at Chelsea Hospital in an advanced stage of exfoliation; on the right, erosion of a stone cornice at Lancaster House.



R.A. Exhibition. No. 1284.]

Bridge at Stratford-on-Avon. By Sir Reginald Blomfield.

ARCHITECTURE AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY

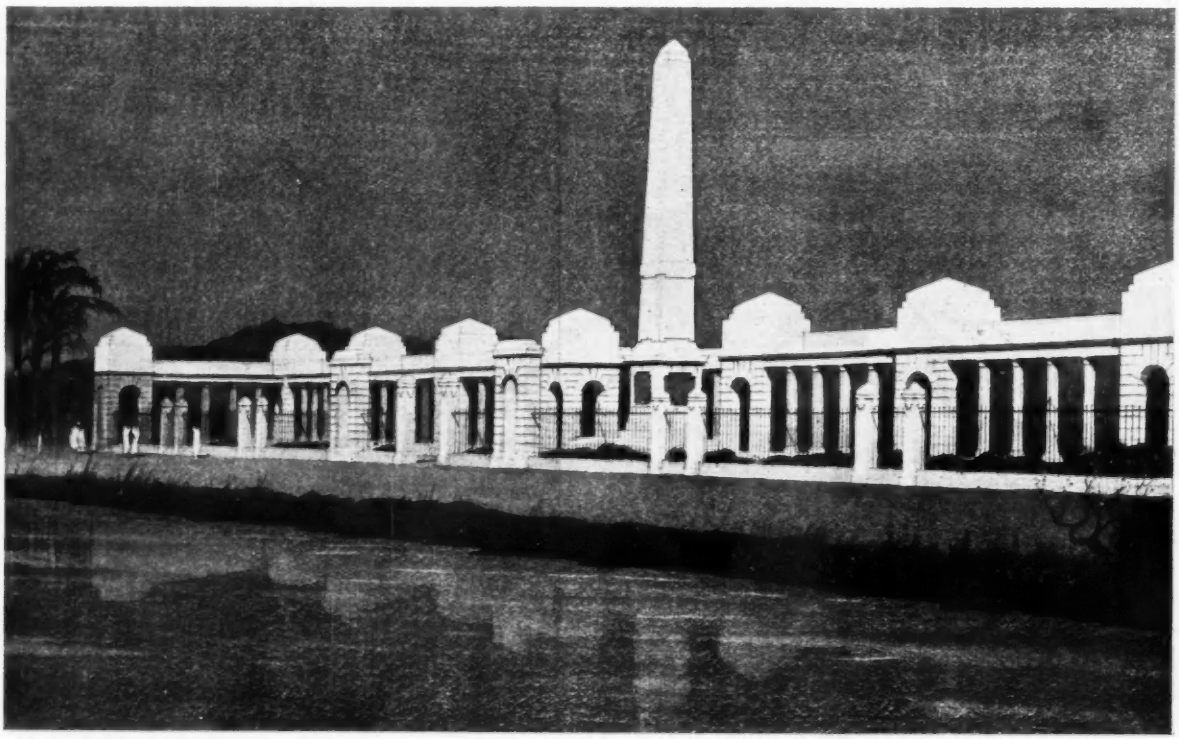
A Critical Notice

THE standard of design and drawing in the Architectural Room is normal. There is little that is startling, and so one can settle down to a quiet enjoyment of the good things without constantly refocussing the eye or forcing the imagination into sympathy with the bizarre.

COUNTRY HOUSES AND MODEST BUILDINGS

The cottages, modest houses and institutes, village churches and rectories are of the usual excellence which the English architect provides. They have the ease which comes from knowing one's job, and the looseness or individual handling which gives charm to small objects.

Mr. Dawber's Berry Leas, Elton; Messrs. Kieffer and Fleming's parsonage at Ockley, Sussex; Mr. Farey's Moor Park House are all examples of the best English tradition



R.A. Exhibition. No. 1318.]

[*Drawn by Cyril A. Farey.*

Memorial to the Missing, Basra. By E. P. Warren.



R.A. Exhibition. No. 1361.] [*Drawn by Keith Murray.*

Shakespeare Memorial Theatre. By Miss Scott and Messrs. Chesterton and Shepherd.

If one wants country houses better done than these, it is to cry for the moon. Only, with such a wealth of talent to draw on, it is a pity so few people will employ it, but prefer to compass with jerry builders the deterioration of rural England.

THE SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL CLASS

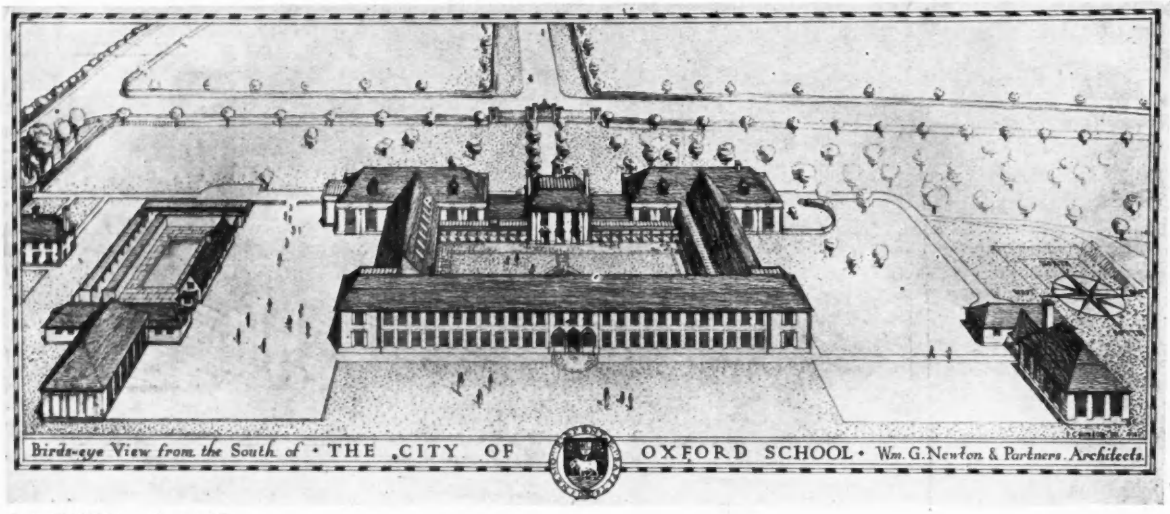
The second type of design, which is not quite so good as the first, perhaps because it is more difficult, comprises the large school and hospital, the town-planning scheme and the layout of the public garden. The bird's-eye view of the City of Oxford School, by Mr. W. G. Newton, is shown in an excellent drawing; it is a good spacious composition. The White Rock Approach, Hastings, is, perhaps, the best thing in this class, however; there is always quality in

[*Continued on p. 714.*



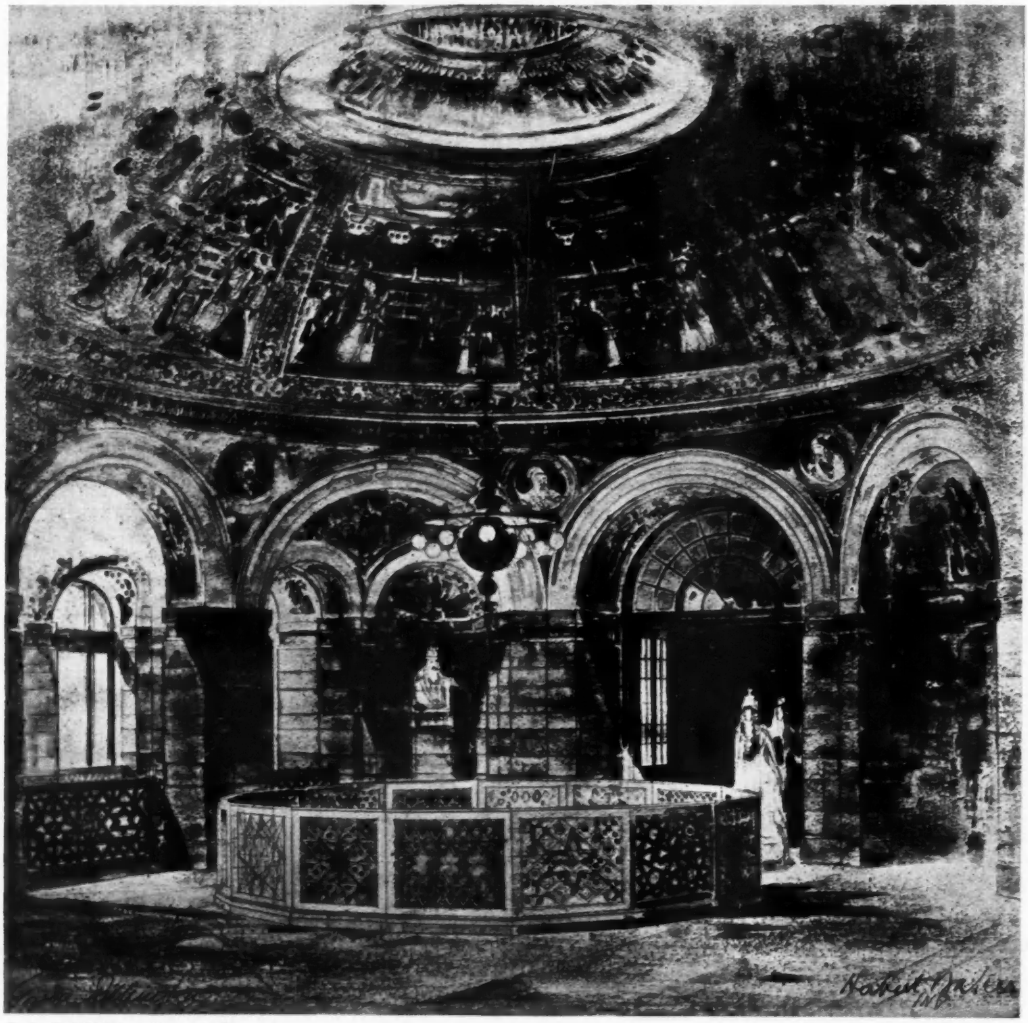
R.A. Exhibition. No. 1300.] [*Drawn by Gordon Pilkington.*

Chiswick Bridge. By Sir Herbert Baker.



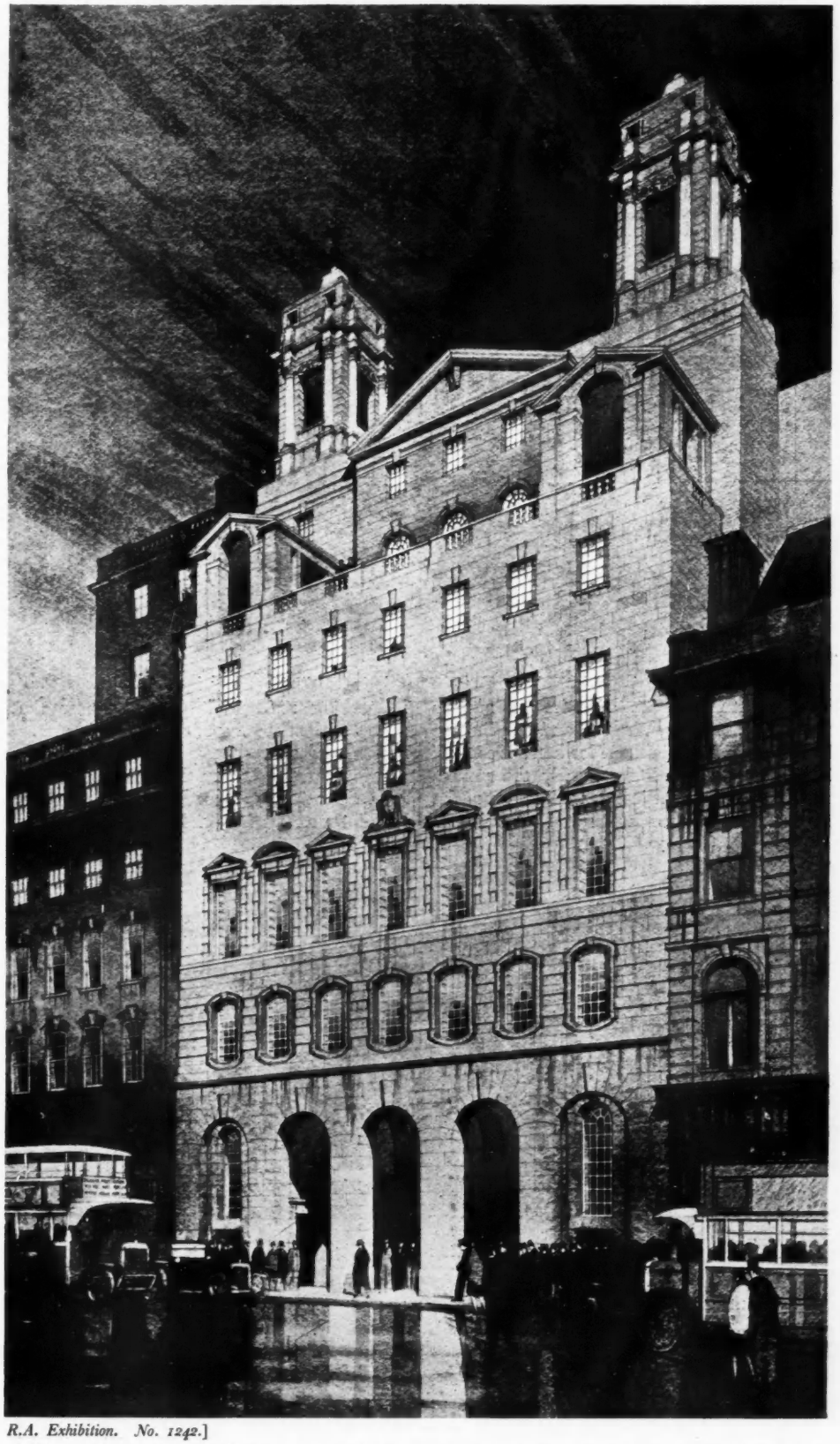
R.A. Exhibition. No. 1208.]

City of Oxford School. By W. G. Newton.



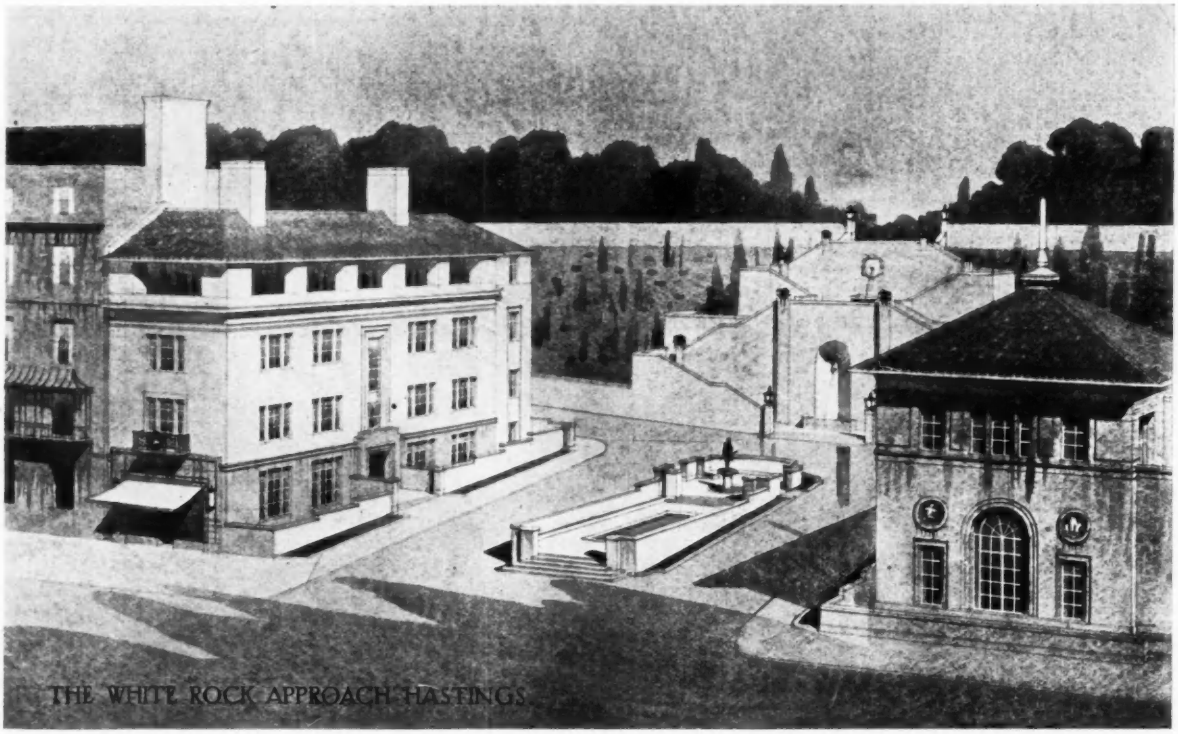
R.A. Exhibition. No. 1319.] [Drawn by Gordon Pilkington.

India House, Aldwych : Octagonal Hall. By Sir Herbert Baker.



R.A. Exhibition. No. 1242.]

Midland Bank, Leadenhall Street. By Sir E. L. Lutyens, and Whinney, Son and Austen Hall.



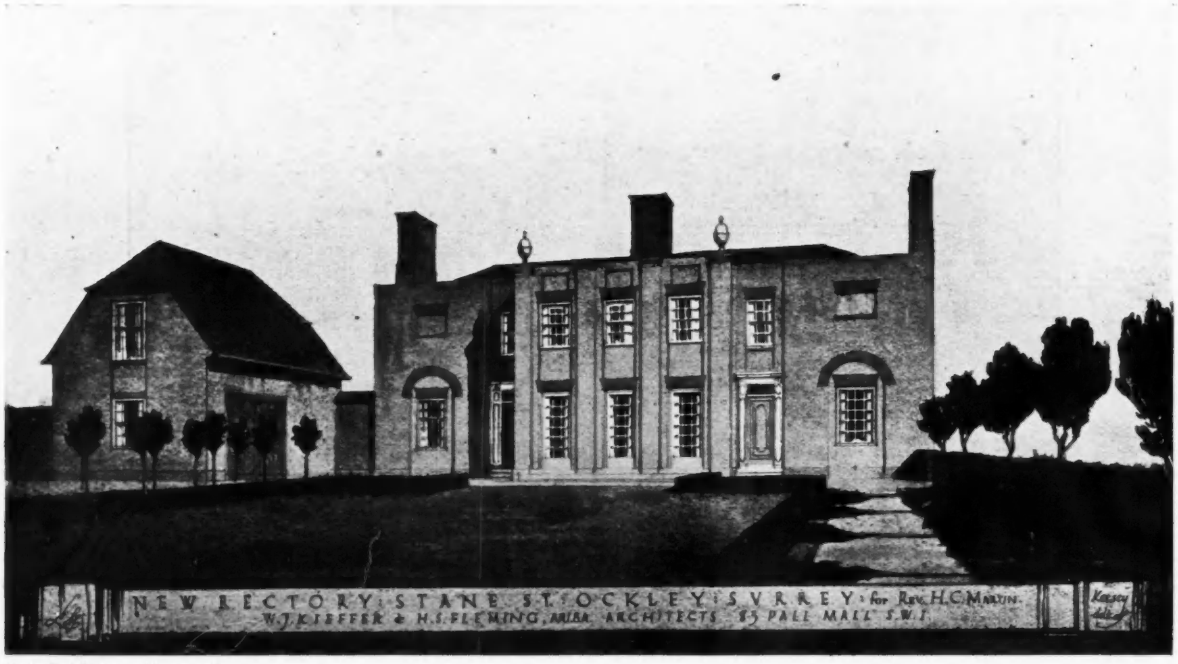
R.A. Exhibition. No. 1299.]

White Rock Approach, Hastings. By C. Cowles-Voysey.

Mr. Cowles-Voysey's detail, and the balconies of his upper story suggest the seaside. Messrs. Westcott and Boddington send a drawing of their Manchester Northern Hospital, and the modern-looking detail looks exactly the proper thing for the subject; but it might just as well be a modern hotel, and one realizes how much hospital planning is influencing residential planning now that everyone is aware of the necessity of sunlight to health.

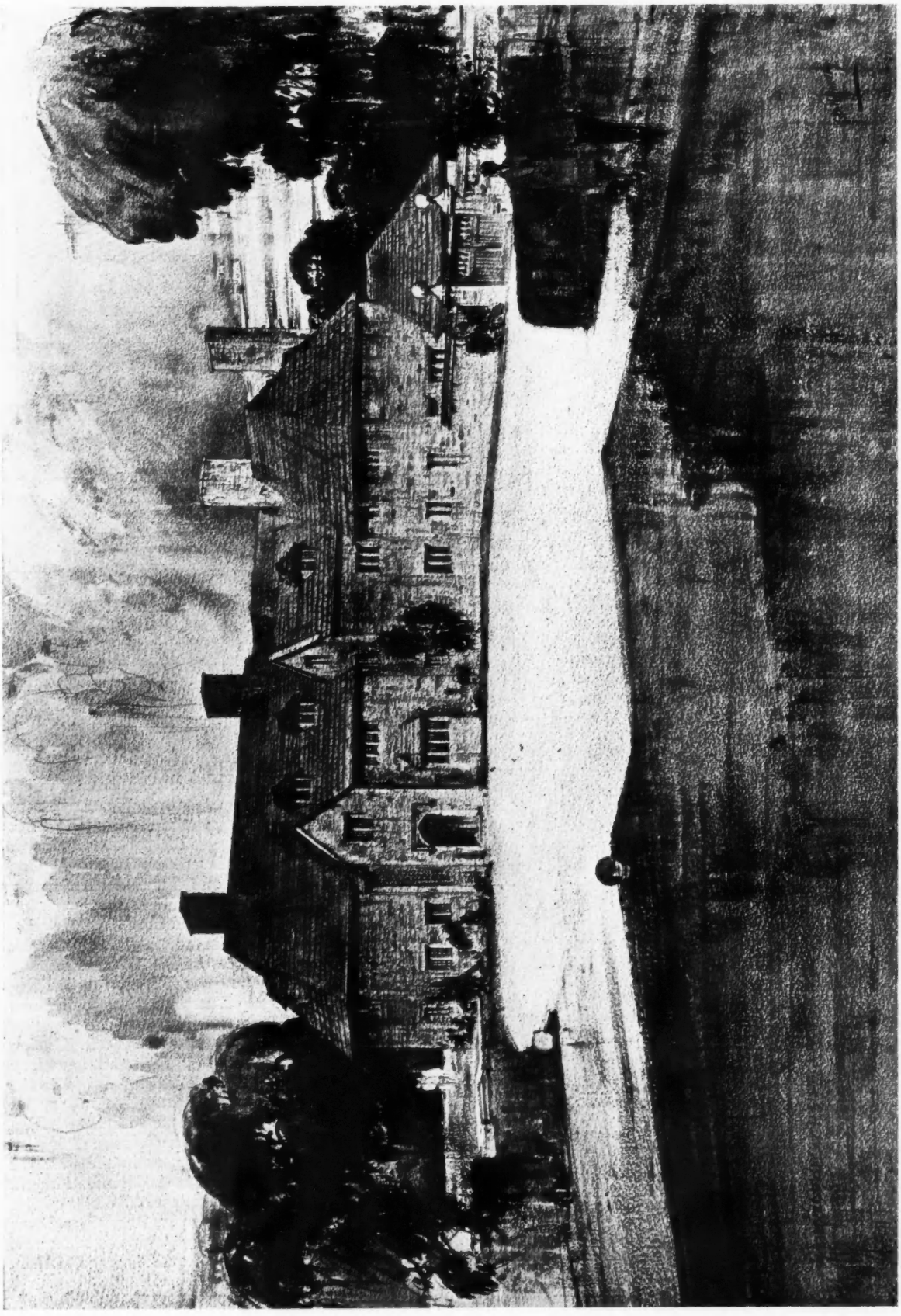
DESIGNS ON AN IMPERIAL SCALE

The largest and, from the architectural point of view, the most doubtful group of exhibits is that which deals with buildings on an imperial scale. Whereas a Continental



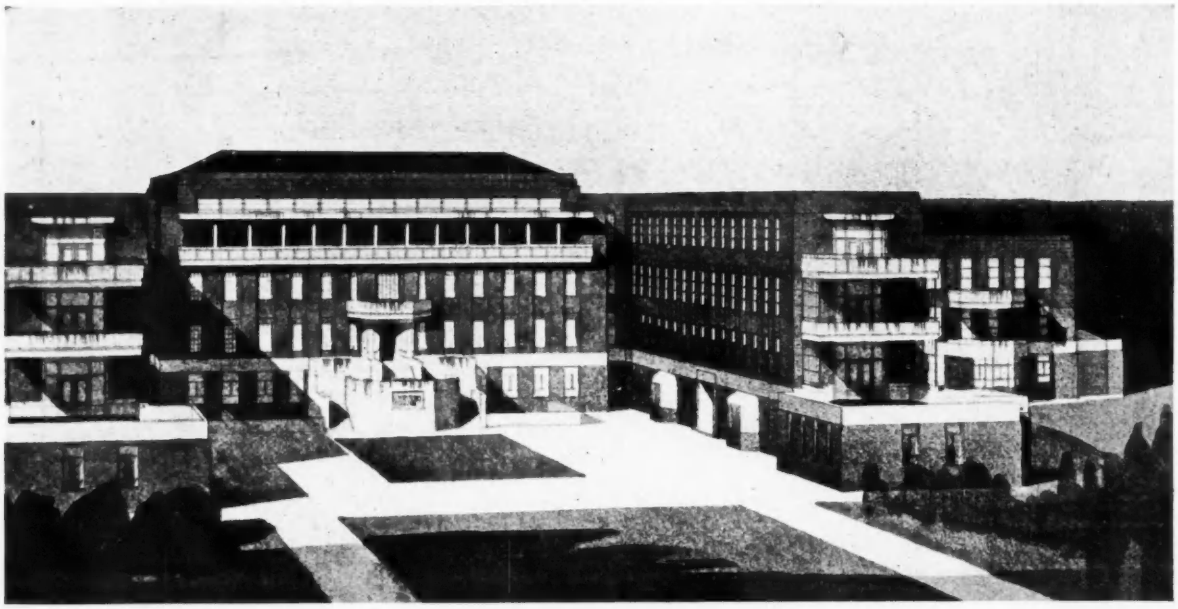
R.A. Exhibition. No. 1355.]

New Rectory, Stane Street, Ockley, Surrey. By Kieffer and Fleming.



Berry Leas, Elton, Huntingdonshire. By E. Guy Dawber.

R.A. Exhibition. No. 1288.]



R.A. Exhibition. No. 1330.]

Manchester Northern Hospital. By G. Westcott and H. Boddington.

architect finds it difficult to bring his imagination down to the cottage or villa, yet has a firm grasp of the essentials of a big scheme, the Englishman soon loses his way on a large work and fails to adapt himself to its scale.

This seems true even of a giant like Sir E. Lutyens—his Midland Bank, Leadenhall Street, shows traces of three different concepts at least and, if the drawing is to be believed, will be weak, scraggy, and indeterminate: it may not even be picturesque. The Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, by Miss Scott and Messrs. Chesterton and Shepherd, shown in a good, firm drawing by Mr. Keith Murray, should be viewed with the Stratford Bridge of Sir R. Blomfield. It is true that the two designs of the theatre are not quite the same, but Blomfield's beautiful wash drawing shows the setting of both bridge and theatre in their quiet riverside country.



R.A. Exhibition. No. 1233.]

House at Moor Park. By Cyril A. Farey.

Of the two the bridge is much more at home, in spite of the slightly French feeling in the terminal pavilions. Of the theatre, one can only feel that its long, unbroken lines and almost unfenestrated masses have a ruthlessness which may put Stratford out of countenance; not but what the design is extraordinarily competent for what it is. But having by a fine piece of luck got the old alien burnt, is the committee quite justified in erecting another? One thinks of the great amphitheatres found outside simple provincial towns on the Continent, and of how interesting they are out there; but then, England is *not* the Continent.

The other great memorial in the room, that to the missing at Basra, Mesopotamia, by Mr. Edward Warren, drawn by Mr. Farey, may be quite as foreign to its situation; but it looks thoroughly Eastern: an imaginative and impressive work.

Sir Herbert Baker's exhibits, drawn by Mr. Gordon Pilkington, are the greatest things in the room, and alone show a grasp of that imperial scale which is suited to the subject. They are not in a "straight" classic style, but show considerable influx of personal detail and of Indian ideas. These apparently conflicting motives are reconciled by the emphasis on structural lines, as in the Chiswick Bridge and the Octagonal Hall of India House, Aldwych. There is a note of triumph in Baker's work.

The scope of the exhibits widens year by year, and now includes beautiful post offices and a Weights and Measures office; but there is still to seek the beautiful garage, kitchen, factory, or warehouse. In other words, whole areas of life remain untouched by consideration for art. P. M. S.



T.M.S. Kungsholm.] [*By Carl Bergsten.*

The piano alcove and starboard gallery, leading to the vestibule, of which the doors are seen. The central marquetry shows a ship at anchor off Gothenburg in 1750 ; each of those at sides, a flying figure.

SWEDEN'S NEW MOTOR-LINER

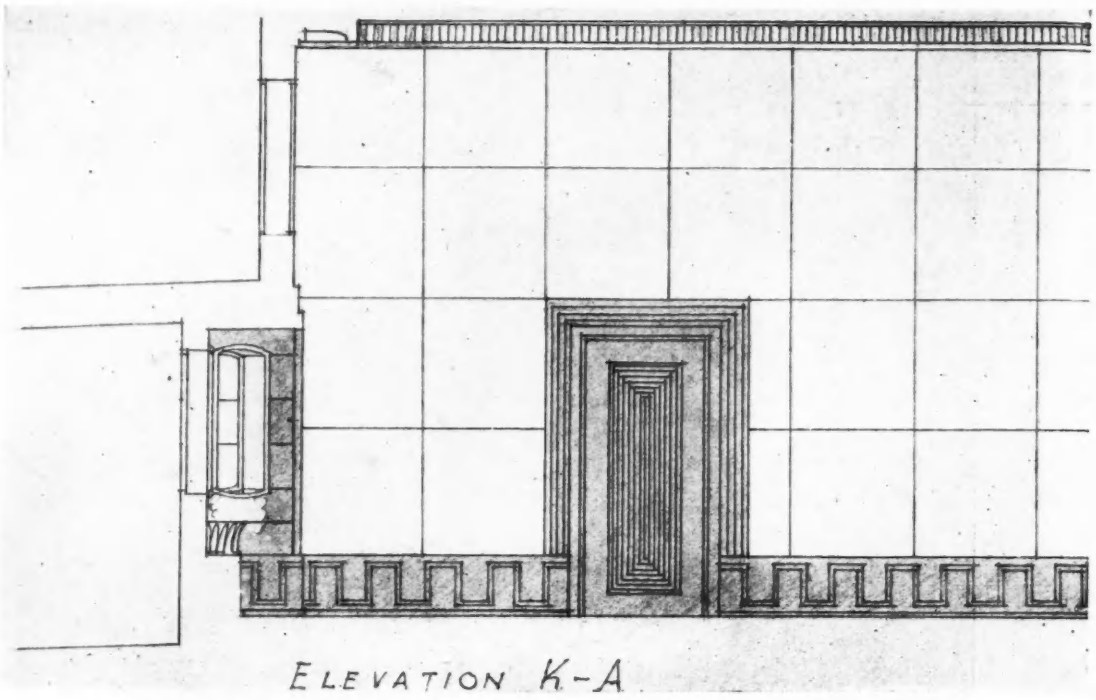
ii: First-class Music Saloon

ACCESS to the first-class music saloon, one of the largest rooms in the *Kungsholm*, is by two galleries running aft on either side of an engine hatch, from the vestibule (illustrated in Part i) on A deck. The saloon is planned with two bay windows in both port and starboard walls, looking upon the first-class deck promenades, and an alcove is formed for the reception of a grand piano, backing on to the after wall of the aforesaid hatch. Its walls are generally covered with unstained sycamore wood, and it has been given a ceiling of red African pear wood, bordered by a gilt frieze, with which the principal lighting of the room is made to harmonize. In the centre of this red ceiling is a skylight in which use has been made of diaphanous marble slabs in order to tone down the light. In part the walls have been richly ornamented with intarsia, executed with remarkable success by the Viennese artist, Saliger, from cartoons by Jerk Werkmäster and Rolf Engströmer. On the lid of the Malmsjö grand piano the former has also carried out a decorative design with an Indian motif, on a background of gold. A gobelin from cartoons by Bertil Damm, executed by Barbro Nilsson-Lundberg, hangs on the after wall. The artists, Hald and Gate, have collaborated in the design of a pair of mirrors.

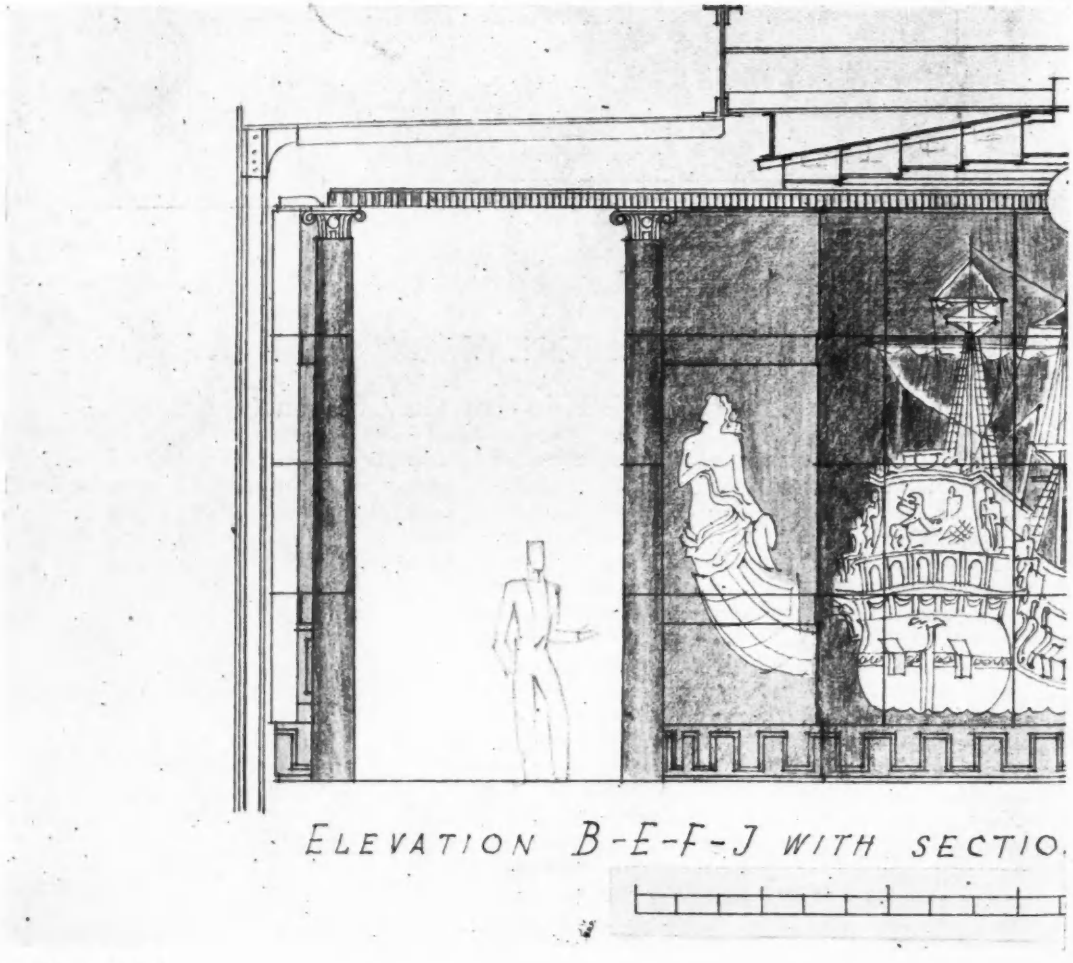
The bay windows are bordered with red lacquer, and above each is a circular window of stained glass. The chairs and settees, with arms and legs lined in gold, are upholstered in red satin, with the exception of a few grandfather chairs in green. On the parquet flooring are red carpets. The tapering pillars of the saloon are of Macassar ebony, and two similar pairs flank each of the two galleries; between these, the ceiling is in gold with a roof centre-light of red.

(To be concluded)

G.

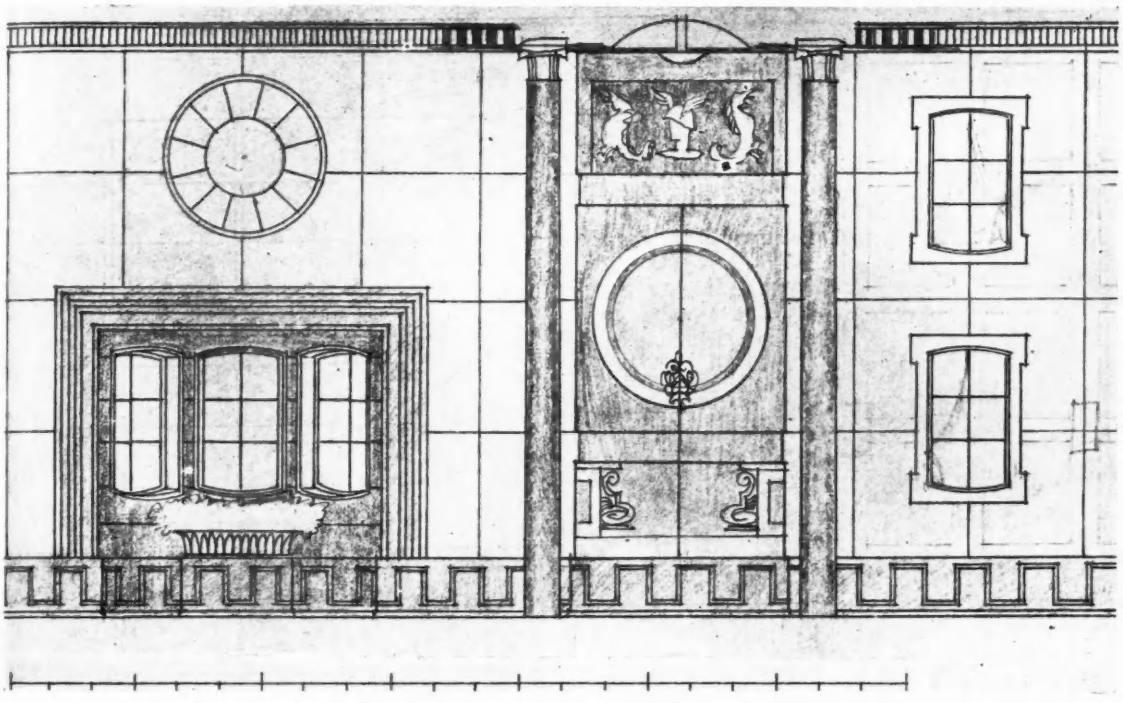


Architect's half-elevation of after wall, with bay window indicated on left. The door gives access to a corridor leading to the smoking-room.

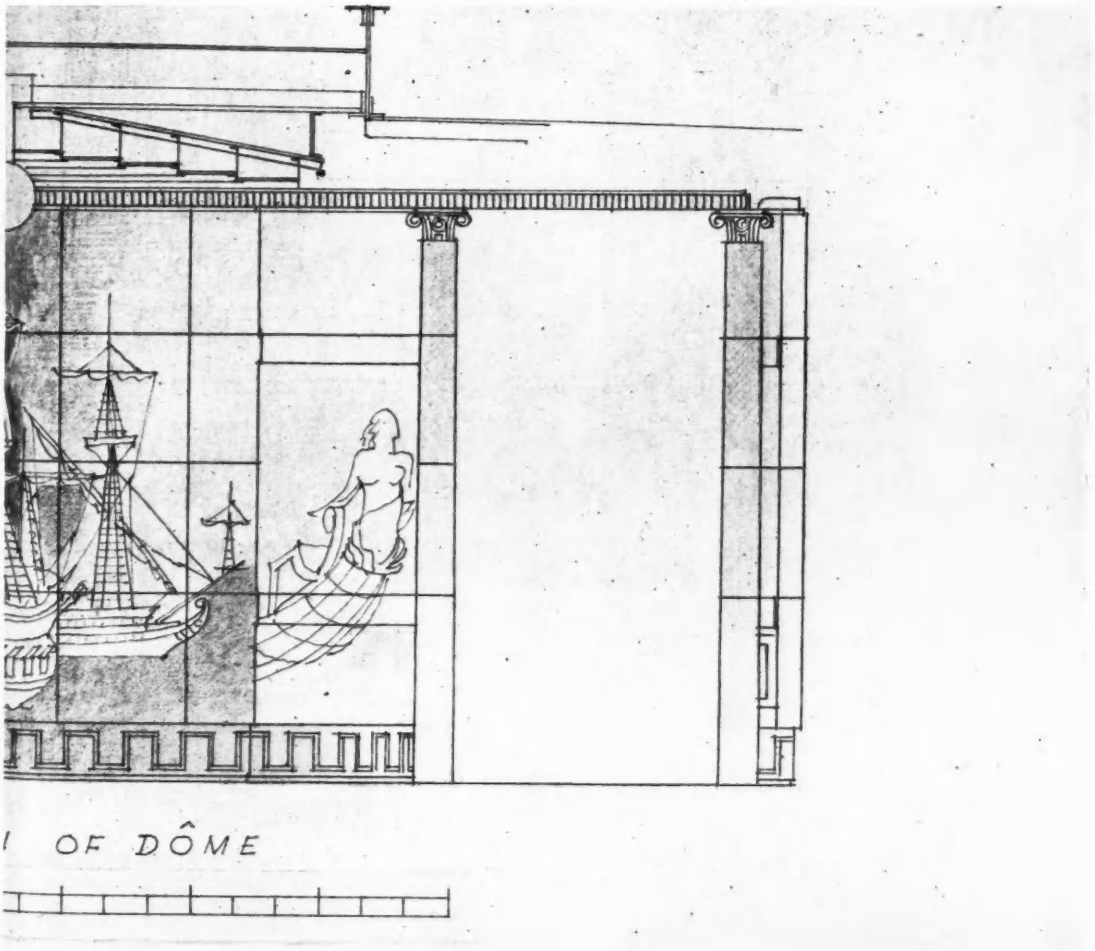


T.M.S. Kungsholm.]

Architect's elevation of alcove and columned galleries leading to vestibule, with

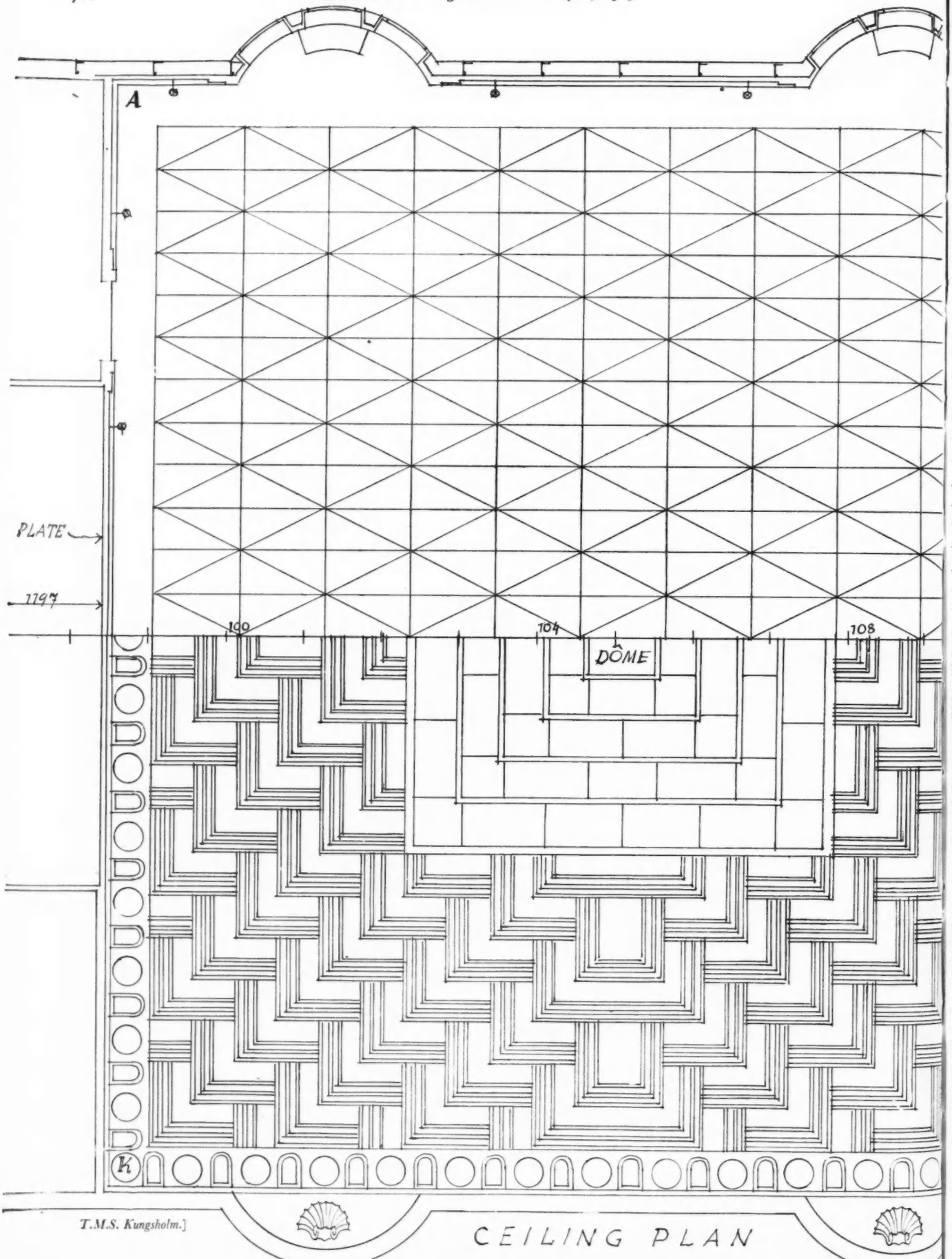


Architect's part-elevation of port wall, showing bay window with stained-glass circular window over. The door communicates with the promenade deck.



dome shown in section (compare with photograph on page 717 and plans on pages 720-1).

[By Carl Bergsten.

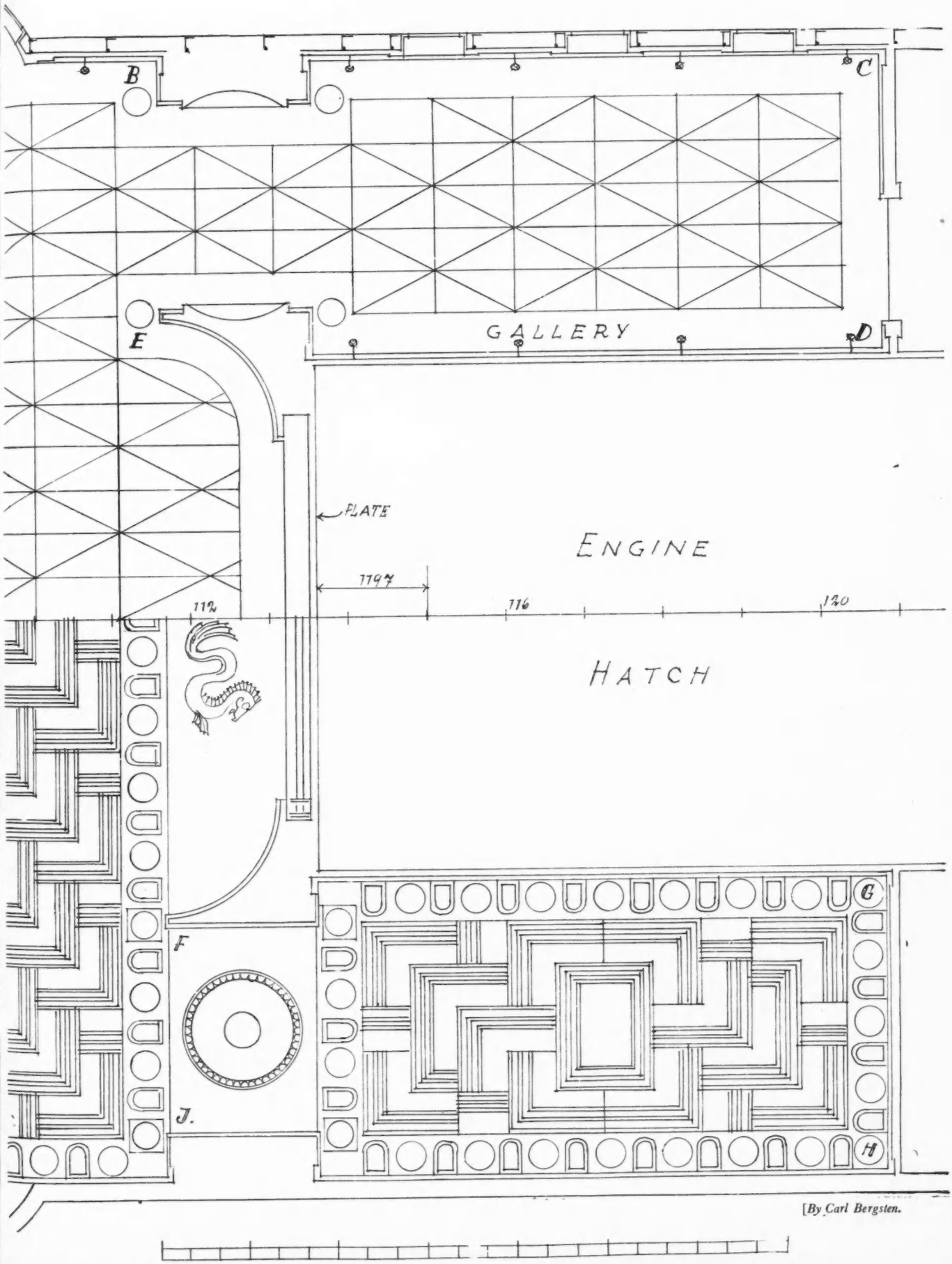


T.M.S. Kungsholm.]

CEILING PLAN

Architect's half-ground plan and half-reflected ceiling pla

divided



[By Carl Bergsten.

divided down midships centre line. Forward is to the right.

THE HONEYWOOD FILE

BY KARSHISH

X: The Battle of the Bricks

(The adjoining owner has objected to the pollution of a spring and Spinlove, the architect, has written to the builder, Grigblay, calling upon him to find some other source of supply.)

GRIGBLAY TO SPINLOVE

Sir, 16/10/24

It will be a serious matter for us if we are not to draw water from the spring. Where else are we to find water? When we went to the site before completing our tender we naturally assumed that we could make use of the spring as there was no stipulation in the contract that we should not make use of it. We can only suggest that the well should be sunk immediately and that we should be allowed to draw from it. This will involve a considerable delay, and we shall have to ask for an extension of the contract date corresponding to the time it takes to find water. In the meantime we have told Bloggs to use all possible care not to foul spring.

Yours faithfully,

SPINLOVE TO GRIGBLAY

Dear Sir, 17/10/24

The contract stipulates that the builder is to make his own arrangements for the supply of water. You would be at liberty to use the spring if it were available, but, unfortunately, it is not. I will give orders for the well-sinking to be put in hand as soon as possible; in the meantime it will be necessary for you to make temporary arrangements of some kind, as Sir Leslie Brash would never consent to let the work stand while the well is being sunk.

Yours faithfully,

If Spinlove thinks that he can settle the matter in this fashion he is very much mistaken. Does he suppose that the builder is to carry water up hill on to the site? The question is, how is water to be found? The circumstances are awkward. The builder has some grounds for the claim he makes.

GRIGBLAY TO SPINLOVE

Sir, 17/10/24

Since we last wrote, Mr. Grigblay has been on site and arranged for Bloggs to dig out ditch and form a weir and lay a 1 in. pipe from above weir to 1,000-gallon tank to be sunk into ground further down slope. This amount of water will not affect the flow of the spring and we shall not go near ditch or foul spring in the future. We shall be glad to have your approval of this proposal.

We have now got cellar excavated and shall be glad if you will approve same. The ground is dry and compact marly clay and, as we should like to get concrete in and walls up before chance of rain, we shall be glad of your approval tomorrow.

Yours faithfully,

SPINLOVE TO GRIGBLAY

Dear Sir, 18/10/24

I am sorry I cannot accept your proposal to form weir and draw water from spring as Sir Leslie Brash has no right to interfere with the flow. I will, however, communicate with Sir Leslie Brash and ask him to refer the point to his solicitors.

Yours faithfully,

GRIGBLAY TO SPINLOVE

Sir, 20/10/24

I rang up today and asked you to put off writing to Sir Leslie Brash *re* spring. If permission is asked of solicitors it may very well be refused, as there is no inducement why it should be granted. The amount of water I shall take from the spring is nothing at all and no one will be any the wiser or know what is being done, as all pollution will cease. There will be no objection to the work proposed, as all will be removed at completion and no harm done.

Yours faithfully,

Grigblay is perfectly sound in his judgment in this matter, nor is there anything sly or deceitful in his proposal. All that the adjoining owner requires is that the spring shall not be polluted and that his right to the flow shall not be interfered with.

SPINLOVE TO GRIGBLAY

Dear Sir, 21/10/24

If you care to carry out the arrangement you propose at the spring at your own risk and to indemnify Sir Leslie Brash from all liability, I will not object, although I cannot approve of or consent to the spring being made use of.

Yours faithfully,

Spinlove is taking a great deal too much upon himself here. He is, as accredited agent to Brash, engaging him in words which, to say the least, are ambiguous. Supposing that in some way Grigblay's interference with the spring violates a covenant of the conveyance and involves Brash in some penalty or forfeiture, is it to be imagined that Spinlove's letter will fix liability on Grigblay? This is not likely. It is difficult to know what Spinlove's letter stands for if it is not a formal consent to Grigblay's proposal by the owner's accredited agent. It appears, too, that Grigblay never acknowledged that letter, so that he would be entitled to say, "Yes, the architect said he would hold me responsible, but I never agreed to accept responsibility for more than having to dismantle the arrangements."

It would have been better for Spinlove to have written to Grigblay saying he had no power to authorize him to interfere with the spring and leave him to interpret that letter by such a hint as is sometimes conveyed by a wink.

SPINLOVE TO GRIGBLAY

Dear Sir, 22/10/24

I confirm authority for you to get on with concreting of cellar. You will note that the damp course is to be carried up outside walls to the level of the normal damp course; this cellar damp course will come below the bottom of the concrete floor and above the bottom of the hard core.

I was glad to see such good progress had been made and to note that the concrete seems quite satisfactory. I have, however, to take exception to the facing-bricks, one load of which has been delivered. In ordering these from the makers I expressly excluded the bright red bricks, which are soft and probably under-burnt. I yesterday selected and marked three samples covering the whole range of variations in colour, etc., which your foreman has set aside in his office. The soft bright red bricks must be thrown out and no more must be delivered.

Will you please let me know in good time what detailed drawings you want?

Yours faithfully,

BRASH TO SPINLOVE

Dear Mr. Spinlove, 21/10/24

I am in receipt of a strongly-worded communication from Mr. Rallingbourne's solicitors stating that the pollution of the spring continues and is worse than formerly, and requiring me immediately to have the state of affairs ameliorated and even hinting at proceedings. The occupier of the farm asseverates he cannot water his livestock and has to draw from a well.

This is all extremely regrettable as I desire to maintain amicable relations with Mr. Rallingbourne, who will be my adjoining neighbour. It is now eight days since I desired you to give attention to this subject and yet nothing has eventuated.

Yours faithfully,

SPINLOVE TO BRASH

Dear Sir Leslie Brash, 22/10/24

The matter of the spring has been attended to and there will be no pollution in future. The necessary work, unfortunately, involved muddying the water for a few hours.

Yours faithfully,

GRIGBLAY TO SPINLOVE

Sir, 23/10/24

We note your instructions *re* facing-

bricks. We may say we ordered bricks as selected by you according to your instructions, but have now taken up the matter with the brickyard.

Yours faithfully,

Spinlove, it will be remembered, dealt directly with the brick manufacturer in selecting bricks, and merely told Grigblay to order bricks as selected without defining, with samples or otherwise, what bricks exactly he was to receive. Grigblay accordingly did not know what bricks to expect and was not in a position to approve or disapprove of what was sent. Spinlove should have carried out his negotiations with the brickmaker through Grigblay and made Grigblay responsible for the bricks being up to sample.

GRIGBLAY TO SPINLOVE

Sir, 25/10/24

With regard to the Hoochkoft common bricks specified and seen and approved by you, Bloggs reports that some built into the foundation walls have blown already. We have had no experience of these bricks, not having used them before, and understand they come from Belgium; but Bloggs says that quite a few have lime in them and will blow, and for our own satisfaction we would prefer not to use them on the face of plastered walls. The price is very low, but we should be willing to substitute Strettons for this purpose.

We shall be glad to have your approval.

Yours faithfully,

Grigblay means by this that the clay of which the bricks are made has not been thoroughly ground so that there are lumps of lime in it. These become quicklime when the bricks are kilned, and when such bits of quicklime occur near the surface of the brick the lime swells when the brick is wetted and a flake is lifted from the surface. For a very few such bricks to blow behind the plaster, perhaps after papering and painting is completed, is a terrible disaster, and the defect may go on appearing months after the house is finished.

SPINLOVE TO GRIGBLAY

Dear Sir, 27/10/24

I am much obliged for your letter. I had a good report of these Hoochkoft bricks which pleased me when I saw them. I do not like Strettons for facing plaster walls. What other proposal can you make?

Yours faithfully,

Spinlove is right. Stretton bricks have a smooth, greasy face and square edges and show a narrow joint, so that even when joints are carefully raked the key for the plaster is not good. A rough-surfaced, irregular brick is what a builder likes for plastering upon, and there is nothing better for this purpose than the London stock.

GRIGBLAY TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 28/10/24

Our proposal was for grooved Strettons, although the cost to us would be a little higher than the bricks specified. We understand you have no objection to these and have ordered as we shall require them at once for cellar.

Yours faithfully,

The bricks referred to have grooves formed by pressing rubber ridges into the brick; the rubber expands with the pressure and contracts as it is withdrawn, so that the groove is slightly dovetailed in consequence and forms an excellent key for plaster.

Grigblay is a little inclined to take charge of matters and tell Spinlove what he ought to do, but his quickness to notice the defect in the specified bricks is one of the advantages which an architect gains by employing a good builder.

SPINLOVE TO GRIGBLAY

Dear Sir, 29/10/24

I was on the site yesterday and found that your foreman had not carried out my instructions to throw out the soft facing-bricks. I have to ask you to see that this is done.

Another trolly load of these bricks arrived while I was on the site, and it seemed to me that it contained as large a quantity of the objectionable bricks as the earlier consignment. These must be picked out.

Yours faithfully,

GRIGBLAY TO SPINLOVE

Sir, 30/10/24

We have noted your instructions *re* facings and will see that no unsuitable bricks are used, as the bricklayer will have instructions to throw them out. It is not necessary to handle the whole lot over first. We have written again to the brickyard calling attention to the matter.

We enclose list of detailed drawings as per your request. Bloggs points out that the 14 in. return where Den breaks forward (see revised plan No. 8) will not give room for gable knee to match other gables (see ½ in. detail No. 6) as indicated on ⅛ in. scale elevation. It is too late to alter now, but call your attention to same.

Yours faithfully,

It will be recalled that this projecting gable marking the Den was one particular of the kitchen range modification. Here is an instance of the mishaps that are too apt to follow revision of the design. Spinlove, in making his design as a whole, would have kept this point in mind, but pecking at it against time he has overlooked the condition imposed by his ½ in. detail of the gable knees. Some sort of contrivance or botch will have to be made to meet the case. It may perhaps lead to an interesting variation; on the other hand, it perhaps will not; in any case the matter is an annoyance to the architect, as his letter in reply makes clear.

SPINLOVE TO GRIGBLAY

Dear Sir, 31/10/24

I am sorry to learn of the mistake with the Den gable. You say it is "too late to alter now," but I have to point out to you that you are responsible for the building according to the true intent and meaning of the drawing and for referring all discrepancies to me. I am not in this case going to require you to take down the wall and build 1 ft. 10½ in. break, but I must reserve to myself the right to require strict observance of this condition of the contract. The list of details you enclose does not help me much as they are general and cover the whole building. What I ask is that I may be kept informed beforehand of details that may be immediately wanted.

Yours faithfully,

This will not do! Spinlove is unfair and he is even foolish. The condition he quotes is a saving clause. It determines that the builder is responsible for the correct building of the house, but it does not make him responsible for the architect's definite instructions any more than it does for the design. Spinlove directed a break of 14 in. it seems, and he ought to be grateful to the builder for warning him of what lies ahead, and not discourage him, as he has done, from looking beyond what is strictly his business. The dimension was a definite instruction; the detail of the particular gable knee is suppositious. The tone of Spinlove's letter is wrong; he ought to make the best of the matter to the builder, and not the worst. Disparagement is always an error; expostulation or even reprimand may be necessary, and a builder will not be put out of countenance even if he feels grieved; but disparagement serves no good end whatever and destroys that atmosphere of common purpose on which good results depend.

GRIGBLAY TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 1/11/24

We note your remarks and have to say that we quite understand what we have to do and are giving this work our best attention; but when an architect sends us a figured dimension to work to we work to it unless it disagrees with other figure dimensions, which please note and see conditions of contract, page 9.

With reference to our foreman's question *re* finish of Den gable knee, of which we have not yet received details, we are instructing him not to take any such action again. The details which we immediately require are those which vary from contract drawing and specifications now in our hands, as you may deem it necessary for us to have and as per our list.

Yours faithfully,

Grigblay is naturally annoyed. His letter states the case fairly and entirely demolishes Spinlove. No arguing on the conditions of contract will bring a right understanding to building operations. No contract can be carried out at all if the letter of the conditions only are to be observed. A common spirit of good intention and fair play and good sense is necessary.

Grigblay also is not unreasonable, though surly, on the question of details. At this early stage when the walls are not above ground Spinlove alone will know what details are immediately necessary in preparation for those which are to follow.

SPINLOVE TO GRIGBLAY

Dear Sir, 3/11/24

I think you must have misread my letter. I appreciate very much your foreman's action in calling attention to the gable knee and only wished to warn you of the importance of early reference to me of any discrepancies.

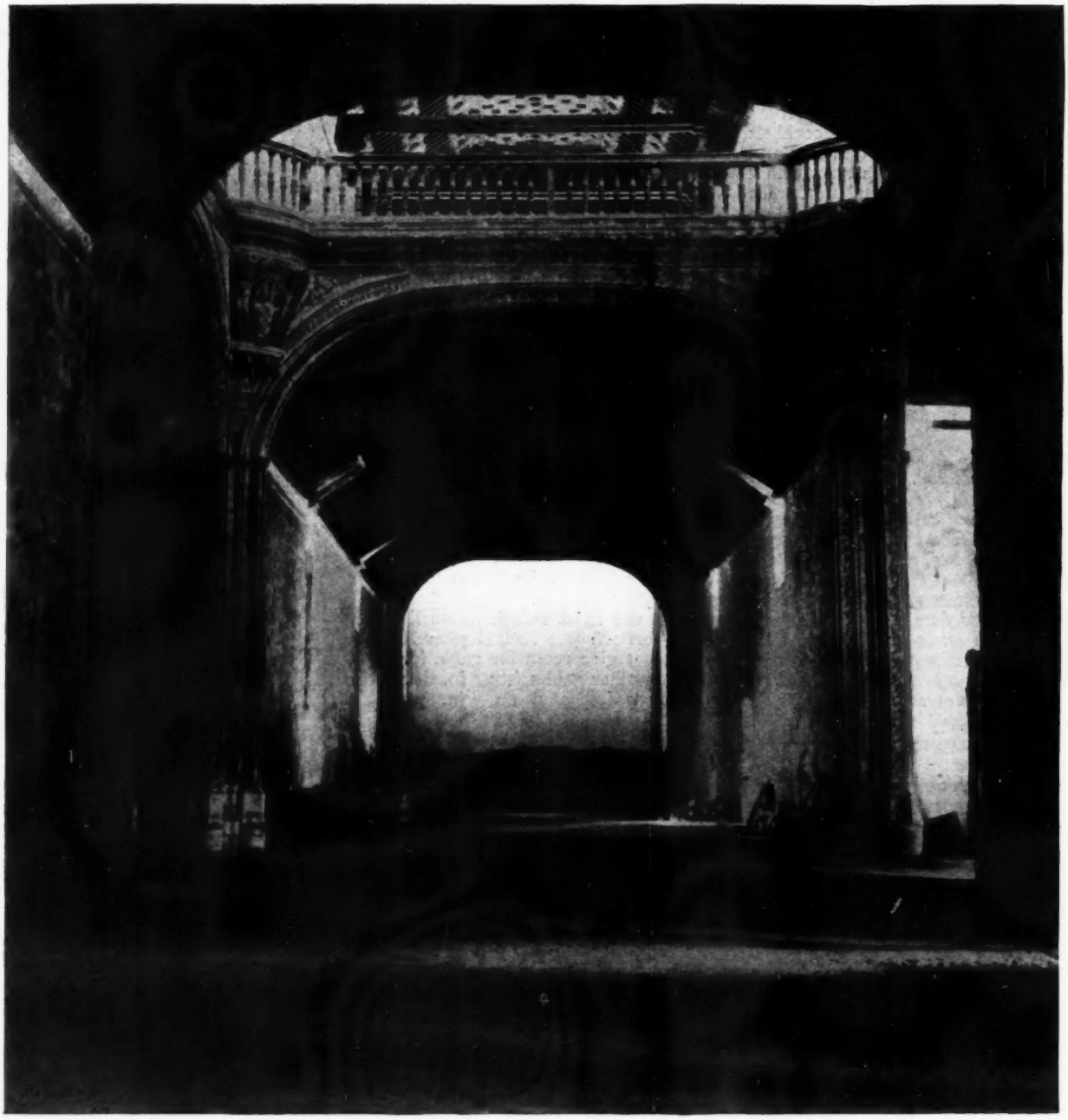
I shall shortly be sending you brickwork details of front entrance, brick fireplace, openings, bays, cellar steps, and also joiners' details of ground-floor window frames. I enclose full-sized details of inlet vents to hollow walls, which are to be built up of sand-faced, rough tiles. No doubt you have suitable tiles in stock.

Yours faithfully,

This is a very proper climb down on Spinlove's part, but it is unfortunate that he should have to surrender, and not for the first time, to the builder. The fact is that Grigblay is the stronger man and, in spite of Spinlove's God-given powers as an architect, he has to yield to the experience of the older man, who was chaffering with architects when Spinlove was whipping tops.

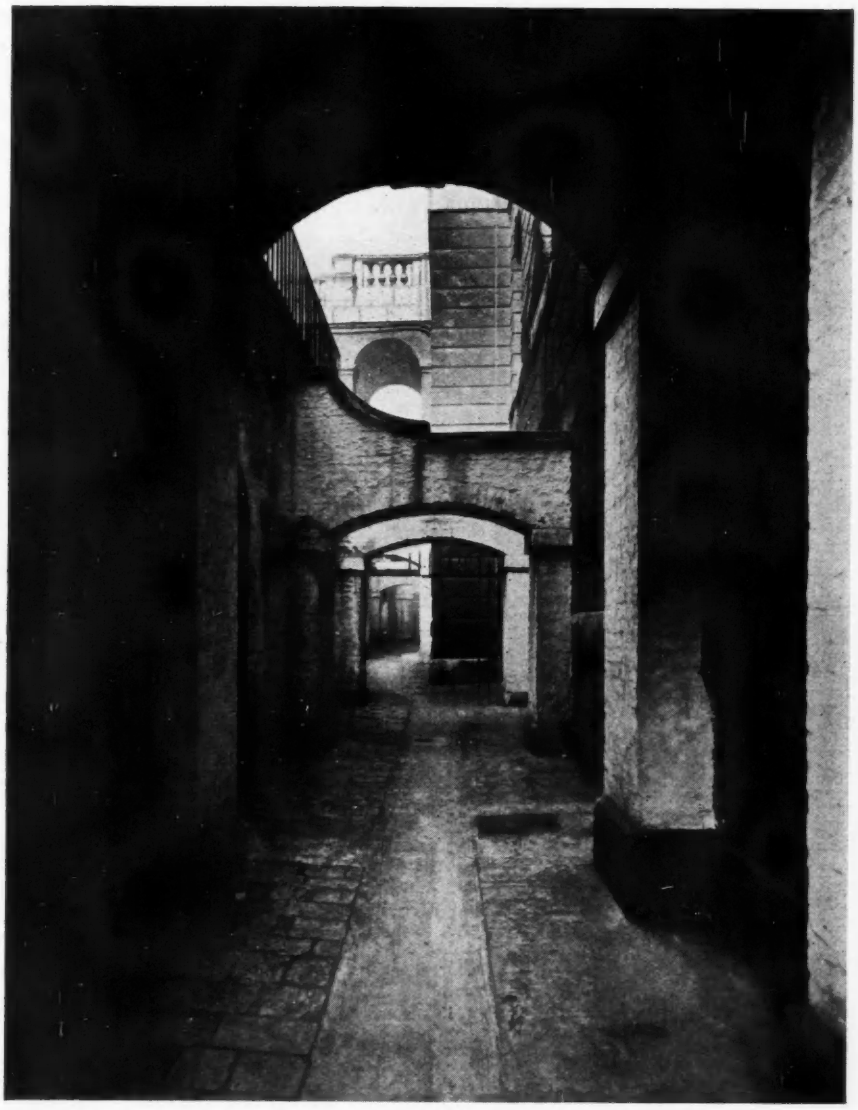
(NEXT WEEK—

XI: BRICKS AND BLUNDERS)



In El Hospital de la Santa Cruz, Toledo, "the first Spanish building on which the Renaissance set its seal." The plan is in the form of a cross of Jerusalem, and the view shows the crossing.

[*From* The Architectural Review, *May 1929.*]



ENGLISH PRECEDENT No. 63

THE AREA IN THE COURTYARD, SOMERSET HOUSE, LONDON.

As an example of thoroughness of construction allied to severe grace there is no better example of the architect's skill than in the treatment of the area walls and buttresses. None there is who can accuse the late-eighteenth-century architects of shirking construction. Chambers had studied abroad. He admired the inventions of Piranesi, and while he "avoided his outpourings" he paid a compliment to the Italian's gift of perspective. In the lesser parts of Somerset House there are many evidences of this sense of structural fitness.—[A. E. RICHARDSON.]



"The Gateway of India": permanent form. The Gateway originally formed part of the temporary buildings designed for the Royal visit to Bombay in 1911, and was re-erected to commemorate the event and the architect's life-work.

GEORGE WITTET AND HIS WORK IN BOMBAY

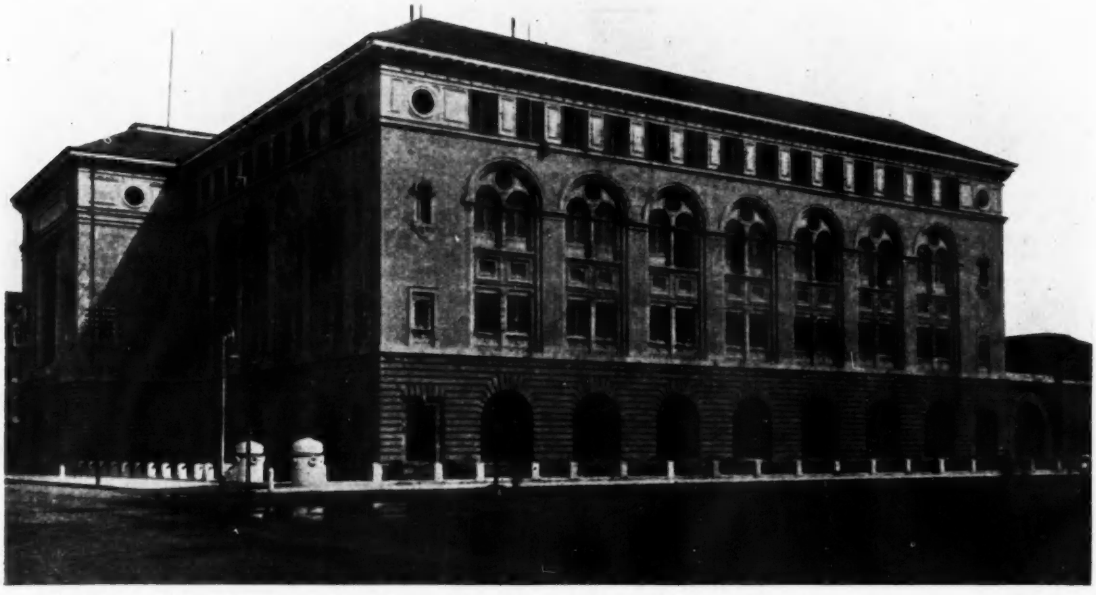
The following particulars are extracted from the appreciation of the architect and his work read by Mr. John Begg at a recent meeting of the R.I.B.A., and the illustrations are reproduced by permission.

GEORGE WITTET, F.R.I.B.A., went to India in 1904, at the age of 27, as assistant to John Begg, F.R.I.B.A., then consulting architect to the Government of Bombay. After three years in this position his chief was translated to the Government of India and strongly recommended Wittet's appointment in his stead. There was some official demur on the score of his youth, but he was suffered to continue, as a temporary measure, in an acting capacity. At the end of six months, however, Wittet had obtained the confidence of the local Government in so marked a degree that his acting rank was confirmed.

In 1908 he won the competition for the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India. Though, except in plan, the building actually erected did not follow the competition designs, those in a position to judge deemed them infinitely more characteristic before modification to the Saracenic character which was prescribed. The alteration had its influence on Wittet's future work, for never again, except to a limited extent in "The Gateway of India," would he approach the Saracenic style.

His next building was the extensive Bombay Institute of Science, the strongest manifestation he had yet given of the individual quality plainly to be traced in such later work as the Karachi Port Trust Offices and the Bombay Customs House. That quality is considered remarkable for its big, virile scale and the symmetrical completeness of the expression. During the nineteen years of his activity in Bombay he was responsible for a vast output of work, including the Back Bay reclamation scheme, the Court of Small Causes, and the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital—in all, nearly a hundred projects of major importance—in addition to innumerable consultative sketch schemes.

For the Royal visit to India in 1911 he had designed the temporary structures, and out of one of these—"The Gateway of India"—grew what is, in a sense, his most conspicuous memorial. It was decided to re-erect the Gateway permanently to commemorate the occasion, and all visitors to Bombay will have remarked its appearance from the water. To it is affixed, as a result of public subscription, a tablet recording the dates of his birth and death (1878-1926) and that "he rendered valuable service to the cause of Architectural Education in India, both in the Bombay School of Art. and as first President of the Bombay Architectural Students' Association."

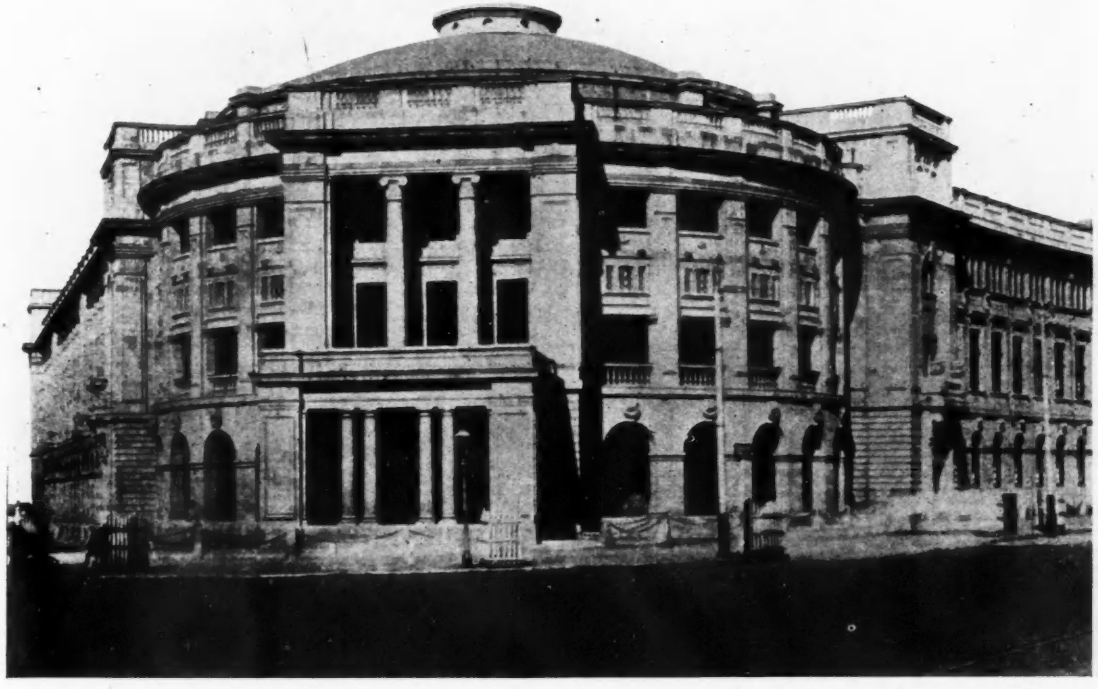


The Customs House, Bombay. A good example of the architect's ability to handle extensive masses symmetrically and with remarkable individuality.

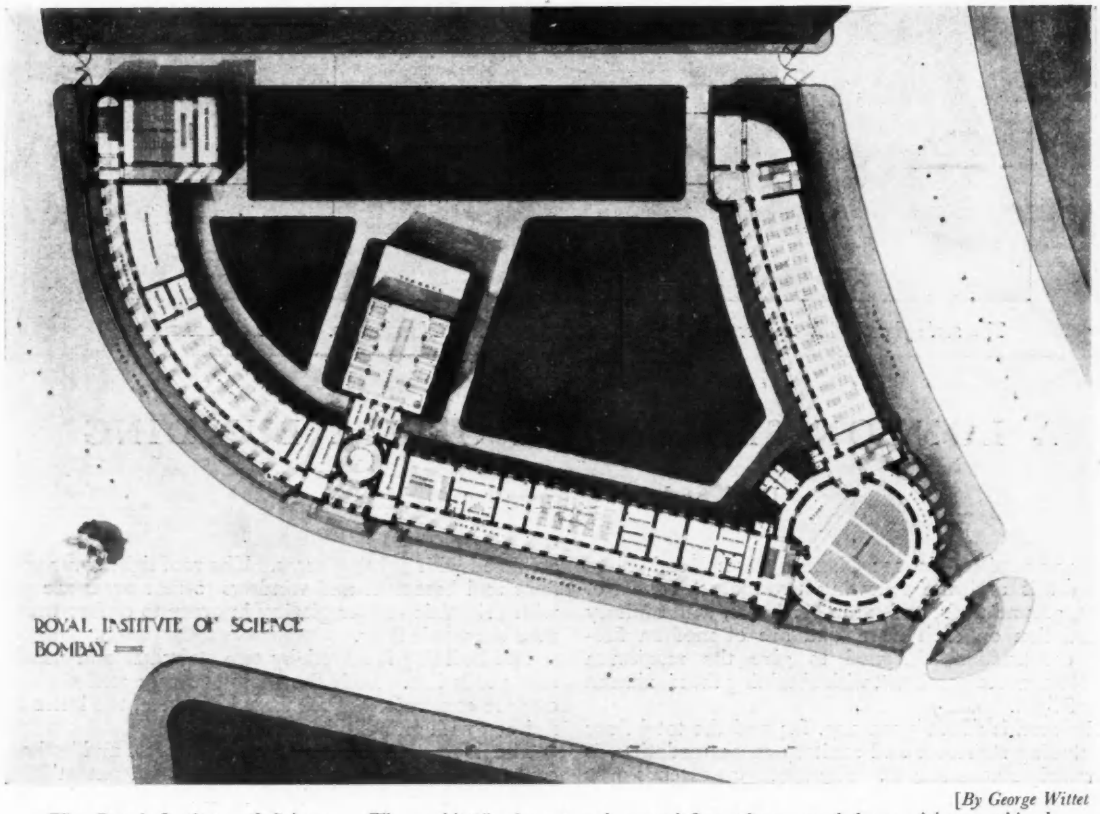


[*By George Wittet.*

The Court of Small Causes, Bombay. Though possessing no definitely "Eastern" tendencies, this building has a definite and appropriate significance.



The Royal Institute of Science. A view of the south-east corner. The site (see below) was, roughly, triangular, with this frontage at its acute angle.



[By George Wittet

The Royal Institute of Science. The architect's layout and ground-floor plans reveal large vision combined with a capacity for proportioned detail.



The main façade. It is executed in Portland stone, with metal windows. There are basement, ground, and six upper floors.

A LONDON SHOWROOM-OFFICE BUILDING

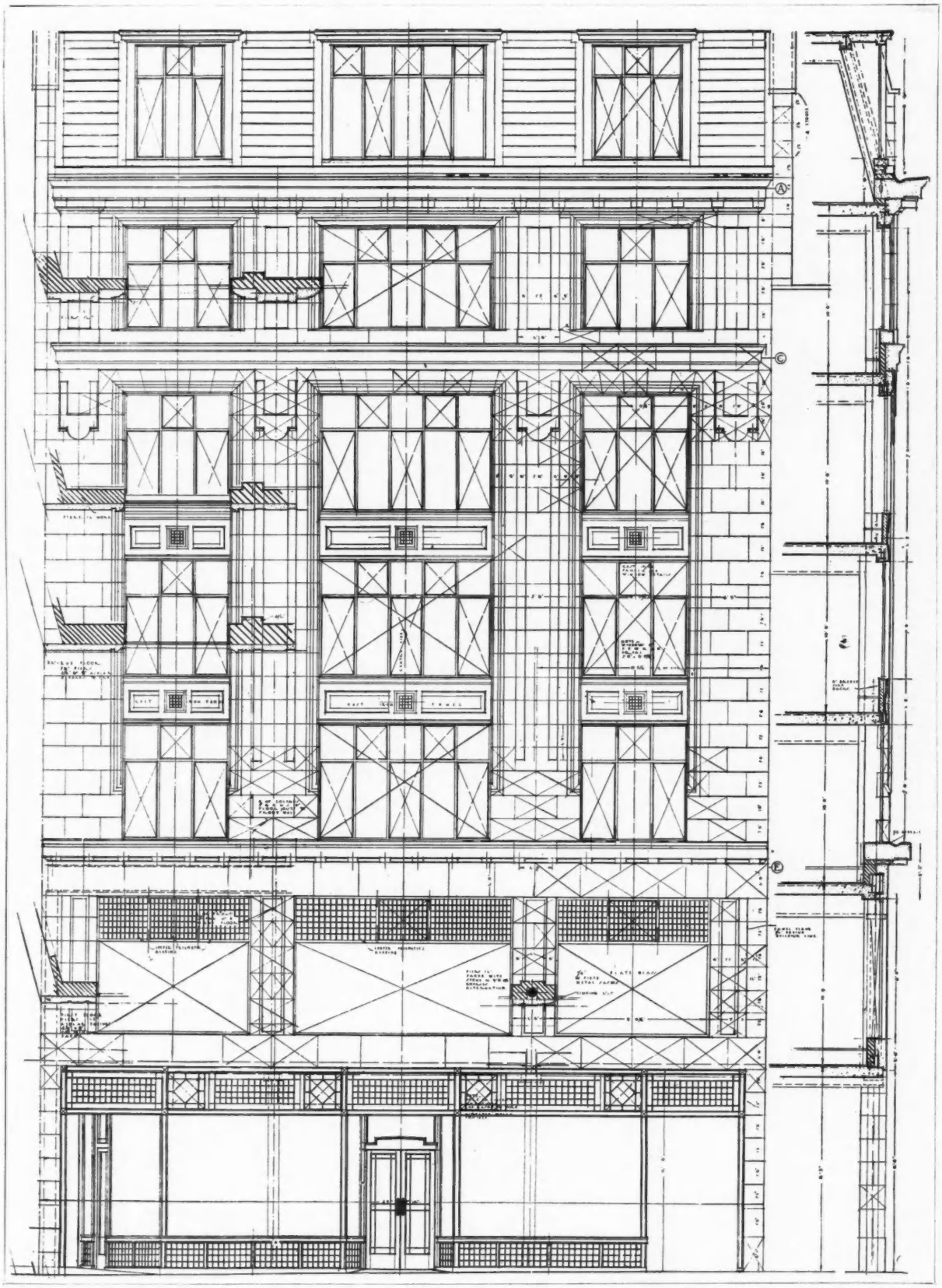
Designed by Taperell and Haase

The new premises, No. 111 Charing Cross Road, illustrated on this and the following two pages, consist of basement, ground floor, and six upper floors, with sanitary accommodation on each floor, and are of modern fire-resisting construction, designed to give the maximum amount of floor area consistent with obtaining the maximum amount of light.

The site area is about 5,000 sup. ft.; and the total floor area, excluding staircases and sanitary accommodation, is approximately 26,500 sup. ft. The basement extends over the whole site, with roof lights, where wells occur, to light and ventilate the upper structure, and the upper floors are arranged with lighting areas. The roof lights over ground floor and basement and windows to rear areas are glazed with prismatic copper glazing in order to diffuse the light over the whole floor.

The building is served by two staircases and passenger and goods lifts. Both the main staircase and the service one are constructed of reinforced concrete, the latter being finished with granolithic paving.

The floors, flats, and roofs are of concrete and hollow tile construction, the floors being finished with patent jointless composition flooring, and the roofs and flats finished with asphalt.



No. 111 Charing Cross Road, W.C.] [*By Taperell and Haase.*

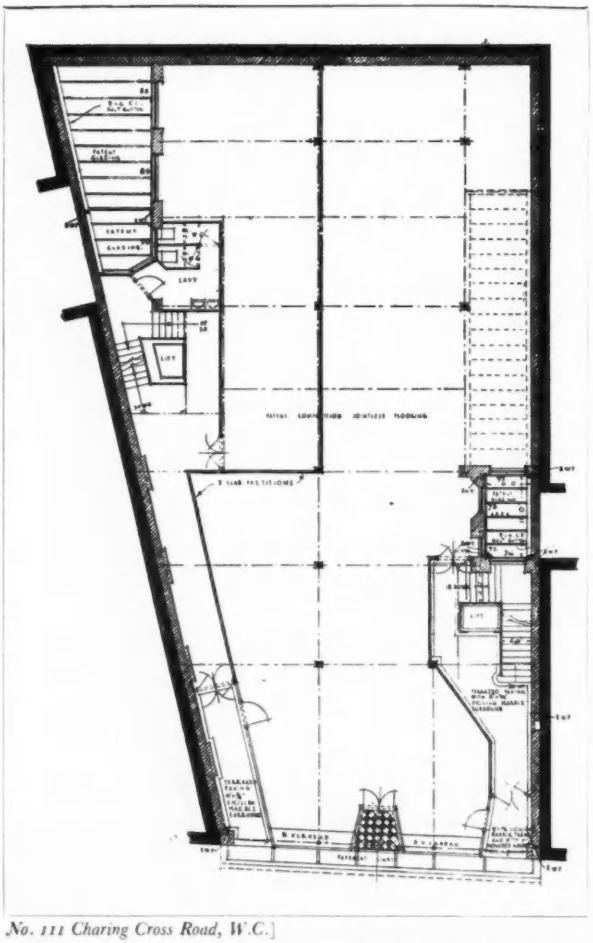
The architects' drawing of the principal elevation. The building has been erected on the site of some old stables. All the surrounding walls were underpinned and excavations made for a new basement which extends over the whole site.

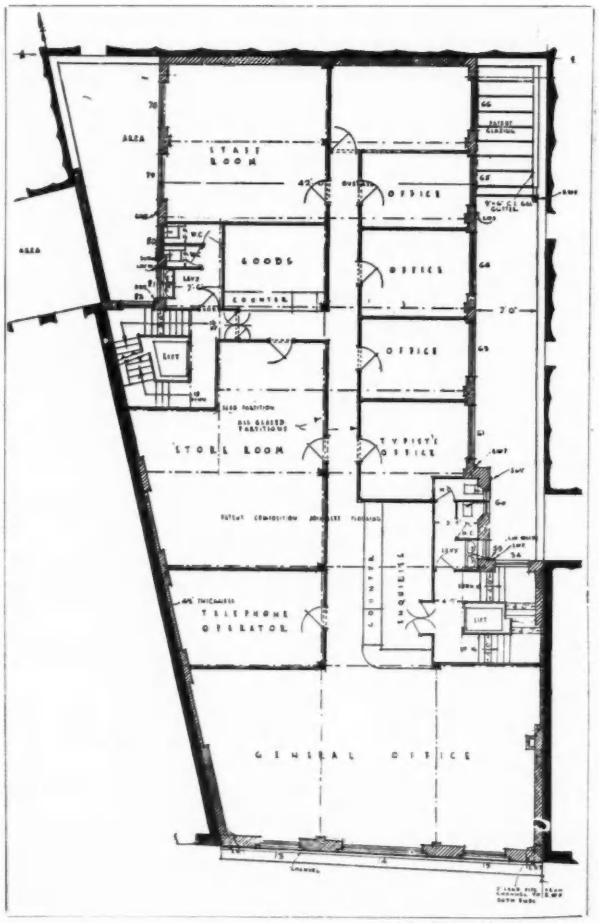


The main staircase, looking up towards the first landing. It is constructed of reinforced concrete and finished in granolithic paving, with black line borders and skirting.



Interior of the first-floor hall, looking towards the swing doors, which give access from the lift landing. All the staircase and lobby doors are executed in hardwood.





No. 111 Charing Cross Road, W.C.] [*By Taperell and Haase.*

The ground (left) and a typical upper (right) floor plans. The entire building is of modern fire-resisting construction. The ceiling lights over the ground floor are glazed with prismatic copper glazing in order to diffuse light over the whole area.

PRIMITIVE DETAIL OF TODAY

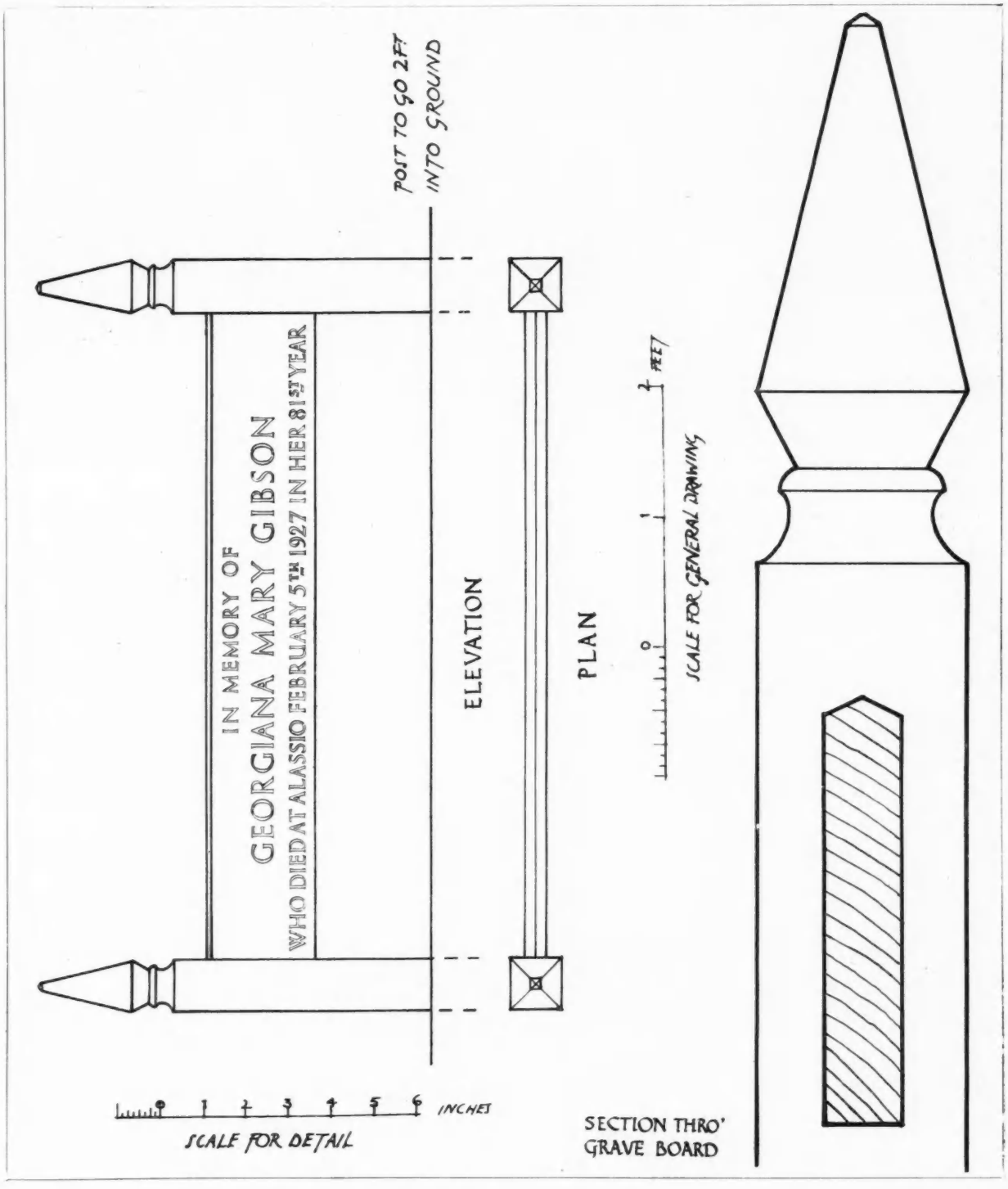
BY A. J. PENTY

Plate 13: A Grave Board

At some time or other most architects are called upon to design memorials or gravestones. For a memorial innumerable precedents exist; here is one for a grave board, which is often preferable to a gravestone.

Grave boards should be in oak. In the one illustrated the lettering was incised and painted a blue, which was obtained by mixing permanent blue with a little black. An inscription was placed on the other side of the board.

The posts are sunk 2 ft. into the ground, thus securing rigidity. Below are given the plan, elevation, and section of one which is typical of many erected and used for memorials to stand for a considerable time.



LITERATURE

THE PARISH CHURCH

"The most precious inheritance of the English is their poetry and their churches," says Mr. E. A. Greening Lamborn in the preface to his little book, *The English Parish Church.*

Every town and village in the country has its story written in its buildings to those who are qualified to read them. The author tells us that his purpose is to reveal the wealth of interest, historical and artistic, that is to be found in an ancient parish church; to help the reader to follow the stages of its growth and to understand the motives and methods by which that growth was determined; to make significant the features and fittings that no longer are in familiar use; and to fulfil the wistful longings of the dead by making their memorials a part of the active conscientiousness of the living.

This he has done remarkably well. He has realized that our church buildings are outward and visible signs of an inward and continuous life. Those who read will be able to visit these churches and visualize memories of the past ages.

There are sixteen chapters, each dealing with a different subject. In the first is given the Norman ideas of church buildings. Then come sections devoted to the roofs, windows and doorways, materials, porches, naves, chancels, sanctuaries, and so forth. There are numerous illustrations which include a number of line blocks; the latter submit to a scrutiny through reading-glass or lens, which is strongly recommended by the author. W. K.

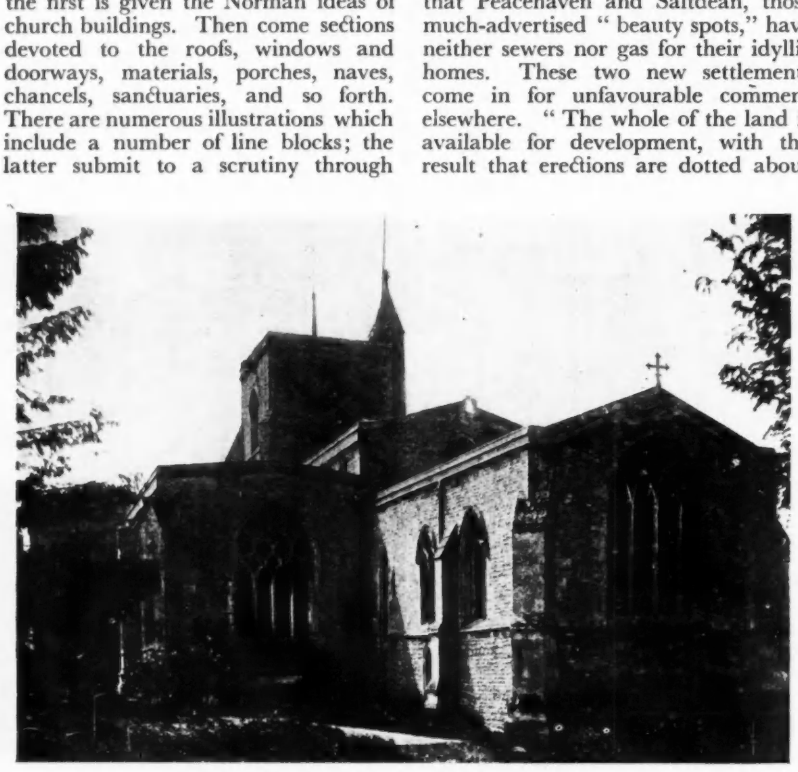
The English Parish Church. By E. A. Greening Lamborn. Oxford University Press. Price 3s. 6d. net.

THE TOWN-PLANNING OF BRIGHTON AND HOVE

The district covered by this report is still one of the most beautiful scenically in England; it is recognized as one of our national playgrounds, and it has suffered of late—perhaps more than any other—as a result of "rapid, haphazard, and in some cases entirely unnecessary development." These are not the words of a mad visionary, but of the level-headed authors of this striking document: town clerks, municipal surveyors, aldermen, and equally unsentimental people. The elaborate statistical survey, which occupies the first two-thirds of the text, is based on hard facts, not on romantic theory. It mentions "overcrowding" and "slum clearance" in some portions of this favoured locality, it calmly envisages the advent of a certain amount of industrialism into the region, and, assuming that Table No. XXIII is correct, it reveals the horrible fact that Peacehaven and Saltdean, those much-advertised "beauty spots," have neither sewers nor gas for their idyllic homes. These two new settlements come in for unfavourable comment elsewhere. "The whole of the land is available for development, with the result that erections are dotted about over a large area and an extensive belt of beautiful country is being irrevocably spoilt. Had the development of Peacehaven been restricted to a smaller specified area, and allowance made for expansion, a compact township of definite composition would have resulted, to the greater benefit of the community living there, to the increased financial advantage of the estate developers, and with less destruction of regional amenities. It is not yet too late to do something on these lines, if all those interested are prepared to work together and make the necessary sacrifices."

The region reported on extends from the River Adur at Shoreham on the west to the eastern boundary of Newhaven U.D.C. (thus excluding Seaford) on the east, and on the average extends about seven miles from the sea coast to the north. The distance from east to west is about seventeen miles. Thus, Brighton, Hove, Shoreham, Lewes, and Newhaven, together with a large number of smaller townships and a great tract of still virgin downland, are included within its scope.

The statistical survey dissects the population, and informs us that there is a heavy surplus of females in Brighton and Hove, that "personal service" is the most numerous occupation, and that manufacturing is at present almost negligible, though parts of Portslade, Southwick, and Newhaven are certainly assuming an industrial character. The population of the region is now over a quarter of a million; it will be half a million in the year 2000 at the present rate of increase, and thereafter will double every century. Four hundred years hence it will have filled up, and more than filled up, the whole of the regional area which is capable of occupation, assuming that the homes of the future are dotted about at the rate of six or so to the acre. All this is very far-seeing, and either sad or amusing according to the cast of one's mind. It is interesting to know that some six thousand members of the Brighton-Hove plutocracy work in London; but we are not told how many of the citizens of Peacehaven go down to the sea in cars every Saturday from London. Yet the problems set forth in this report are brought about mainly by the juxtaposition of four factors: the sea coast, the Downs, the cheap car, and the still cheaper bungalow. "The value of the existing road," say the authors, "has been almost entirely destroyed by unrestricted and haphazard development" between Rottingdean and Newhaven. In fact, it is ceasing to be a beautiful coast drive, even for motorists, and the pedestrian must have fled from the cliffs long ago. Again, of the eight miles of road from Brighton to Lewes, more than half is



Great Milton, Oxon, from the west.
[*From* The English Parish Church.]

already fringed with new buildings, and these unsentimental Sussex officials are shivering for the fate of the lovely village of Falmer that lies between. Meanwhile, the volume of motor traffic on several of the main roads has doubled within the last three years, and it has become urgently necessary to put town-planning into action at once instead of "drifting aimlessly along year by year." Ride on a bus from Old Shoreham to Newhaven, through Brighton and the mushroom settlements, and you will be convinced.

Definite proposals are put forward for the whole region. A very large part of the area, including all the downland that has survived and much other attractive country, is to be barred to the builder, who will be limited to defined areas adjoining existing centres of population.

Some of this refreshingly large reserved area, coloured green on the big map at the end of the report, will be released in instalments as need arises. Objects of historical interest are to be preserved, advertisements restricted, and "architectural character" regulated to some extent. Problems of drainage, industrial development, and afforestation are dealt with; and the whole question of new and improved roads is considered in great detail. Most of the suggestions are very sound, but perhaps it is not too late to put forward a plea that the proposed roads (Nos. 10 and 17) along the crest of the Downs should be omitted. The charm of the Downs is their noble peace and solitude. Is it really necessary that the larks should be driven away by motor klaxons?

Preliminary Report (May 1928) of the Brighton, Hove, and District Town-planning Advisory Committee.

CORRESPONDENCE

ART AND THE MOTOR-CAR

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—Mr. Drower's letter in your issue for April 10 is like a voice out of some remote and pre-Ruskinian age. He denies that utility is beautiful in itself; and regards the artist as a mere beauty-monger trying to soften down the harshness of the modern world.

In particular, Mr. Drower finds motor-cars ugly; he misses in them "the fine proportions, the harmonious lines, the mouldings and carvings of the artist"; and regrets that not a penny of the cost of a car is devoted to producing something beautiful.

Let us suppose Mr. Drower were called in to beautify a car, he would go first for "fine proportions." But he could not, for instance, lower the roof, for nobody could get into the car; he could not raise it, for it would incur too much wind-resistance. He could not make the wheels narrower, for the car would be unsafe; or wider, for it would be unwieldy. As for the "harmonious lines," Mr. Drower should look more closely at some car like the new Chrysler. He would find it hard to improve on those magnificent lines, which it has taken years to bring to perfection, and which a judicious owner will give a small fortune to possess.

"Mouldings and carvings" are all that remain of the stock-in-trade of the artist. No doubt Mr. Drower could find room for a few on the bonnet and doors, but they would spoil what he admits to be "the exquisite finish of paint and metal surfaces."

The motor and the aeroplane have achieved a standard of beauty to which a building is, by its many limitations, prevented from attaining. Architects will never be as good in their own way as engineers, until they throw off the unworthy and out-of-date idea of their function, of which Mr. Drower's letter is typical.

CHRISTOPHER HOBHOUSE

SMARTERLY AGAIN!

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—My attention has been called to the following advertisement which appeared in *The Times*:

"Birchington.—Architect with choice FREEHOLD PLOT, with sea view, will erect MODERN BUNGALOW at a guaranteed inclusive price to meet individual requirements.—Write Box P. 438, *The Times*, E.C.4."

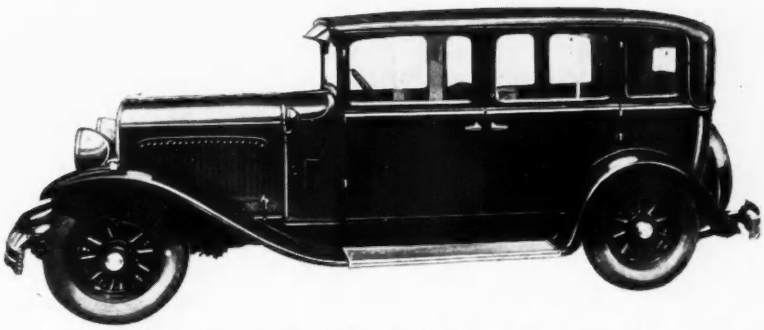
This I take to be evidence that your old friend Smarterly is again on the job. The agile fellow has taken a flying leap from Surrey (was it?) to Birchington; or let us say that the Smarterly contagion has travelled north like a plague bacillus leaving London scatheless—the Metropolis being immune from infection owing to long saturation with the disease. The field of Smarterly's activities I have noticed to be always the home of the simple, the unsophisticated, the confiding; the only novelty in his exploits is his shamelessness.

However, I will not discredit enterprises which provoke the envy and emulation of so many of your readers and have the special approval, among others, of Mr. Williams-Ellis, Mr. Goodhart Rendel, and, I believe, yourself. I would rather point out to you that the advertiser is violating the rules which the Royal Institute imposes on its members and licentiates, and that when the Architects' Registration Bill is on the statutes that rule will apply to all who call themselves architects, so that, in justice to your faith in commercial enterprise and hope for British architecture, it behoves you to use your authority and the power that belongs to the Press to represent the case of Smarterly and his kind to the Institute so that the harsh interference with the liberty of the individual and restraint on freedom of design threatened by the Bill may be mitigated. The need for such intervention has lately been impressed upon me by the following instance of architectural enterprise.

A small country builder whom I will disguise with the name Ambrose Bleius, a capable energetic man, a plasterer by trade, who on occasions would handle a float with his men on the principles of architectural practice laid down by William Morris, bought an old barn and afterwards converted this barn into a small dwelling-house. The work was contrived with skill and the building was illustrated and described in one or more of the architectural journals as the work of a firm of architects—Mr. Ambrose Bleius and Mr. Somebody Something, F.R.I.B.A., 99 Mongoose Street, W.2.

Now, sir, when the Architects' Registration Act is in operation it *will be impossible for Mr. Bleius to get credit for Mr. Somebody Something's designs*, or indeed *to* find any member of the Institute under whose ægis he may face the world as a practising architect. Do you realize what this means?

H. B. CRESWELL



Art and the Motor-Car. Mr. Christopher Hobhouse, in a letter which appears on this page, explains why it would be difficult to improve on the magnificent lines of such a car as this.

IN PARLIAMENT

[BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE]

The Registration Bill.

The Architects' Registration Bill has now been definitely dropped for this Parliament.

Housing Progress.

An interesting survey of the housing position was given by Mr. Chamberlain, who said that housing was the largest single item of cost to be found in the estimates of his department. The housing grants were responsible for £11,150,000 of the total vote for the department. Of that sum, no less than £6,680,000 was in respect of a comparatively small number of houses, 171,000, built under the administration of Mr. Lloyd George. The average capital cost of those 171,000 houses was £172,000,000, or a little over £1,000 per house. Each of the Chamberlain houses which were now being completed only involved the taxpayer in an annual charge of £4 for twenty years; the cost to the taxpayers of the Wheatley houses, built under the 1924 Act, was £7 10s. for forty years; while the Lloyd George houses were still placing on the unfortunate taxpayers annually a fine of £38 10s per house for a period of something like sixty years from the completion of the house.

It was necessary to remind the taxpayer of those facts, because they would serve as a monumental warning against making pledges which were of such an extravagant character that they could not possibly be fulfilled, and against attempting to force through gigantic programmes at a speed far beyond that which the country was capable of. The Government would be told by the opposition that by reducing the subsidy they had paralysed the building industry. Exactly the opposite had happened. In December 1926, just before the reduction was announced, the average cost of a non-parlour house was £448; last March it was £336. So that after a reduction of the subsidy equivalent to £25 a house, there had followed a reduction in the cost of the house of £112. In the last twelve months houses had not been built at such a high scale as just before the reduction in the subsidy. That was due, first, to the natural reaction from the tremendous scramble on the part of many local authorities to get as many houses as possible built before the change in the subsidy. Again, no prudent local authority, seeing that prices were continuing to fall, would place large contracts on a falling market, but would be content with small contracts; and nothing like the enormous number of houses contracted for in September 1927 would be completed until they were satisfied that prices had touched bottom. The fall in the production of houses had been nothing like so serious as the opposition had made out. To get a true picture, they must take into account not only State-assisted houses, but all houses. If that were done, it would be found that in 1928, 169,000 houses were completed. The usual number taken as required to meet the ordinary growth of the population and to replace wastage was 100,000 houses, which left a surplus last year of 69,000 houses.

In 1924, when the Labour Government was in office, only 126,000 houses of all kinds were built, and only 52,000 State-assisted houses, as against 104,000 last year. Altogether, since the Armistice, 1,241,803 houses had been built. Local authorities were responsible for 467,500 of those, and private enterprise for about 774,000.

Those figures indicated what the position would have been had not the Government taken steps to revive private industry in building. The prolonged frosty weather this year had held up building operations, but a renewal of activity had now taken place. In March, 50 per cent. more houses had been approved for subsidy than in the corresponding month of last year. Unemployment among bricklayers, which on March 1 had risen to nearly 20,000, had fallen by March 25 to 5,000, and he anticipated that as the new approvals began to occupy labour that figure would be reduced to very trifling dimensions.

At question time, Mr. Chamberlain stated that the total number of houses completed in England and Wales with State assistance from 1919 to October 1, 1927, was 684,748. The amount of the Exchequer contributions paid to the same date was £58,028,513.

COMPETITION CALENDAR

June 15. Proposed Mental Hospital, Ardee. The Louth County Council invite architects to submit designs for a Mental Hospital on a site at Ardee. Assessor: Mr. George P. Sherridan, A.R.I.B.A. Premiums, £300, £125, £75. Last day for questions, March 31, 1929. Total cost, £75,000. Latest date for submitting designs, June 15. Conditions of the competition and map of the site may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Louth County Council, Court House, Dundalk.

June 17. Design for front of typical commercial building. Open to anyone of British nationality practising architecture. Assessors: Messrs. Maurice B. Adams, F.R.I.B.A., and S. D. Adshead, M.A., M.ARCH., F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., assisted by Messrs. Alexander Maclean, M.A., R.B.A., and H. Gordon Selfridge. Premium: Fifty Guineas. Particulars from Mr. G. B. J. Athoe, Secretary, 1 Wilbraham Place, London, S.W.1.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

THE SOANE MEDALLION AND THE TITE PRIZE COMPETITIONS

In the United Kingdom fifty students took part in the preliminary competition for the Soane Medallion, and 167 students took part in the preliminary competition for the Tite Prize. The following students have been selected to take part in the final competitions:

THE SOANE MEDALLION

H. S. M. Carver (School of Architecture, The Architectural Association).
S. G. Chaplin (Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London).
S. E. T. Cusdin (School of Architecture, The Architectural Association).
Donald T. Edwards.
P. G. Freeman (School of Architecture, University of Liverpool).
A. B. Grayson (School of Architecture, The Architectural Association).
J. L. Martin (School of Architecture, University of Manchester).
J. M. Richards (School of Architecture, The Architectural Association).
J. Cruickshank Rose (School of Architecture, The Architectural Association).
J. R. Tolson (School of Architecture, Leeds College of Art).

THE TITE PRIZE

H. Banister (School of Architecture, University of Liverpool).
Leslie A. Thackett (School of Architecture, Birmingham).
F. Russell Cox (School of Architecture, Birmingham).
R. Edmonds (School of Architecture, Birmingham).
M. H. Egan (School of Architecture, The Architectural Association).
F. E. Gibberd (School of Architecture, Birmingham).
Robert C. Gifford (School of Architecture, Birmingham).
Laurence E. King (Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London).
K. J. Lindy (Department of Architecture, The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London).
G. D. Robinson (School of Architecture, Birmingham).
William J. Smith (Department of Architecture, The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London).
E. F. Stacy (Department of Architecture, The Northern Polytechnic, London).
Eric F. Starling (Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London).
H. Raymond M. Walker (School of Architecture, Leeds College of Art).

ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

A broadcast talk on architectural education was given from the Cardiff Studio by Mr. W. S. Purchon, M.A., A.R.I.B.A. Mr. Purchon indicated that a liking for drawing is not an adequate preparation for entry to the architectural profession; candidates should first matriculate or at least obtain the School Leaving Certificate before taking up a course of professional training. He drew attention to the importance of candidates finding out something of the complex nature of an architect's duties before finally deciding on architecture as a career. This having been

decided, the greatest care should then be taken in starting on the right way. He drew attention to the increasing complexity of architectural education and the declining number of leading architects who are prepared to accept the responsibility of training pupils, and to the growth of the "School System." He pointed out the advantages which come to the schools from the granting of exemption from the R.I.B.A. examinations, and showed how the schools are kept in a high state of efficiency by the activities of the Visiting Board of the R.I.B.A., and by the competition between the students of the various schools.

He drew the attention of pupils and junior assistants to the importance of joining one of the schools, if possible, as part-time day or evening students.

THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF AUCTIONEERS AND LANDED PROPERTY AGENTS

The membership of the Incorporated Society of Auctioneers and Landed Property Agents now reaches a total of 2,000, and at the end of the current year what is described as the "practice qualification for membership" will ordinarily come to an end. Thereafter the passing of the examinations becomes a necessary preliminary to membership. Full particulars of the objects of the Society can be obtained from Mr. John Stevenson, general secretary, 26a Finsbury Square, E.C.2.

TRADE NOTES

Following is a copy of a letter sent by Major, now Sir Henry, Segrave to Messrs. Lewis Berger and Sons, Ltd.:

Office of
Major H. O. D. Segrave,
Ridgewood Hotel, Daytona Beach,
Florida

March 4, 1929

Messrs. Lewis Berger and Sons, Ltd.,
Homerton, London, E.9, England.

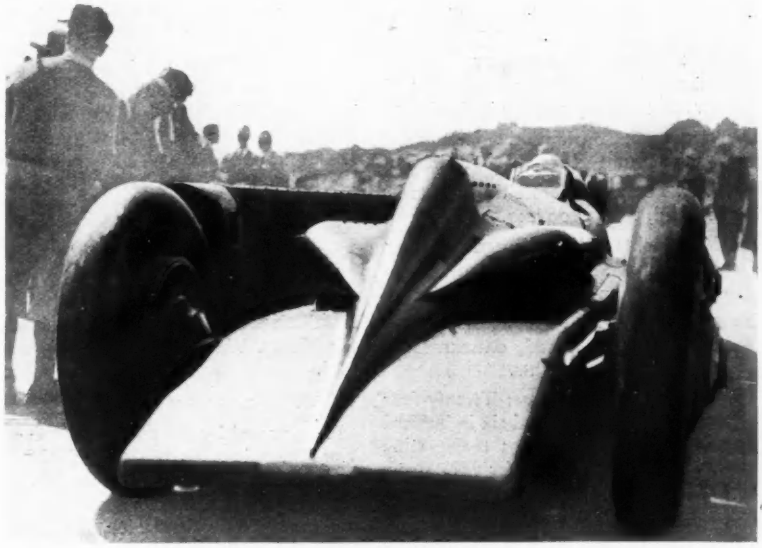
Dear Sirs,

In the careful selection of all materials for our present speed expedition and in the construction of our "Golden Arro ," most careful attention was given to the selection of finishing materials as in all other parts.

After careful consideration was given to all the essential working and durable qualities necessary, we decided on your Proxcelin lacquer finish as most suitable. We are very glad to say that the results thus secured have been most satisfactory and in our opinion unexcelled.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) H. O. D. SEGRAVE

In order to meet the requirements of their clients in the London area, Messrs. Parker, Winder and Achurch, Ltd., now hold large stocks of all classes of door and window fittings in London for immediate delivery—free by their own lorry service within the usual London delivery radius. Communications should be addressed to the firm's London office, 4 Great Marlborough Street, W.1. Telephones: Regent 2508 and 2509. The firm have issued a new catalogue, *The Keystone of Building Service*, copies of which may be obtained from the above address.



Sir Henry Segrave's "Golden Arrow." Proxcelin lacquer was used as a finishing material.

CURRENT WORK

Following are the names of the architects, general contractors, and sub-contractors, etc., for the showrooms and offices at 111 Charing Cross Road: Architects, F. Taperell and Haase; general contractors, J. Willmott and Sons (Hornsey), who were responsible for the foundations, dampcourses, plaster and decorative plaster; general foreman, Mr. Scott; price per foot cube, 2s. 4d. Sub-contractors: Stuart's Granolithic Co., stairs and terrazzo stair-treads; The London Brick Co., Ltd., bricks; Greenway and Ludlow, Contarncrex Gris, stone; Drew - Bear, Perks & Co., Ltd., structural steel; Cullum & Co., fireproof construction; Roberts, Adlard & Co., slates and wall tiles; Luxfer Prism Syndicate, patent glazing; J. Ebner, composition flooring; Kerner, Greenwood & Co., Pudlo brand waterproofing material for the whole of the site concrete; J. Blaikie and Sons, central heating; Williams and Williams, Ltd., casements and window furniture; F. Sage & Co., shop fittings; Medway & Co., Ltd., lifts; E. Wight & Co., electric services for mains and staircases; Philips Lamps, Ltd., electric lamps, Phililite electric fittings, and Philiray shop window reflectors.

Messrs. Warner and Sons, of London, supplied the wall textiles and furniture coverings and the bed- and door-curtains in the first- and second-class cabins in the T.M.S. "Kungsholm," illustrated in this and last week's issues.

NEW INVENTIONS

[The following particulars of new inventions are specially compiled for THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office. All inquiries concerning inventions, patents, and specifications should be addressed to the Editor, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. For copies of the full specifications here enumerated readers should apply to the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2. The price is 1s. each.]

LATEST PATENT APPLICATIONS

11722. Arlidge, C. Building brick, &c., for facing work. April 16.
11802. Bessler Disappearing Stairway Co. Stairways. April 16.
11927. Clark, E. F. Bricks, &c. April 17.
11727. Einbinder, H. Wooden cabinets. April 16.
11807. Ford, R. A. Fixing glazing-beads in windows. April 16.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED

309778. Leabank Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and Kent, F. W. Sliding doors for garages and like buildings.
309797. Hodgson, H. E. Dwelling-houses, tenements, and the like.

ABSTRACT PUBLISHED

306673. Rammage, A. W., Wandsworth, London. Metal structural troughing.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

LONDON AND DISTRICT

The estimated cost for the enlargement of the ALDWYCH tramway subway is £326,500.

The WIMBLEDON Corporation has approved plans for the layout of Holland Gardens.

Mr. F. L. Poole is to erect thirty flats in Beeches Road, UPPER TOOTING.

The Metropolitan Water Board is to lay an intercommunication main from Kempton to HAMPTON at a cost of £55,000.

The L.C.C. has obtained a site of 5½ acres of land in Peckham Road, CAMBERWELL, for the erection of tenements.

Plans passed at STREATHAM: Twenty-four houses, Blairderry Road, and six in Telford Avenue, for Mr. B. Utting; twenty-nine houses, Abbotswood Road, for Mr. Hugh Macintosh.

Plans passed at WANDSWORTH: Garages and showrooms, Magdalen Road, for Mr. R. E. Cannell; additions, 39 Augustus Road, for Messrs. Bleach and Dorey; seven houses and twenty-two garages, Gressenhall Road, for Mr. A. G. Hastilow.

Plans passed at GREENWICH: Fourteen houses, Marlborough Lane, for Messrs. Fretho, Ltd.; two houses, Shooter's Hill Road, for Mr. P. Bunce; housing scheme, Charlton estate, for Borough Council; extension, factory, Tranquil Lane, for Edwards Construction Co., Ltd.

Plans passed by the WIMBLEDON Corporation: House, Drax Avenue, for Mr. A. Styles; additions and alterations, the Wimbledon Hill Hotel, High Street, for Messrs. R. J. and J. S. Thomson; bungalow, Amity Grove, for Mr. A. W. G. Harding; house, Worcester Road, for Mr. H. S. Gregory; alterations and additions, 84 Merton Road, for Mr. A. R. Cambray; house, Wool Road, for Mr. A. J. Styles.

Plans passed at LEWISHAM: Four houses, Winsford Road, for Middletons (Builders), Ltd.; two houses, Perry Hill, for Messrs. Walker, Clinging & Co.; factory, Gladiator Street, for Messrs. Fuller, Horsey, Sons and Cassell; six houses, Codrington Hill, for Mr. H. Mansbridge; six houses, Woodcombe Crescent, for Mr. Andrew G. Cole; extensions, sports pavilion, Manor Way, for Dubois (Lewisham), Ltd.

Plans passed at ELTHAM: Seven houses, Gerda Road, for Mr. J. B. Farragia; eighteen houses, Archery Road, for Mr. C. Knight; sports pavilion, Eltham Road, for Morley College trustees; two shops and houses, Sidcup Road, for Mr. E. Robertson; seven houses, Avery Hill Road, for Messrs. H. W. Slegg and Sons; sports pavilion, Avery Hill Road, for Mr. H. J. Walker; chimney and destructor, High Street, for Edwards Construction Co., Ltd.; fourteen houses, Eltham Hill, for Mr. W. E. Wright.

Plans passed by the LAMBETH B.C.: Building, Palfrey Place and Carroun Road, for Mr. E. W. Wallis; addition to school, Walnut Tree Walk, for Mr. A. T. Rowley; buildings, Wandsworth Road and Pascal Street, for Messrs. Trollope and Colls, Ltd.; addition to school, Lambeth Road, for the trustees of Lambeth Parish Schools; additions, Spurgeon's Orphanage, Clapham Road, for Messrs. W. L. Cook & Co., Ltd.; alterations and additions, 68-68 Clapham Road, for Mr. E. W. Wallis; rebuilding, "Bell" public-house, 111-3 Lambeth Road, and 1 and 2 Norfolk Row, for Messrs. Watney, Combe, Reid & Co., Ltd.

EASTERN COUNTIES

Plans passed by the COLCHESTER Corporation: Bungalow, Mersea Road, for Mr. A. E. Sparrow; house, Braiswick, for Mr. H. W. Rabett; house, Gladwin Road, for Mr. A. Grimsey; house, Braiswick, for Mr. A. J. Diss; bungalow, Ipswich Road, for Mr. H. W. Rabett; bungalow, Braiswick, for Mr. C. H. Green; six houses, Harwick Road, for Messrs. Gooday and Mold; three shops and three flats, Crouch Street, for Messrs. W. Chambers and Son (Colchester), Ltd.; showroom, North Station Garage, Mile End Road, for Mr. F. A. Critcher; bungalow, Layer Road, for Messrs. Flory & Co.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES

Plans passed by the GUILDFORD Corporation: Extension to showroom, 32 High Street, for Messrs. Stent, Clarke & Co.; alterations, 119 High Street, for Mr. B. Raingold; cold store, rear of Southdown House, Woodbridge Hill, for Messrs. R. W. Austin and Son; two houses, Cemetery Road and two houses, Grantley Road, for Mr. W. R. Stirling; five houses, Margaret Road, for Mr. C. W. T. Boyce.

Plans passed by the BOURNEMOUTH Corporation: Store, 43 Cleveland Road, for Mr. J. Lee; two houses, Rutland Road, for Mr. C. C. G. Osborne; three houses, Priory View Road, for Mr. H. W. King; extension, "Sacred Heart" R.C. Church, Post Office Road, for the Rev. Father C. J. Wilmot; alterations and additions, 2 Stour Road, for Mr. P. A. Troke; alterations, Southbourne Grove and Beresford Road, for Messrs. Lloyds Bank, Ltd.; church, Southbourne Road, for the Immanuel Congregational Church Building Committee; alterations, Grovely Manor School, Beechwood Avenue, for Miss A. G. Gaskins; bungalows and garages, Namu Road, for Messrs. G. H. Burt and Son; two houses, Uplands Road, for Mr. F. J. Marks; shops, Wimborne Road, for Mr. T. J. Rowley; house, Cobham Road, for Mr. Powers; house, Carbery Avenue, for Mr. A. Webb; two houses, Iford Lane, for Mr. A. Webb; five houses, Deans and Parkwood Roads, for Mr. J. Jaques; houses, Victoria Avenue, for Mr. F. Ricketts; house, Brassey Road, for Mr. Saunders; additions, National Sanatorium, Bourne Avenue, for the Governors; two houses, Rutland Road, for Mr. C. G. Osborne; house, The Grove, for Messrs. Marshall and Bower; five houses, Brassey Road, for Mr. H. Stanton; house, Sandbourne Road, for Messrs. Allen and Wallis; two houses, Dingle Road, for Mr. G. T. Chamberlain; house, Queen's Park Avenue, for Messrs. Dowding and Prescott; four houses, Wimborne Road, for Mr. E. C. Tonge.

SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES

Plans passed by the TORQUAY Corporation: Two houses, Meyrick Road, for Mr. F. Maule; additions, Avenue Hotel, Belgrave Road, for Mr. E. R. Haarer; two houses, Studly Road, for Mr. Scoles; two houses, Rowley Road, St. Marychurch, for Mr. J. Sture; bungalow, Old Woods Hill, for Mr. F. Savage; bungalow, Sherwell Hill, for Mr. G. Davey; house, Ilsham Drive, for Mr. W. Deakins; bungalow, Oxlea Road, for Mr. C. Buswell; bungalow, Kent's Cavern, Ilsham, for Mr. T. A. Wooddisse; house, St. Katherine's estate, for Mrs. E. M. Caves; alterations and additions, 30 Fleet Street, for the International Tea Co.'s Stores, Ltd.; two houses, Warbro Road, Babbacombe, for Messrs. C. Dear and Son; two bungalows, St. Marychurch Road, for Mr. A. Bell; reconstruction, 3 Strand, for Messrs. J. and L. Shapley; layout of land, Park Road, St. Marychurch, for Messrs. Pearce Bros.; three shops, Torhill Road, for Mr. A. C. Beard; four houses, Leys Road, Chelston, for the Torquay Building Co.; layout, Bush Lane, Cockington, for Mr. R. Mallock; bungalow, Shiphay Lane, for Mr. J. Stoneham; bungalow, Ilsham Drive, for Mr. J. Moore.

MIDLAND COUNTIES

The SMETHWICK Education Committee has approved plans for the erection of Uplands School.

The LEICESTER Corporation has sold a large site on the Braunstone estate to the Leicestershire County Council for the erection of an elementary school.

The COVENTRY Education Committee has purchased five acres of land near Green Lane and Stivichall Common for the erection of a public elementary school.

Plans passed at BURSLEM: Four houses, Ward Street, for Mr. G. H. Broad; two houses, High Lane, for Mr. H. Breteton; two houses, High Lane, for Mr. A. Perry; twelve houses, New Avenue, for Mr. A. Perry; tunnel, oven, and saggar house, Nile Street, for Messrs. Doultons, Ltd.; three houses, Leek Road, for Messrs. Cartwright, Bickley & Co.

Plans passed at HANLEY: Additions, Eastwood Tile Works, for Messrs. Johnson, Ltd.; additions, offices, Etruria Road, for Glico Petroleum, Ltd.; four houses, Birches Head Road, for Mr. J. Plant; three houses, Etruria Vale Road, for Mr. A. Perry;

Mission Room, Leek Road, for Bucknall Parish Church trustees; sixteen houses, Park Avenue, and sixteen in Avenue Road, for G. H. Broad.

Plans passed by the SMETHWICK Corporation: Eight houses, Thuree Road, for Messrs. W. C. Stevens, Ltd.; transformer house, Wills Street, for Messrs. Wilmot, Breeden; extension to works, Cape Hill, for Messrs. Mansill, Booth & Co., Ltd.; extension to works, Grove Street, for the Baymin Iron Co.; extension to works, Lewisham Road, for Messrs. Evered & Co., Ltd.; extension to brass shop, for Messrs. Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd.

NORTHERN COUNTIES

Messrs. C. H. and F. Lax, and Messrs. H. Arnold and Sons, Ltd., are to develop land on the Roundhay Park estate, LEEDS.

The SHEFFIELD Corporation Estates Committee has obtained sanction to borrow £55,944 for the erection of houses on the Wisewood estate.

The MANCHESTER Education Committee is to erect and equip a branch technical school and a school clinic at Gorton at a cost of £55,904.

The MANCHESTER Corporation Housing Committee has voted £149,088 for the construction of streets and the erection of houses on the Moston (Lightbowne Road) estate extension.

The SHEFFIELD Corporation Watch Committee has decided to proceed with the erection of a new police station at Attercliffe for the eastern division by direct labour, at an estimated cost of £13,500.

Plans passed by the HULL Corporation: Four houses, Faraday Street, for Mr. J. E. Barnett; thirty-two houses, Eastfield Road, for Mr. G. T. Rignall; five houses, Woldcarr Road, for Mr. C. H. Smith; four houses, Goddard Avenue, for Mr. A. Johnson.

The SCARBOROUGH Town Council has approved of sketch plans and estimates of a proposed new bridge over Peasholm Glen, at an estimated cost of £25,000. The plans provide for a bridge with a 30 ft. road and two footpaths of 10 ft. each.

The MANCHESTER Corporation has passed the following cinema plans: Cinema, Lane End Road, Burnage; Paramount Cinema, Oxford Street, St. James Street, and George Street; reroofing Tower Cinema, Mill Street, Ancoats; cinema, Ashton New Road and Crabtree Lane, Clayton.

At a meeting of the Libraries Committee of the SHEFFIELD Corporation the town clerk submitted a sketch plan of the proposed new public library and art gallery and an outline of the scheme, prepared by the city architect, for the provision of such a building at a total estimated cost of £95,000, exclusive of furnishing, which the committee approved.

Plans passed by the SHIPLEY U.D.C.: Store, Wharncliffe Road, for Mr. H. Cryer; house, Nab Wood Drive, for Miss S. E. Briggs; warehouse, Dockfield Road, for Messrs. Bowden, Webb & Co., Ltd.; brick kiln, Wrose Brow Road, for Messrs. T. Sutcliffe & Co.; pavilion, Bradford Road, for the Aireville Tennis Club; four houses, Grove Avenue, for Mr. C. Marsden.

The LEEDS Corporation Housing Committee has passed plans submitted by the city engineer in connection with the erection of 114 type A.3 houses, fifty-six type A.3 flats, fifty-six type A.2 houses, twenty-eight type A.2 flats, and six houses and shops on the Dewsbury Road estate, and the erection of houses and flats on the Southfield estate, Burley.

The BOLTON Corporation Housing Committee has passed plans for the layout of Snow Hill estate, Darcy Lever, the layout of the Crumpsall Street estate, the layout of the Castle Hill estate, for the erection of sixty-two houses on the Snow Hill estate, Darcy Lever, of seventy houses on the Crumpsall Street site, and of ninety-four houses on the Castle Hill estate.

Plans passed by the OLDHAM Corporation: Store-room, 399 Hollins Road, for Mr. R. H. B. Whitehead; extension, Southgate Street, for the Palladium Pictures, Ltd.; twenty-eight houses, Cheviot Avenue, Thorncliffe Road, and Copster Hill Road, for Mr. H. Partington; extension to store, Gas Works, Greaves Street, for the Oldham Corporation Gas Committee; extensions to workshop, Selden Street, for the Blind Women's Industries.

Plans passed by the BIRKENHEAD Corporation: Additions, Carmelite Convent, Grosvenor Place; motor-wagon shed and store, Chemical Works, Corporation Road, adjoining Lincoln Street; alterations to business premises, 109 Argyle Street; electrical transformer room, Tapestry Works, Stanley Road; rebuilding administrative offices, Co-operative Society, Catherine Street; rebuilding, Globe Tavern, 22 and 24 Market Street.

Plans passed by the TYNEMOUTH Corporation: Alteration to premises, Bedford Street and Union Street, for the Tynemouth Blind Welfare Society and Northern Counties Library; layout of additional sites, Dene estate, for Mr. A. K. Tasker; alterations, Masonic Hall, Norfolk Street, for Mr. W. Stockdale, on behalf of the trustees of St. George's Lodge; six houses, Dene estate, for Mr. A. K. Tasker, on behalf of Messrs. H. D. Burton, Ltd.

Plans passed by the MORECAMBE Corporation: Alteration to bakehouse, Osborne Road, for Lancaster and District Co-operative Society; extension to factory, White Lund, for Messrs. Souplex, Ltd.; house, Devonshire Road, for Messrs. Kershaw and Brook; extensions to printing works, Union Street, for Mr. A. Caunt; bungalow, Sunnyfield Avenue, for Mr. J. E. Marshall; ten houses, Cumberland View Road, Heysham, for Messrs. Kershaw and Brook; layout of streets and land, Lancaster Road, Torrisholme, for Messrs. Edmondson Bros., Ltd.; house and shop, Woborrow Road, Heysham, for Mr. L. Hodgson; twelve houses, Balmoral Drive, for Messrs. F. Moore & Co.

Plans passed by the SHEFFIELD Corporation: Two houses, Crawford Road, for Mr. Tom Leadbeater; three houses, Vainor and Milden Roads, for Mr. P. H. Slater; two houses, Barnsley Road, for Mr. A. Oxspring; two houses, Grove Avenue, for Mr. B. F. Glossop; four houses, Blair Athol Road, for Mr. Wm. Fox; two houses, Renshaw Road, for Messrs. Ramsden and Mottram; two houses, Abbey Lane, for Mr. J. L. Conway; two houses, Ben Lane, for Mrs. Winifred Condell; rebuilding, Viaduct Inn, Wicker, for Messrs. D. Gilmour & Co.; two houses, Donnington Road, for Mr. J. C. Mason; four houses, Dobbin Hill and Huntingtower Road, for Mr. G. Marsh; two houses and stores, Hoober Road, for Mr. G. M. Taylor; six houses and garages, Brooklands Avenue, for Mr. G. M. Taylor; two houses, Little Norton Lane, for Mr. J. H. Dyson; 153 houses, Wisewood estate, for the Estates Committee of the Corporation.

Plans passed by the LEEDS Corporation: Eight houses, Gipton Wood Crescent and Avenue and Easterly Avenue, Harehills, for Messrs. H. and D. Leslie; four houses, Stainburn Crescent, Moortown, for Mr. Sylvanus Shute; two houses, Whitehall Road, Farnley, for Mr. Thomas Walter Grayson; four houses, Nunroyd Lawn, Moortown, for Mr. Reginald Umpleby; six houses, Bramstan Avenue, Bramley, for Mr. Frank Rawnsley; two houses, Greenhill Road, Bramley, for Mr. John Hook; twenty houses, Green Road and Church Avenue, Meanwood, for Messrs. Thomas and Heeley Johnson; twenty-two houses, Sandhurst Avenue, for Mr. C. F. Napper; twenty-six houses, Pinfold Lane and Grove, and Leeds and Selby Road, Halton, for Mr. Arthur Wilson; two houses, Green Hill Lane, Wortley, for Mr. James Thirtle; two houses, Whitecote Hill, Bramley, for Messrs. J. W. Dufton and Sons, Ltd.; four houses, Leeds and Bradford Road, Bramley, for Mr. Frank Rawnsley; twenty-two houses, Arlington Road, Gipton Wood Place and Road, and Hetton Road, Harehills, for Mr. James Ambler; four houses, Old Lane, Beeston, for Mr. Herbert Mankin; fourteen houses, Claremont Crescent, Meanwood, for Mr. Frederick Holmes; six houses, Gipton Wood Crescent and Grove, Harehills, for Messrs. H. and D. Leslie; four houses, Roundhay Grove, Harehills, for Messrs. R. Battersby and Sons; six houses, Tong Road, Farnley, for Mr. Eli Marwood; two houses, Ring Road, Farnley, for Mr. Thomas Thompson; four houses, Nunroyd Lawn, Moortown, for Mr. Fred C. Carr; three houses, Delph Lane, Woodhouse, for Mr. F. S. Winterburn; two houses, Chatswood Crescent, Old Lane, Beeston, for Mr. Alfred Todd; eight houses, Howard Avenue and Alexander Avenue, Halton, for Messrs. Dunhill Brothers.

RATES OF WAGES

The initial letter opposite every entry indicates the grade under the Ministry of Labour schedule. The district is that to which the borough is assigned in the same schedule. Column I gives the rates for craftsmen; Column II for labourers; the rate for craftsmen working at trades in which a separate rate maintains is given in a footnote. The table is a selection only. Particulars for lesser localities not included may be obtained upon application in writing.

			I	II
			s. d.	s. d.
A_1	ABERDARE	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_1	Abergavenny	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B	Abingdon ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Accrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Addlestone	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Adlington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Airdrie ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
C	Aldeburgh	E. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Altrincham	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Appleby ..	N.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Atherstone	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Aylesbury ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B_2	BANBURY ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bangor ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Barnard Castle	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barnsley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Barnstaple	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Barrow ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barry ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Basingstoke	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bath ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Batley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Bedford ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Berwick-on-Tweed	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Bewdley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	Bicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Birkenhead	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A	Birmingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bishop Auckland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackburn	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackpool	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blyth ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Bognor ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Bolton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Boston ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Bournemouth	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Bovey Tracey	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Bradford ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Brentwood	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Bridgend ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Bridgwater	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_1	Bridlington	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Brighouse ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Brighton ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Bristol ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Brixham ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Bromsgrove	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
C	Bromyard ..	Mid. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Burnley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burslem ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burton-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bury ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Buxton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	CAMBRIDGE	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Canterbury	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Cardiff ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Carlisle ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Carmarthen	S. Wales & M.	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Carnarvon	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Carnforth ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Castleford	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Chatham ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Chelmsford	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Cheltenham	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Chester ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Chesterfield	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Chichester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Chorley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Cirencester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Clitheroe ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Clydebank	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Coalville ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Colchester ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Colne ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Colwyn Bay	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Consett ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Conway ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Coventry ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Crewe ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Cumberland	.....	1 6	1 1½
A	DARLINGTON	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Darwen ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Deal ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Denbigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Derby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Dewsbury	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Didcot ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Doncaster	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Dorchester	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Driffield ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A	Droitwich	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Dudley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Dundee ..	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Durham ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	EASTBOURNE	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Ebbw Vale	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Edinburgh	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	E. Glamorganshire & Monmouthshire	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Exeter ..	S.W. Counties	*1 6½	1 2
B_2	Exmouth ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	FELIXSTOWE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Filey ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A	Fleetwood ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Folkestone	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Frodsham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Frome ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	GATESHEAD	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Gillingham	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Gloucester	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Goole ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Gosport ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Grantham	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Gravesend	S. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Greenock ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Grimsby ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Guildford ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	HALIFAX	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hanley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Harrogate	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hartlepools	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Harwich ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Hastings ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Hatfield ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Hereford ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Hertford ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Heysham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Howden ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Huddersfield	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hull ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	ILKLEY ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Immingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Ipswich ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Isle of Wight	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	JARROW ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	KEIGHLEY	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Kendal ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Keswick ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Kettering ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	King's Lynn	E. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	LANCASTER	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Leamington	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Leeds ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leek ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Lewes ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Lichfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lincoln ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Liverpool ..	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A_2	Llandudno	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Llanelly ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	London (12 miles radius)		1 9	1 4
	Do. (12-15 miles radius)		1 8½	1 3½
A	Long Eaton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Loughborough	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Luton ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Lytham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	MACCLESFIELD	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Maidstone	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Malvern ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Manchester	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Mansfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Margate ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Matlock ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Merthyr ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Middlesbrough	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Middlewich	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Minehead ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Monmouth	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	S. and E. Glamorganshire			
	Morecambe	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	NANTWICH	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Neath ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nelson ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newcastle ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newport ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Normanton	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Northampton	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	North Staffs.	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	North Shields	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Norwich ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Nottingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nuneaton ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	OAKHAM ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Oldham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Oswestry ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Oxford ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	PAISLEY ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Pembroke	S. Wales & M.	1 4	1 0
A	Perth ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Peterborough	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Plymouth	S.W. Counties	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Pontefract	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Pontypridd	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Portsmouth	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Preston ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	QUEENSFERRY	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	READING	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Reigate ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Retford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Rhondda Valley	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Ripon ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A	Rochdale ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Rochester ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Ruabon ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Rugby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Rugeley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Runcorn ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	ST. ALBANS	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	St. Helens ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Salisbury ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_1	Scarborough	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Scunthorpe	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Sheffield ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Shipley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Shrewsbury	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Skipton ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Slough ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Solihull ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	South'pton	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Southend-on-Sea	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Southport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	S. Shields ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Stafford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Stockport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stockton-on-Tees	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stoke-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Stroud ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Sunderland ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swadlincote	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swansea ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B	Swindon ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	TAMWORTH	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Taunton ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Teeside Dist.	N.E. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Teignmouth	S.W. Coast	1 5½	1 1½
A	Todmorden	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Torquay ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
C	Truro ..	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
B_1	Tunbridge Wells	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Tunstall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Tyne District	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	WAKEFIELD	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Walsall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Warrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Warwick ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Wellingborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Weston-s-Mare	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Whitby ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Widnes ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Wigan ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Winchester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Windsor ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Wolverhampton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Worcester	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Worksop ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Wrexham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Wycombe	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	YARMOUTH	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Yeovil ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	York ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½

* In these areas the rates of wages for certain trades (usually painters and plasterers) vary slightly from those given.

The rates for every trade in any given area will be sent on request.

PRICES CURRENT

The wages are the Union rates current in London at the time of publication. The prices are for good quality material, and are intended to cover delivery at works, wharf, station, or yard as customary, but will vary according to quality and quantity. The measured prices are based upon the foregoing, and include usual builders' profits. Though every care has been taken in its compilation it is impossible to guarantee the accuracy of the list, and readers are advised to have the figures confirmed by trade inquiry.

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

EXCAVATOR, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* NAVVY, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* TIMBERMAN, 1*s.* 5½*d. per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour;* WATCHMAN, 7*s.* 6*d. per shift.*

Broken brick or stone, 2 in., per yd.				£0	11	6
Thames ballast, per yd.				0	10	0
Pit gravel, per yd.				0	15	0
Pit sand, per yd.				0	12	6
Washed sand, per yd.				0	15	0
Screened ballast or gravel, add 10 per cent. per yd.						
Clinker, breeze, etc., prices according to locality.						
Portland cement, per ton				£2	8	0
Lias lime, per ton				2	0	0
Sacks charged extra at 1*s.* 9*d. each and credited when returned at* 1*s.* 6*d.*						
Transport hire per day:						
Cart and horse £1 3 0	*Trailer*			£0	15	0
3-ton motor lorry 3 15 0	*Steam roller*			4	5	0
Steam lorry, 5-ton 4 0 0	*Water cart*			1	5	0

EXCAVATING and throwing out in ordinary earth not exceeding 6 ft. deep, basis price, per yd. cube . 0 3 0
Exceeding 6 ft., but under 12 ft., add 30 per cent.
In stiff clay, add 30 per cent.
In underpinning, add 100 per cent.
In rock, including blasting, add 225 per cent.
If basketed out, add 80 per cent. to 150 per cent.
Headings, including timbering, add 400 per cent.

RETURN, fill, and ram, ordinary earth, per yd.	£0	1	6
SPREAD and level, including wheeling, per yd.	0	1	6
FILLING into carts and carting away to a shoot or deposit, per yd. cube	0	10	6
TRIMMING earth to slopes, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
HACKING up old grano. or similar paving, per yd. sup.	0	1	3
PLANKING to excavations, per ft. sup.	0	0	5
DO. over 10 ft. deep, add for each 5 ft. in depth, 30 per cent.			
IF left in, add to above prices, per ft. cube	0	2	0
HARDCORE, 2 in. ring, filled and rammed, 4 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	2	1
DO. 6 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	2	10
PUDDLING, per yd. cube	1	10	0
CEMENT CONCRETE, 4-2-1, per yd. cube	2	3	0
DO. 6-2-1, per yd. cube	1	18	0
DO. in upper floors, add 15 per cent.			
DO. in reinforced-concrete work, add 20 per cent.			
DO. in underpinning, add 60 per cent.			
LIAS-LIME CONCRETE, per yd. cube	£1	16	0
BREEZE CONCRETE, per yd. cube	1	7	0
DO. in lintels, etc., per ft. cube	0	1	6
CEMENT concrete 4-2-1 in lintels packed around reinforcement, per ft. cube	0	3	9
FINE concrete benching to bottom of manholes, per ft. cube	0	3	0
FINISHING surface of concrete spade face, per yd. sup.	0	0	9

DRAINER

LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour:* TIMBERMAN, 1*s.* 5½*d. per hour;* BRICKLAYER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* PLUMBER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* WATCHMAN, 7*s.* 6*d. per shift.*

Stoneware pipes, tested quality, 4 in. per ft.	£0	0	10
DO. *6 in., per ft.*	0	1	3
DO. *9 in., per ft.*	0	2	3
Cast-iron pipes, coated, 9 ft. lengths, 4 in., per yd.	0	5	6
DO. *6 in., per yd.*	0	8	0
Portland cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.			
Leadwool, per cwt.	£2	0	0
Gaskin, per lb.	0	0	4½

STONEWARE DRAINS, jointed in cement, tested pipes, 4 in., per ft.	0	4	3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0	5	0
DO. 9 in., per ft.	0	7	9
CAST-IRON DRAINS, jointed in lead, 4 in., per ft.	0	8	3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0	10	3

Note.—These prices include digging concrete bed and filling for normal depths, and are average prices.
Fittings in Stoneware and Iron according to type. *See* Trade Lists.

BRICKLAYER

BRICKLAYER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour.*

London stocks, per M.	£4	5	0
Flettons, per M.	2	15	0
White facing bricks, per M.	5	0	0
Multi-coloured facings, per M.	7	7	9
Best red facings, per M.	7	7	9
Rubbers, 9¾ in., per M.	12	0	6
Staffordshire blue, per M.	9	5	0
Firebricks, 2½ in., per M.	9	0	0
Glazed salt, white, and ivory stretchers, per M.	21	10	0
DO. *headers, per M.*	20	10	0
Colours, extra, per M.	5	10	0
Seconds, less, per M.	1	0	0
Cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.			

Lime, grey stone, per ton	£2	11	6
Mixed lime mortar, per yd.	1	6	0
Dampcourse, in rolls of 4½ in., per roll	0	2	6
DO. *9 in. per roll*	0	4	9
DO. *14 in. per roll*	0	7	6
DO. *18 in. per roll*	0	9	6
BRICKWORK in stone lime mortar, Flettons or equal, per rod	32	0	0
DO. in cement do., per rod	34	10	0
DO. in stocks, add 25 per cent. per rod.			
DO. in blues, add 100 per cent. per rod.			
DO. circular on plan, add 12½ per cent. per rod.			
DO. in backing to masonry, add 12½ per cent. per rod.			
DO. in raising on old walls, etc., add 12½ per cent. per rod.			
DO. in underpinning, add 20 per cent. per rod.			
HALF-BRICK walls in stocks in cement mortar (1–3), per ft. sup	£0	1	0
BEDDING plates in cement mortar, per ft. run	0	0	3
BEDDING window or door frames, per ft. run	0	0	3
LEAVING chases 2½ in. deep for edges of concrete floors not exceeding 6 in. thick, per ft. run	0	0	2
CUTTING do. in old walls in cement, per ft. run	0	0	4
CUTTING, toothing and bonding new work to old (labour and materials), per ft. sup.	0	0	7
TERRA-COTTA flue pipes 9 in. diameter, jointed in fireclay, including all cuttings, per ft. run	0	3	6
DO. 14 ft. by 9 in. do., per ft. run	0	6	0
FLAUNCHING chimney pots, each	0	2	0
CUTTING and pinning ends of timbers, etc., in cement	0	1	0
FACINGS fair, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	3
DO. picked stocks, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	7
DO. red rubbers gauged and set in putty, per ft. sup. extra	0	4	9
DO. in salt white or ivory glazed, per ft. sup. extra	0	5	6
TUCK pointing, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	10
WEATHER pointing, do. do.	0	0	3
TILE creasing with cement fillet each side per ft. run	0	0	6
GRANOLITHIC PAVING, 1 in., per yd. sup.	0	5	0
DO. 1½ in., per yd. sup.	0	6	0
DO. 2 in. per yd. sup.	0	7	0
If coloured with red oxide, per yd. sup.	0	1	0
If finished with carborundum, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
If in small quantities in finishing to steps, etc., per ft. sup.	0	1	4
Jointing new grano. paving to old, per ft. run	0	0	4
Extra for dishing grano. or cement paving around gullies, each	0	1	6
BITUMINOUS DAMP COURSE, ex rolls, per ft. sup.	0	0	7
ASPHALT (MASTIC) DAMP COURSE, ½ in., per yd. sup	0	8	0
DO. vertical, per yd. sup.	0	11	0
SLATE DAMP COURSE, per ft. sup.	0	0	10
ASPHALT ROOFING (MASTIC) in two thicknesses, ¾ in., per yd.	0	8	6
DO. SKIRTING, 6 in.	0	0	11
BREEZE PARTITION BLOCKS, set in cement, 1½ in. per yd. sup	0	5	3
DO. DO. 3 in.	0	6	6
BREEZE fixing bricks, extra for each	0	0	3

MASON

MASON, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* DO. *fixer,* 1*s.* 10*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d.* per hour; SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour.*

Portland Stone:			
Whitbed, per ft. cube	£0	4	6
Basebed, per ft. cube	0	4	9
Bath stone, per ft. cube	0	3	0
Usual trade extras for large blocks.			
York paving, av. 2½ in., per yd. super.	0	11	0
York templates sawn, per ft. cube	0	7	6
Slate shelves, rubbed, 1 in., per ft. sup.	0	2	6
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.			

HOISTING and setting stone, per ft. cube	£0	2	2
DO. for every 10 ft. above 30 ft. add 15 per cent.			
PLAIN face Portland basis, per ft. sup.	£0	2	8
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	0
SUNK FACE, per ft. sup.	0	3	9
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	10
JOINTS, arch, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. sunk, per ft. sup.	0	2	7
DO. DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
CIRCULAR-CIRCULAR work, per ft. sup.	1	2	0
PLAIN MOULDING, straight, per inch of girth, per ft. run	0	1	1
DO. circular, do., per ft. run	0	1	4
HALF SAWING, per ft. sup.	0	1	0
Add to the foregoing prices, if in York stone, 35 per cent.			
DO. Mansfield, 12½ per cent.			
Deduct for Bath, 33⅓ per cent.			
DO. for Chilmark, 5 per cent.			
SETTING 1 in. slate shelving in cement, per ft. sup.	£0	0	6

RUBBED round nosing to do., per ft. lin.	£0	0	6
YORK STEPS, rubbed T. & R., ft. cub. fixed	1	7	6
YORK SILLS, W. & T., ft. cub. fixed	1	10	0
ARTIFICIAL stone paving, 2 in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO. 2½ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	1	3

SLATER AND TILER

SLATER, 1*s.* 9*d per hour;* TILER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*
N.B.—Tiling is often executed as piecework.

Slates, 1st quality, per 1,200:			
Portmadoc Ladies	£13	0	0
Countess	25	0	0
Duchess	32	0	0

Old Delabole	*Med. Grey.*	*Med. Green*
24 in. × 12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0
20 in. × 10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6
16 in. × 10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9
14 in. × 8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3

Green Randoms, per ton	£8	3	9
Grey-green do., per ton	7	3	9
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long, per ton	5	13	9
In 4-ton truck loads, delivered Nine Elms station.			
Clips, lead per lb.	£0	0	6
Clips, copper, per lb.	0	2	0
Nails, compo, per cwt.	1	6	0
Nails, copper, per lb.	0	2	2
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above			
Hand-made tiles, per M	£5	18	0
Machine-made tiles, per M.	5	8	0
Westmorland slates, large, per ton	9	0	0
DO. *Peggies, per ton*	7	5	0

SLATING, 3 in. lap, compo nails, Portmadoc or equal:

Ladies, per square	£4	0	0
Countess, per square	4	5	0
Duchess, per square	4	10	0
WESTMORLAND, in diminishing courses, per square	6	5	0
CORNISH DO., per square	6	3	0
Add, if vertical, per square approx.	0	13	0
Add, if with copper nails, per square approx.	0	2	6
Double course at eaves, per ft. approx.	0	1	0

SLATING with Old Delabole slates to a 3 in. lap with copper nails, at per square.

	Med. Grey.	Med. Green
24 in. × 12 in.	£5 0 0	£5 2 0
20 in. × 10 in.	5 5 0	5 10 0
16 in. × 10 in.	4 15 0	5 1 0
14 in. × 8 in.	4 10 0	4 15 0
Green randoms	6 7 0	6 7 0
Grey-green do.	5 9 0	5 9 0
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long	4 13 6	4 13 6

TILING, 4 in. gauge, every 4th course nailed, in hand-made tiles, average per square	£4	0	0
DO., machine-made do., per square	3	10	0
Vertical Tiling, including pointing, add 18*s.* 0*d.* per square.			
FIXING lead soakers, per dozen	£0	0	10
STRIPPING old slates and stacking for re-use, and clearing away surplus and rubbish, per square	0	10	0
LABOUR only in laying slates, but including nails, per square	1	0	0

See "Sundries for Asbestos Tiling."

CARPENTER AND JOINER

CARPENTER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* JOINER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Timber, average prices at Docks, London Standard,			
Scandinavian, etc. (equal to 2nds):			
7 × 3, per std.	£23	0	0
11 × 4, per std.	30	0	0
Memel or Equal. Slightly less than foregoing.			
Flooring, P.E., 1 in., per sq.	£1	5	0
DO. *T. and G., 1 in., per sq.*	1	5	0
Planed boards, 1 in. × 11 in., per std.	30	0	0
Wainscot oak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	4
Mahogany, Honduras, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	4
DO. *Cuba, per ft. sup. of 1 in.*	0	2	6
DO., *African, per ft. sup.*	0	1	3
Teak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	3
DO., *ft. cube*	0	14	0

FIR fixed in wall plates, lintels, sleepers, etc., per ft. cube	0	5	0
DO. framed in floors, roofs, etc., per ft. cube	0	6	0
DO. framed in trusses, etc., including ironwork, per ft. cube	0	8	6
PITCH PINE, add 33⅓ per cent.			
FIXING only boarding in floors, roofs, etc., per sq.	0	13	6
SARKING FELT laid, 1-ply, per yd.	0	1	6
DO. 3-ply per yd.	0	1	9
CENTERING for concrete, etc., including horsing and striking, per sq.	2	10	0
TURNING pieces to flat or segmental soffits, 4½ in. wide, per ft. run	0	0	4½
DO. 9 in. wide and over per ft. sup.	0	1	2

[*continued overleaf*

CARPENTER AND JOINER: *continued.*

SHUTTERING to face of concrete, per square	£1	10	0
DO. in narrow widths to beams, etc., per ft. sup.	0	0	6
USE and waste of timbers, allow 25 per cent. of above prices.			
SLATE BATTENING, per sq.	£0	12	6
DEAL boarding to flats, 1 in. thick and firrings to falls, per square	2	10	0
STOUT feather-edged tilting fillet to eaves, per ft. run	0	0	6
FEATHER-edged springer to trimmer arches, per ft. run	0	0	4
STOUT herringbone strutting (joists measured in), per ft. run	0	0	6
SOUND boarding, ⅞ in. thick and fillets nailed to sides of joists (joists measured over), per square	2	0	0
RUBEROID or similar quality roofing, one ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., two-ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	6
DO., three-ply, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
TONGUED and grooved flooring, 1½ in. thick, laid complete with splayed headings, per square	2	5	0
DEAL skirting torus, moulded 1½ in. thick, including grounds and backings, per ft. sup.	0	1	0
TONGUED and mitred angles to do.	0	0	6
WOOD block flooring standard blocks laid herringbone in mastic:			
Deal 1 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	10	0
DO. 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	12	0
Maple 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	15	0
DEAL moulded sashes, 1¼ in. with moulded bars in small squares, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. 2 in. do., per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DEAL cased frames, oak sills and 2 in. moulded sashes, brass-faced pulleys and iron weights, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
MOULDED horns, extra each	0	0	3
DOORS, 4-panel square both sides, 1¼ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. moulded both sides per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. 2 in. thick, square both sides, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0	3	0
DO. in 3 panels, moulded both sides, upper panel with diminished stiles with moulded bars for glass, per ft. sup.	0	3	6
If in oak, mahogany or teak, multiply 3 times.			
DEAL frames, 4 in. × 3 in., rebated and beaded, per ft. cube	£0	15	0
Add for extra labours, per ft. run	0	0	1
STAIRCASE work:			
DEAL treads 1¼ in. and risers 1 in., tongued and grooved including fir carriages, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DEAL wall strings, 1¼ in. thick, moulded, per ft. run	0	2	6
If ramped, per ft. run	0	5	0
SHORT ramps, extra each	0	7	6
ENDS of treads and risers housed to strings, each	0	1	0
2 in. deal mopstick handrail fixed to brackets, per ft. run	0	1	6
4½ in. × 3 in. oak fully moulded handrail, per ft. run	0	5	6
1½ in. square deal bar balusters, framed in, per ft. run	0	0	6
FITTINGS:			
SHELVES and bearers, 1 in., cross-tongued, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
1¼ in. beaded cupboard fronts, moulded and square, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
TEAK grooved draining boards, 1¼ in. thick and bedding per ft. sup.	0	4	6
IRONMONGERY:			
Fixing only (including providing screws):			
To DEAL—			
Hinges to sashes, per pair	0	1	2
Do. to doors, per pair	0	1	7
Barrel bolts, 9 in., iron, each	0	1	0
Sash fasteners, each	0	1	0
Rim locks, each	0	1	9
Mortice locks, each	0	4	0

SMITH

SMITH, *weekly rate equals* 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* MATE, *do.* 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* ERECTOR, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* FITTER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Mild Steel in British standard sections, per ton	£12	10	0
Sheet Steel:			
Flat sheets, black, per ton	17	0	0
DO., *galvd., per ton*	18	0	0
Corrugated sheets, galvd., per ton	18	0	0
Driving screws, galvd., per grs.	0	1	10
Washers, galvd., per grs.	0	1	1
Bolts and nuts per cwt. and up	1	18	0
MILD STEEL in trusses, etc., erected, per ton	25	0	0
DO., in small sections as reinforcement, per ton	16	0	0
DO., in compounds, per ton	17	0	0
DO., in bar or rod reinforcement, per ton	22	10	0
WROT-IRON in chimney bars, etc., including building in, per cwt.	2	0	0
DO., in light railings and balusters, per cwt.	2	5	0
FIXING only corrugated sheeting, including washers and driving screws, per yd.	0	2	0

PLUMBER

PLUMBER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* MATE OR LABOURER, 1*s.* 4½*d. per hour.*

Lead, milled sheet, per cwt.	£1	12	6
DO. *drawn pipes, per cwt.*	1	13	0
DO. *soil pipe, per cwt.*	1	16	0
DO. *scrap, per cwt.*	1	1	0
Copper, sheet, per lb.	0	1	0
Solder, plumber's, per lb.	0	1	0
DO. *fine, per lb.*	0	1	6
Cast-iron pipes, etc.:			
L.C.C. soil, 3 in., per yd.	0	3	0
DO. 4 *in. per yd.*	0	3	8
R.W.P., 2½ in. per yd.	0	1	6
DO. 3 *in., per yd.*	0	1	9
DO. 4 *in., per yd.*	0	2	6
Gutter, 4 in. H.R., per yd.	0	1	0
DO. 4 *in. O.G., per yd.*	0	1	4
MILLED LEAD and labour in gutters, flashings, etc. per cwt.	2	2	6
LEAD PIPE, fixed, including running joints, bends, and tacks, ½ in., per ft.	0	2	2
DO. ⅝ in., per ft.	0	2	5
DO. 1 in., per ft.	0	3	4
DO. 1¼ in., per ft.	0	4	5
LEAD WASTE or soil, fixed as above, complete, 2½ in., per ft.	0	6	6
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	7	9
DO. 4 in., per ft.	0	10	6
WIPED soldered joint, ½ in., each	0	2	6
DO. ⅝ in., each	0	3	2
DO. 1 in., each	0	3	8
BRASS screw-down stop cock and two soldered joints, ½ in., each	0	11	0
DO. ⅝ in., each	0	13	6
CAST-IRON rainwater pipe, jointed in red lead, 2½ in., per ft. run	0	1	4
DO. 3 in., per ft. run	0	1	8
DO. 4 in., per ft. run	0	2	0
CAST-IRON H.R. GUTTER, fixed, with all clips, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	6
DO. O.G., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	9
CAST-IRON SOIL PIPE, fixed with caulked joints and all ears, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	2	0
Fixing only:			
W.C. PANS and all joints, P. or S., and including joints to water waste preventers, each	2	5	0
BATHS, with all joints	1	3	6
LAVATORY BASINS only, with all joints, on brackets, each	1	10	0

PLASTERER

PLASTERER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour (plus allowances in London only);* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Chalk lime, per ton	£2	17	0
Hair, per cwt.	2	5	0
Sand and cement see "Excavator," etc., above.			
Lime putty, per cwt.	£0	2	9
Hair mortar, per yd.	1	7	0
Fine stuff, per yd.	1	14	0
Sawn laths, per bdl.	0	2	5
Keene's cement, per ton	5	15	0
Sirapite, per ton	3	10	0
DO. *fine, per ton*	3	18	0
Plaster, per ton	3	0	0
DO. *white, per ton*	3	12	6
DO. *fine, per ton*	5	12	0
Lath nails, per lb.	0	0	4
Ferrocrete, per ton	2	15	6
LATHING with sawn laths, per yd.	0	1	7
METAL LATHING, per yd.	0	2	6
FLOATING in Cement and Sand, 1 to 3, for tiling or woodblock, ¼ in. per yd.	0	2	4
DO. vertical, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER, on brickwork, 1 to 3, per yd.	0	2	0
RENDER in Portland and set in fine stuff, per yd.	0	3	3
RENDER, float, and set, trowelled, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER and set in Sirapite, per yd.	0	2	5
DO. in Thistle plaster, per yd.	0	2	5
EXTRA, if on but not including lathing, any of foregoing, per yd.	0	0	5
EXTRA, if on ceilings, per yd.	0	0	5
ANGLES, rounded Keene's on Portland, per ft. lin.	0	0	6
PLAIN CORNICES, in plaster, per inch girth, including dubbing out, etc., per ft. lin.	0	0	2
WHITE glazed tiling set in Portland and jointed in Parian, per yd., from	1	11	6
FIBROUS PLASTER SLABS, per yd.	0	1	10

GLAZIER

GLAZIER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

Glass: 4ths in crates:			
Clear, 21 oz.	£0	0	4½
DO. 26 *oz.*	0	0	5
Cathedral white, per ft.	0	0	7½
Polished plate, British ¼ in., up to 2 ft. sup. per ft.	0	1	2
DO. 4 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	2	3
DO. 6 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	2	6
DO. 20 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	1
DO. 45 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	3
DO. 65 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	5
DO. 100 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	10
Rough plate, ⅛ in., per ft.	0	0	6½
DO. ¼ *in., per ft.*	0	0	6½
Linseed oil putty, per cwt.	0	15	0
GLAZING in putty, clear sheet, 21 oz.	0	0	11
DO. 26 oz.	0	1	0
GLAZING in beads, 21 oz., per ft.	£0	1	1
DO. 26 ozs., per ft.	0	1	4

Small sizes slightly less (under 3 ft. sup.).
Patent glazing in rough plate, normal span, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per ft.
LEAD LIGHTS, plain, med. sqs. 21 oz., usual domestic sizes, fixed, per ft. sup. and up £0 3 0
Glazing only, polished plate, 6½*d.* to 8*d.* per ft. according to size.

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER

PAINTER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* FRENCH POLISHER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* PAPERHANGER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

Genuine white lead, per cwt.	£3	4	0
Linseed oil, raw, per gall.	0	3	5
DO., *boiled, per gall.*	0	3	7
Turpentine, per gall	0	4	4
Liquid driers, per gall.	0	15	0
Knotting, per gall.	1	4	0
Distemper, washable, in ordinary colours, per cwt., and up	2	5	0
Double size, per firkin	0	3	6
Pumice stone, per lb.	0	0	4½
Single gold leaf (transferable), per book	0	2	0
Varnish, copal, per gall, and up	0	17	6
DO., *flat, per gall.*	1	5	0
DO., *paper, per gall.*	1	5	0
French polish, per gall.	0	16	0
Ready mixed paints, per cwt. and up	3	10	6
LIME WHITING, per yd. sup.	0	0	3
WASH, stop, and whiten, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
DO., and 2 coats distemper with proprietary distemper, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
KNOT, stop, and prime, per yd. sup.	0	0	7
PLAIN PAINTING, including mouldings, and on plaster or joinery, 1st coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
DO., subsequent coats, per yd. sup.	0	0	8
DO., enamel coat, per yd. sup.	0	1	0
BRUSH-GRAIN, and 2 coats varnish, per yd. sup.	0	3	8
FIGURED DO., DO., per yd. sup.	0	5	6
FRENCH POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	1	2
WAX POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	0	6
STRIPPING old paper and preparing per piece	0	1	7
HANGING PAPER, ordinary, per piece	0	1	10
DO., fine, per piece, and upwards	0	2	4
VARNISHING PAPER, 1 coat, per piece	0	9	0
CANVAS, strained and fixed, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
VARNISHING, hard oak, 1st coat, yd. sup.	0	1	2
DO., each subsequent coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	11

SUNDRIES

Fibre or wood pulp boardings, according to quality and quantity. *The measured work price is on the same basis . . . per ft. sup.*	£0	0	2½
FIBRE BOARDINGS, including cutting and waste, fixed on, but not including studs or grounds, per ft. sup. . . . from 3d. to	0	0	6
Plaster-board, per yd. sup. . from	0	1	7
PLASTER-BOARD, fixed as last, per yd. sup. . . . from	0	2	8
Asbestos sheeting, ⅛ in., grey flat, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., *corrugated, per yd. sup.*	0	3	3
ASBESTOS SHEETING, fixed as last, flat, per yd. sup	0	4	0
DO., corrugated, per yd. sup.	0	5	0
ASBESTOS slating or tiling on, but not including battens, or boards, plain "diamond" per square, grey	2	15	0
DO., red	3	0	0
Asbestos cement slates or tiles, ⅛ in. punched per M. grey	16	0	0
DO., *red*	18	0	0
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION FLOORING: Laid in two coats, average ½ in. thick, in plain colour, per yd. sup.	0	7	0
DO., ¾ in. thick, suitable for domestic work, unpolished, per yd.	0	6	6
Metal casements for wood frames, domestic sizes, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO., *in metal frames, per ft. sup.*	0	1	9
HANGING only metal casement in, but not including wood frames, each	0	2	10
BUILDING in metal casement frames, per ft. sup.	0	0	7

Waterproofing compounds for cement. Add about 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. to the cost of cement used.

PLYWOOD, per ft. sup.

Thickness	⅛ in.			¼ in.			⅜ in.			½ in.		
Qualities ..	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7	6
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	—	1 0½	10	—
Figured Oak 1 side	8½	7	—	10	8	—	11½	—	—	1 6	—	—
Plain Oak 1 side	6½	6	—	7½	7	—	9½	—	—	1 0	—	—
Oregon Pine	5	4	—	8½	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. Ordinary Meeting. "The Reform of the British Patent System." By Robert Burrell. **8 p.m.**

THE GARDEN CITIES AND TOWN PLANNING ASSOCIATION, 3 Gray's Inn Place, W.C.1. Visit to Holland and Germany until May 24.

SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION, 12 Great George Street, S.W.1. Annual Meeting, North-west Branch.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, St. Martin's Place, W.C.2. "English Architects—II." **3 p.m.**

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Exhibition in the Galleries of the designs submitted in the R.I.B.A. Competitions for a Garage in the Theatre Area of London, and a National Sign for Petrol-filling Stations and Garages. Open until June 29. 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Saturday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. International Exhibition of Modern Commercial Architecture. Open daily till June 8.

IMPERIAL GALLERY OF ART, Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W.7. Exhibition of Paintings, Drawings, Engravings, and Sculpture by artists resident in Great Britain and the Dominions. Open until June 29. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. **10 a.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Opening date of Exhibition of American Etchings and Engravings. Open daily, from 10–6, until June 22. Engleheart Exhibition of Miniatures. Daily until June 30. **10 a.m.**

THURSDAY, MAY 16

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Ivories." By L. O. Faraker. "Historic English Wall Papers." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **7 p.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. At Physical Laboratory, Trinity College, Dublin. Annual General Meeting. **7.45 p.m.**

A.A.S.T.A. Visit to Messrs. David Kirkcaldy and Son, Testing and Experimental Works, 99 Southwark Street, S.E.1. **6.15 p.m.**

FRIDAY, MAY 17

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE. Sessional Meeting at the Town Hall, Devizes. First day. 2 p.m. Visit to Model Dairy Farm at Manningford. Tea at Town Hall. 4.30 p.m. "The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926." By R. T. Rhodes. "Meat Inspection." By L. B. Densham. 5.30 p.m. **2 p.m.**

SOUTH-EASTERN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, Tunbridge Wells Chapter. Visit to Maidstone and Rochester District, until Monday, May 20.

SATURDAY, MAY 18

Sunrise, 5.4. Sunset, 8.49.

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Office and Library closed until Tuesday, May 21.

WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, 62 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds. Annual Excursion.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Indian Section: "Architecture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 3 p.m. "Evolution of the Chair." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **7 p.m.**

LONDON COUNTY HALL, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1. Exhibition of Prints and Watercolours: "Views of Old London." Open to the public every Saturday from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Bank Holidays from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. **10.30 a.m.**

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE. Sessional Meeting at the Town Hall, Devizes. Second day. "Some Aspects of Local Government on Air, Water, and Sewerage." By H. Ross Hooper, O.B.E., M.A.OXON., M.INST.C.E. "Devizes Sewage Works and Small-Type Refuse Destructor." By A. W. Jakeway, M.INST.M. and CY.E. **10 a.m.**

MONDAY, MAY 20

WHITSUN BANK HOLIDAY.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "English Furniture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **7 p.m.**

TUESDAY, MAY 21

VICTORIA DAY.

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Visit to Stirling Castle, Dunblane Cathedral, and Doune Castle.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Early English Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. 12 noon. "English Seventeenth-century Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. **3 p.m.**

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "The Life, History, and Folklore of a Kerry Island." By Robin Flower, B.A., D.LITT. First Lecture. **5.30 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "English Eighteenth-century Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. Indian Section: "Metalwork." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **3 p.m.**

THURSDAY, MAY 23

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Meeting of the Literature Standing Committee. **4.30 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Italian Renaissance Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. 12 noon. "French Renaissance Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "Recent Discoveries at Beth-Paleth, Palestine." By Professor Sir Flinders Petrie, F.R.S., F.B.A. **2.30 p.m.**

FRIDAY, MAY 24

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Meeting of the Finance and House Committee. **4.30 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "French Eighteenth-century Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. 12 noon. "Eighteenth-century Wall Decoration." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

SATURDAY, MAY 25

Sunrise, 4.55. Sunset, 8.59.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Architecture." By L. O. Faraker. 12 noon and 3 p.m. "Stained Glass." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 7 p.m. **12 noon.**

A.A.S.T.A. Visit to Holborough Cement Works, Snodland, Kent. Meet charabancs "Ship House," Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. **1 p.m.**

LONDON SOCIETY. Visit to the Church of St. Mary, Stratford Atte Bow, Bow Road, E. **2.30 p.m.**

MONDAY, MAY 27

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Executive Committee Meeting. 4 p.m. "English Hospital Planning." By H. Percy Adams, F.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Persian Metalwork." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 12 noon. "Early Renaissance Sculpture." By L. O. Faraker. "Eighteenth-century Furniture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION, 12 Great George Street, S.W.1. Annual Meeting. **5 p.m.**

TUESDAY, MAY 28

SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION. Spring Meeting at Chartered Surveyors' Golfing Society, Knowle Park Golf Club.

ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY, 32 Victoria Street, S.W.1. Annual Meeting.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "The Life, History, and Folklore of a Kerry Island." By Robin Flower, B.A., D.LITT. **5.30 p.m.**

LONDON SOCIETY. Visit to the Brewers' Hall, Addle Street, E.C.2. **2.30 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29

NORTHERN ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Annual Meeting at 6 Higham Place, Newcastle. **7.30 p.m.**

THURSDAY, MAY 30

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "French Furniture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **7 p.m.**

FRIDAY, MAY 31

TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE, at Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, S.W.1. "Economics of Town and Estate Development." By Sir Theodore Chambers, K.B.E., F.S.I. **6 p.m.**

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "Recent Discoveries of the British School of Archæology in Egypt at Beth-Paleth, Palestine." By Professor Sir Flinders Petrie, F.R.S., F.B.A. **5.30 p.m.**

SATURDAY, JUNE 1

Sunrise, 4.49. Sunset, 9.7.

A.A.S.T.A. Visit to Chiltern Court Flats; Metropolitan Railway, Baker Street Building Scheme. Meet Station entrance to flats. **2.15 p.m.**

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "Recent Discoveries of the British School of Archæology in Egypt at Beth-Paleth, Palestine." By Professor Sir Flinders Petrie, F.R.S., F.B.A. **3 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Early English Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. 12 noon. "English Seventeenth-century Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. **3 p.m.**

MONDAY, JUNE 3

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "English Fifteenth-century Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. 12 noon. "Italian Renaissance Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. **3 p.m.**

TUESDAY, JUNE 4

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "French Renaissance Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. 12 noon. "French Eighteenth-century Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. **3 p.m.**

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "The Life, History, and Folklore of a Kerry Island." By Robin Flower, B.A., D.LITT. **5.30 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Indian Section: "Sculpture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **3 p.m.**

THURSDAY, JUNE 6

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, The Castle, Winchester. Exhibition of Selected Testimonies of Study for R.I.B.A. Intermediate and Final Examinations, Portsmouth. Open till June 12.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "French Romanesque Architecture." By Arthur Stratton. (Public Lecture.) **5 p.m.**

ROYAL INCORPORATION OF ARCHITECTS IN SCOTLAND, Glasgow. Annual Conference. Delegates to be entertained by the Corporation Magistrates Committee.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Early English Woodwork." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **12 noon.**

SATURDAY, JUNE 8

Sunrise, 4.44. Sunset, 9.13.

MONDAY, JUNE 10

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Business Meeting. **8 p.m.**

TUESDAY, JUNE 11

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "The Life, History, and Folklore of a Kerry Island." By Robin Flower, B.A., D.LITT. **5.30 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. Summer Meeting in France till June 22.

BRITISH ARCHITECTS' CONFERENCE, YORK. Open till Saturday, June 15.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Annual Conversazione.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "French Gothic and Renaissance Architecture." (Public Lecture.) By Hector Corfiato. **5 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Tudor and Jacobean Furniture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 12 noon. "Mural Decoration." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **5 p.m.**

SATURDAY, JUNE 15

Sunrise, 4.42. Sunset, 9.18.

A.A.S.T.A. Visit to Banburry's Steel Works, Croydon.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19

SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION. Annual Summer Meeting at Belfast. Open till Saturday, June 22, inclusive.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20

LONDON SOCIETY. Annual Excursion by Steamer down the River. **2 p.m.**



A NIGHT-PIECE IN OXFORD STREET: THE NEW CENTRAL ENTRANCE OF THE SELFRIDGE BUILDING.

By the recent addition of this loggia feature, enriched with a screen of metal behind the columns and a marquise set with engraved glass, relieved in gold and many colours, the finishing touch has been put to the 500-ft. façade. The modelling and sculpture embellishing the stone cornice and metal screen are the work of W. Reid Dick and C. H. Mabey, while many other eminent decorative artists have been laid under contribution elsewhere.

Associated architects: Graham, Anderson, Probst and White; Sir John Burnet and Partners. Further illustrations and architects' drawings appear on pages 751-8.



WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1929

ALL AT SEA

"*I must go down to the seas again.*"
—JOHN MASEFIELD

GREAT developments in the construction of liners are announced in the daily Press. Cunards have under consideration the designs for two super-vessels, to be used in the transatlantic services of this company. A super-"Olympic" has already been laid down in the White Star's yard at Belfast, the final details of which are, however, still under consideration. There are rumours of foreign firms who plan to construct vessels of great size and speed, with the latest equipment for the safety of travellers, and with the fullest regard for the amenities of life. It appears that the prestige of British shipping firms is being seriously challenged by those of other nations.

At present, of course, the British companies hold the blue riband for speed combined with safety. We have no doubt that they will continue to employ the ablest engineers in the country (and they are probably the best engineers in the world) to design their boats. When we consider, however, the artistic amenities of these huge vessels, we have to confess that British-built liners fall short of the best that can be conceived.

The class which travels to and fro across the Atlantic is the wealthiest and most luxurious the world has known. It comes from America to seek European culture and to gather experiences of great art, which are denied it in its own new country. Instead of meeting it, at its ports, with the best that our architects, nourished on their age-old and undying traditions, can give them, the shipping firms treat their "floating hotels" as a hotch-potch of replicas. One liner, we read, has "a dining saloon of the French Empire, a reading-room following Adam's Harewood, a smoking-room from Belton House, and a swimming pool from Pompeii." Another "daring and successful experiment" consists of "an effort to combine the favourite motifs of each period and blend them" (as though they were cocktails) "with purely modern ideas in ship decoration," by a designer who "has skimmed the cream of every style, ancient and modern, for the delectation of the ocean traveller"!

The work generally on these liners is that of the mere decorator, who, however skilful as a copyist or a "blender," bewilders the onlooker and cannot satisfy him.

There is an utterly false idea of art in the minds not only of such designers but of their employers; namely, that a "building" (including a ship) consists of two separate things: the structure, which is a matter for the engineers, and the decoration, which is the concern of the decorators; "and never the twain shall meet." Architecture, however, including that of ships, is the child of a marriage between use and beauty. It is easy to understand how this is so in houses where the work of design is done by one man. But in ships, also, the architect who is gifted with imagination and a sense of the poetry of the sea, although he does not design the ship, can take hold by sympathy of the structural ideas which lie behind the engineer's practice, just as he assimilates the ideas of wind stresses and the force of gravity ashore. The architect alone by virtue of his training and experience can make a ship a great work of art, and give a subtle character to each individual vessel.

A renaissance of sea style must be brought about. The tradition of such a style was stabilized in Elizabethan times; the problem was easier then, for the sailing ships, though fashioned for use, had shapes which coincided with the dream ships of the mind, and were sisters of birds and clouds. As may be seen by the models at the United Services Museum, though akin to Tudor architecture, they did not ape the Elizabethan house; rather they gave it sufferance of a sea-change. A century later, when James II largely rebuilt the navy, his ships had detail which we call "Georgian" (apparently because it was invented under the Stuarts); but for all their masts and naves they were not anchored City churches or floating St. Paul's cathedrals; they showed sea fashions and a style as of Neptune.

Since those times, the constructional material has changed from timber to steel; the motive power from wind to steam or oil. The old tradition of the art of sea building has faded. Only the architect experienced in the breeding of art from the ideas of construction, use, and beauty can make it vivid and real once more, and make from new necessities some unique and imaginative work of art.

A shipbuilding firm of Sweden has lately led the way by handing over the completion of a large liner to the architect, Carl Bergsten. We ask our own great steamship companies to reconsider *their* procedure in this matter of the amenities; and offer to our best architects similar opportunities.

NEWS & TOPICS

HOUSING IN THE ELECTORAL PROGRAMME

HOUSING stands in the forefront of the electoral programme. Mr. Baldwin dwells with some pride upon the record of his Government as the instrument of an enormous programme of house building, now nearing completion, and with rather less fervour points to the dim outlines of his projected schemes of slum clearance. We are reminded at this point that, formidable as may be the numerical record of houses built since the war, it has been possible to pursue an active programme well within the limits of profitable enterprise. The slum problem is still with us. Overcrowding persists, and little or no movement of this desperate population has resulted from the provision of new accommodation for the class above.

*

Slum clearance is a form of State philanthropy. Private enterprise will not enter upon it, and local governors hesitate to spend money upon projects which yield a return not to be counted in tangible pounds, shillings, and pence. It *is* profitable, surely, but on the grand, the national scale. It is therefore with misgiving that we hear the fatal word "reconditioning." Patching, tinkering, and compromise will not clear the slums. If ever a national programme were needed to indicate an expenditure commensurate with the seriousness of the situation it is here, where private enterprise fears to tread.

*

TENEMENTS IN AIR-MENACED ZONES

Some three years go THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL published three articles on the question of the air menace as likely to affect architectural design in London. The far-sightedness of these articles was not fully recognized at the time, but a friend in Whitehall tells me that the Government experts who have been considering this problem are coming round more and more to the point of view then expressed. The possibility of bombs, each weighing several tons, being dropped on London in some future war, which is likely to start by a surprise attack, is not being ignored by those whose duty it is to prepare schemes for Imperial defence. Over ten years ago bombs weighing a ton each were actually dropped in the neighbourhood of St. Pancras Station, and caused far more damage and loss of life than was known at the time. The possibilities of aerial bombing have become much more serious, and if the Air Minister were to reveal all the facts the public would not be so blind to possible danger. The London County Council are accepting a heavy responsibility in erecting nine-story flats within range of St. Pancras Station, which proved to be one of the tactical points for enemy attack in 1918. It is to be hoped that the Government will see fit to reveal some of the evidence submitted during the past few weeks in order to warn local authorities that high tenement buildings should certainly not be built in any such danger zone.

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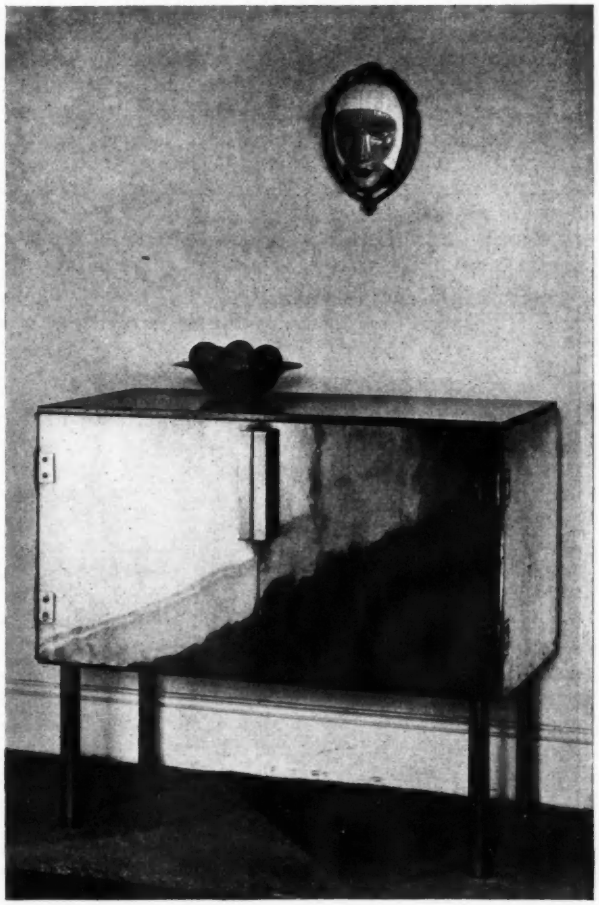
MUNICIPAL HOT WATER

The City of Dundee was the first British municipality to install central heating and hot water on its housing estates. At Logie three Lancashire boilers supply hot water to 250 houses, in which are fitted 750 hot-water taps and 662 radiators. There is also a supply of hot water to the 268 houses on the Stirling and Hospital Park scheme. Charges made to tenants are 3s. 2d. per week for a house of two rooms and a kitchenette. When I visited these estates in 1923, I was told that the loss on public funds was already considerable, and now hear that the total amount lost was £9,351. But since then the entire system has been reconstructed, the administration transferred to the Baths Committee and full control given to a skilled engineer. As a result of these changes there is now a surplus each year. Last year the surplus amounted approximately to over £1,000 and, in addition, revenue has been allocated to a depreciation fund. The consumption of coal has been steadily reduced by as much as 45 per cent. at Logie, although the consumption of hot water for domestic use has increased by 35 per cent. The tenants very much appreciate the conveniences of central heating, which reduces household labour and maintains a more regular temperature. The fact that the scheme is now working on an economic basis suggests one solution of the smoke problem, so far as domestic buildings are concerned, but it also shows that expert advice and experience must be followed if local authorities are not to lose large sums of money.

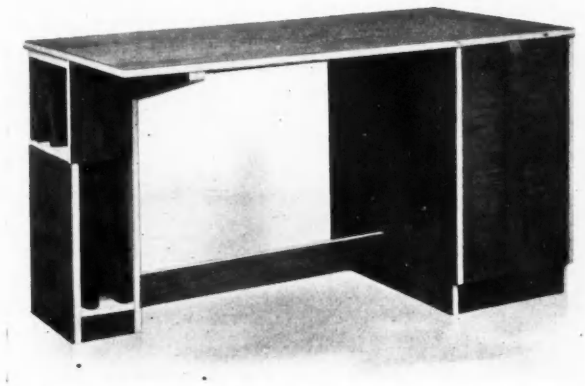
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THE NEW FURNITURE

Will "modern" furniture ever become really popular in England? The question is one that is often in my



Sideboard in ¼-inch "Plymax," built up on a light tubular frame. Sides, copper-faced; top, monel metal; legs and door handles of dulled nickel plating.



Desk made entirely of plywood. The top, sides, cantilever and footboard of 1-inch walnut-veneered battenboard. Drawers of Gabron mahogany.

mind; it came back to me the other day as I was inspecting two experimental pieces produced by Messrs. Crossley and Brown. One, a sideboard, is made of the new metal-covered plywood, the artistic possibilities of which are just beginning to be exploited. The other, a desk, is of ordinary plywood, veneered with walnut, one inch thick in all. As the desk is plywood, every inch of it, it illustrates the more clearly the answer which occurred to me. And my answer is this: that "modern" furniture can never win any support in this country so long as it is pointless.

The interest of these pieces, and the certain appeal of furniture conceived along similar lines, lies in the fact that they justify their newness. If you construct a sideboard on the principles which were followed by Chippendale, what possible excuse can you have for clothing it in a modern garb? But say that, living and liking the modern life, you find yourself responding to the beauties of the racing-car, the electrical refrigerator, and the wireless set, more readily than you do to the homelier things of yesteryear. Say that you make yourself furniture out of the same materials as these things are made of and put together in a similar way, your furniture then will be something new and will demand a new shape—and somehow, unless you are obstructive, will get it.

*

REVOLUTIONIZING THE RADIATOR

Very interesting developments are revolutionizing the design of hot-water radiators. They should be followed closely by architects, because the progress moves towards a reduction in the bulk of the radiator, and aims at producing a fitting that will be built into the wall without damaging either the fabric of the building or the appearance of the room. New inventions borrow largely from the science of motor-car radiator design in replacing the clumsy and quite inefficient pipes and columns of the familiar radiator by systems of blades or honeycombs of air pipes inclined at an angle so as to throw the heat into the room.

*

The motor-car radiator is a device for cooling hot water by exposing a maximum surface of piping to the contact of cool air, and by means of blades or fins directing the oncoming air on to the surfaces to be cooled. The process is reversed in the heat-dispelling radiator, so that the pipes conduct the air and not the water, while arrangements of fins or blades serve to provide the greatest area from which heat may be thrown off. In quite the most efficient type of modern radiator the water that heats the air pipes is brought to a point below boiling point by electricity and is absolutely fireproof.

*

CORK-ASBESTOS FOR WORKING-CLASS HOUSES

Dr. A. P. Laurie, of Edinburgh, has been experimenting for several years past with new forms of materials for building working-class houses. The four houses which were built with his special panels have proved to be quite a success. He has now patented a very much improved cork-asbestos panel, which it is hoped will prove to be an economical material to be used for the rapid construction of houses.

*

POWER-STATION MENACE IN THE PROVINCES

It is well that the public in the provinces, as in London, should be made aware of the implications of the new Electricity Bill and the meaning of the power-station menace. Electricity is the most important form of investment today. It is attracting enormous capital, which is gradually falling under the control of a few far too powerful combines, for whom the amenities of public living are of less importance than the accumulation of profits. Public protest has effected a reduction in the prices of current, and public protest must warn the Government and the Electricity Commissioners of other and no less important aspects of the business of providing this current. Professor Reilly's letter to *The Times* last week points to a state of affairs as dangerous to the well-being of Liverpool, its new cathedral, and its noble public buildings, as ever confronts us in London. Are there, I wonder, still more? Is every city to have its "sulphur gun"? And is there to be no attempt to relay current from the coalfields?

*

THE MAN BEHIND OUR "MR. SMITH"

I was talking to a manufacturer the other day, an intelligent kind of fellow, possibly a little above the average in that way, though there are intelligent manufacturers about, curiously enough—men who really are interested in doing something good and know something of what good is. And he was talking about architects—which, of course, was a very improper thing for him to do. For is it not well known that the architect is—well, not as other men; not as manufacturers, anyway? And yet this manufacturer suggested to me that though the conductor may conduct the orchestra, he may have one or two very good instrumental soloists in his band, men who enjoy contributing to the harmony of the whole symphony and are content to be good craftsmen under the direction of the master, but yet possessing ability, even creative ability, of their own. The manufacturer is too often, alas! represented by his "representative," "our Mr. Smith," who, cap in hand, says: "Yes, Sir, certainly. Whatever you say is right." And a very proper attitude, too. But behind "our Mr. Smith" there may be, and often is nowadays, someone who really does know a bit about his job, who has studied it and its relation to architecture and with whom the architect might really co-operate. Someone who would look up to the architect as the leader of the orchestra, but whom the leader might well consult about the "solo bits."

ASTRAGAL

AN ARCHITECT'S DILEMMA

Competitor with Identical Names

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—I am informed that under some recent Act of Parliament it is possible for any man to " register the name of his business " and so retain that name for his sole use, whether or not the name in question is *his own.*

For instance, Smith (any Smith) could set up here in —— as " Archibald Brown, Architect," and I, the real one, could have no protection in law other than by " proof of desire to defraud."

I imagine that you may have some knowledge on this point or can obtain it, for if my information is correct, then " Registration " is imperative and any arguments for or against must go by the board, for I am sure you will agree that an architect's livelihood is dependent for success or failure upon his ability as a designer or, in the absence of this, his charm of personality and business ability; in any case—his brains.

Yours faithfully,

ARCHIBALD BROWN

The question must be considered whether the name which the newcomer practises under is his natural name, which by coincidence is the same as yours, or whether it is adopted by him merely to embarrass you.

At the outset it appears that you have in mind the Business Names Registration Act, 1916, which enacts (*inter alia*) that a person carrying on business in a name other than his true name is to register certain particulars under that Act, and in default he incurs certain disabilities and penalties. The object of the Act, which was passed during the war, was to find the German in the firm, but it does not confer on those who register thereunder a monopoly in the use of a name. A man who registers under the Act is in no higher position than any individual so far as the exclusive right to a name is concerned; all the Act provides is that failure to register places him in a worse position.

It will be observed that it is impossible to register a name so as to obtain a monopoly under the Business Names Registration Act, 1916, and so far as I know, under any Act. The only time when it may be done is under the Trade Marks Acts, but only if it is a means of distinguishing goods, so as to give the manufacturer thereof a monopoly in relation to the sale of such goods.

If an architect were to set up in practice in your town under his own name, which happened to be the same as yours, you would have no remedy. In the case of Burgess *v.* Burgess (1853) 3 De.G.M. & G. 896, it was held that the plaintiff and the defendant were both entitled to trade under their own names, notwithstanding that the names were the same. The only remedy would be a passing-off action if they sold goods of a similar nature whereby the public were confused. In your case you would have no remedy unless you could prove that your competitor was holding himself out to be carrying on your business. If he held himself out to be carrying on a *similar* business, then, provided he was practising under his own name, you would in my view, and I am clearly of opinion, have no remedy, although it is obvious that great inconvenience would be caused thereby. And in any case, the court would not restrain him from carrying on a practice similar to yours under his own name.

A different aspect is presented by one who assumes a name similar to your name for the purposes of carrying on a rival practice. If the court is satisfied by the evidence before it that confusion exists owing to the carrying on by your rival of such practice, it will grant an injunction to restrain him from practising under a name similar to your name (see F. Pinet et Cie *v.* Maison Pinet, Ltd., 77 L.T.R. 322). It may be advisable, having regard to the fact that it is possible to incorporate a company under the Companies Acts for the purposes of carrying on the business, or any business (including the business of a surveyor) in a name identical to your name, with the addition only of the word " Limited " as the last word in the name, that you should register a company under the Companies Acts, having a name similar to your name, so that by virtue of The Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, section 8 (1) no other person will be able to register a company with a name similar to the name of your company, and incidentally to your name.

The object of this would be to eliminate a possible competitor, as you would have control of the company, thereby eliminating a possible law suit, or a company having a name similar to your own carrying on the business as, say, butchers, in your town to your annoyance. The costs of formation of a company provided the capital was nominal would not be heavy. E. F. I.

ELECTRIC POWER STATIONS IN THE METROPOLIS

Following is a copy of the letter which the President of the R.I.B.A. has addressed to the Prime Minister in connection with the erection of immense electric power stations in the metropolis:

May 6, 1929.

SIR,—The urgent attention of the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects has been called by their Science Standing Committee to the alarming nature of the risk which it is now realized must be incurred if the proposed erection of immense electric power stations in the heart of the Metropolis is allowed to proceed.

The injury which the concentrated discharge into the atmosphere of the products resulting from the combustion of thousands of tons of coal daily may do to the surrounding neighbourhood has been demonstrated by the Manchester power station and by the existing station at Fulham. It appears to be admitted that improved combustion, such as may perhaps be looked for in new stations, so far from reducing, may actually increase the volume of noxious gases discharged into the air. These gases are known to be capable of doing irreparable damage to old buildings and valuable works of art stored in them, and of causing injury only to be repaired at immense expense to newer stone and brick buildings.

It now appears that no practicable method of eliminating these dangerous fumes is known, and that consequently the conditions attached to the sanction of certain of these power stations do not, in fact, afford protection. In view of the close proximity of the proposed station at Battersea and a further station at Fulham to such irreplaceable buildings as Westminster Abbey, Chelsea Hospital, Lambeth Palace, and others, and to such valuable and important national buildings as Buckingham Palace, the Houses of Parliament, the Government and other offices, and the residential quarters around Westminster, and to the priceless collections of pictures in the National Galleries, the Royal Institute can only view these proposals with serious alarm; and they respectfully beg that so great a risk will not be incurred without first instituting a thorough inquiry by some authority qualified to assess at their full value all the public aspects of the matter to which electrical experts intent on their own problems may well have attached inadequate importance.

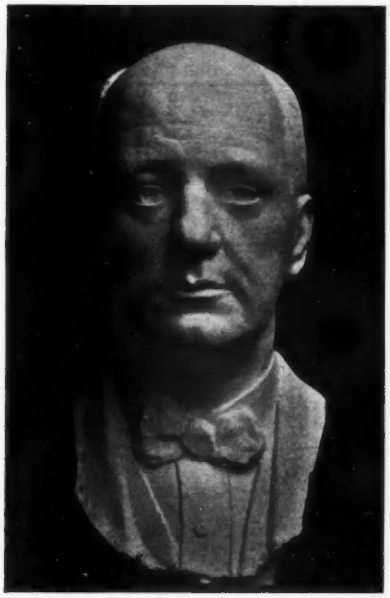
I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) WALTER TAPPER,
President, R.I.B.A.

The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, P.C., M.P.

SCULPTURE AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY

A Critical Notice

The Caryatid group of Gilbert Ledward, says our critic, is the finest and most significant glyptic work seen at the Academy this century. Portrait busts of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., by Henry Pegram, R.A., and Sir Banister Fletcher, by Charles L. Hartwell, R.A. (illustrated on this page), are exhibited, and a medallion (bronze) of the late Francis Derwent Wood, R.A., by Madge Kitchener.



R.A. Exhibition. No. 1499.]
Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, by Henry Pegram.



[R.A. Exhibition. No. 1507.
Sir Banister Fletcher, by Charles L. Hartwell.

("Royal Academy Illustrated")

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CARVING is the best means of salvation for modern sculpture, as modelling has reached the limits of its efficacy and the supply of *clichés* is more than can be tolerated. It is satisfactory to note, therefore, that the most important work in sculpture at this year's Academy is carved.

A SIGNIFICANT WORK

Gilbert Ledward, maker of modelled monuments in bronze, has taken his courage as well as his tools in both hands and produced the finest and most significant glyptic work that has been seen at the Academy this century. His Caryatid group has a number of virtues; it is in Roman stone, it is architectural, and can be visualized as the principal feature of a stately loggia or arcade.

With it the Professor of Sculpture of the Royal College of Art challenges the Academy and the whole English school of sculpture. The group is intrinsically fine; suave in line; compact in mass; full of the first principle of ronde bosse, and it is carved direct.



R.A. Exhibition. No. 1404.]
Caryatid figures, carved direct in Roman stone by Gilbert Ledward.

Allan Howes ably seconds it with his Female Torso in Roman stone: a most pleasing subject, with distinct architectural quality, and beautifully carved. There is a life-size group called "Mother and Child," by Angela Sykes, which, though not strong in composition nor sense of form, is yet valuable on account of its glyptic quality. Harold Youngman makes a good account of a block of coarse limestone in a portrait bust. He has respected his material and left the fine matt surface it demands. His group, "Retro Satana," while its carving is good, is theatrical in conception.

There is ample evidence of direct work in Richard Garbe's "Sea Lion" in verd di prato, which lends itself to a high degree of polish, and in



R.A. Exhibition. No. 1527.]

Sea Lion, carved in verd di prato by Richard Garbe.

George Havard Thomas's two low reliefs in stone of "Europa" and "Leda," which it is pleasant to meet with at the Academy. Architectural application is also present in the "Prudence" relief in stone of Francis Sargant, who carves himself, probably from a cast model.

One of the most satisfactory of the smaller carved stone pieces is the solid, well-designed statuette group of "Mother and Child" by Robert Emerson, of Wolverhampton, whose fellow-townsman, Charles Wheeler, contributes an engaging simplification in his black Belgian marble stylized head.

MOULDED PIECES

The Academy galleries bulge with bloated excesses in plaster. The work of the established men is up to the average, and there are a dozen good works which leaven the mass and give it some semblance of vitality. The two large decorative Entrance figures of Alfred Hardiman in the Central Hall are the most striking and will be effective when translated into their destined material, which may well be bronze, for they are plastic in feeling and conception. Even larger are the reclining figures of the Sun and the Moon, obviously designed by William McMillan as details of a great memorial. Smaller in scale is the "Labour" group of David Evans—an effective piece for bronze; but the most interesting of the plastic works is the "Great Pan" figure of Gilbert Bayes, which has the advantage of an isolated setting. This possesses the additional interest of being cast in concrete. All these moulded works have an architectural or monumental application.

APPLIED SCULPTURE

As applied sculpture, the "Listening Nymph" of Phyllis Clay, for an Adam niche in a garden wall, the two lead garden figures of Anne Acheson, and the model for garden fountain of Edgar Frith stand out.

If it were not for these architectural features, the sculpture section of the Royal Academy would be a tame affair for the architect, modified here and there by a decent portrait bust. In this class those of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., by Henry Pegram, and Sir Banister Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A., by C. L. Hartwell, have a special interest for him. K. P.



R.A. Exhibition. No. 1557.]

Great Pan, figure for garden, by Gilbert Bayes.

THE NEW ENTRANCE LOGGIA AT SELFRIDGE'S

Graham, Anderson, Probst and White — Sir John Burnet and Partners



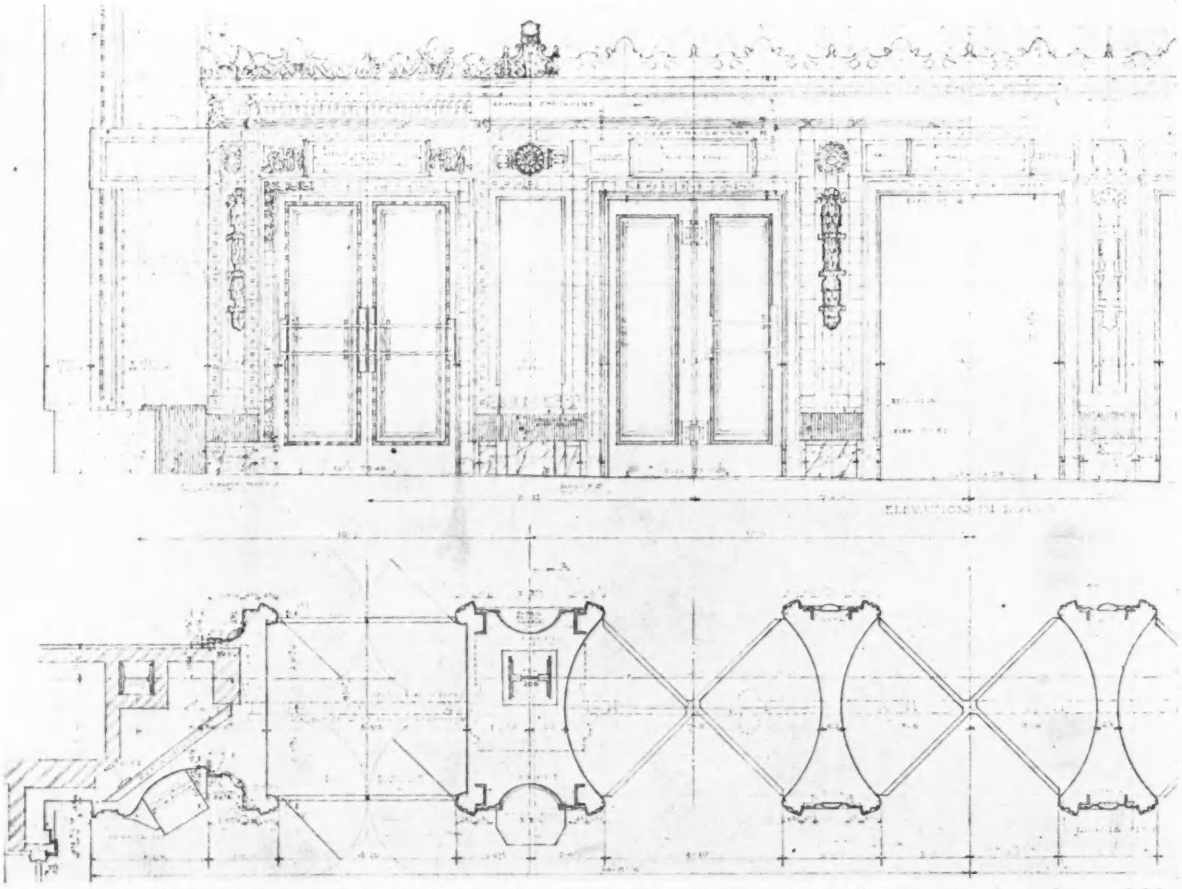
General view of the colonnaded façade to Oxford Street. It is 505 ft. long, and, with the completion of the "third operation," the central entrance loggia, has now taken its final form. Building operations have been in progress under the architects' direct supervision since 1919.

What is termed by the architects the "third operation" puts the finishing touch to the Selfridge building, as far as the 500-ft.-long frontage to Oxford Street is concerned, after ten years of constructional activity, carried out by means of direct labour and sub-contracts under their supervision and direction.

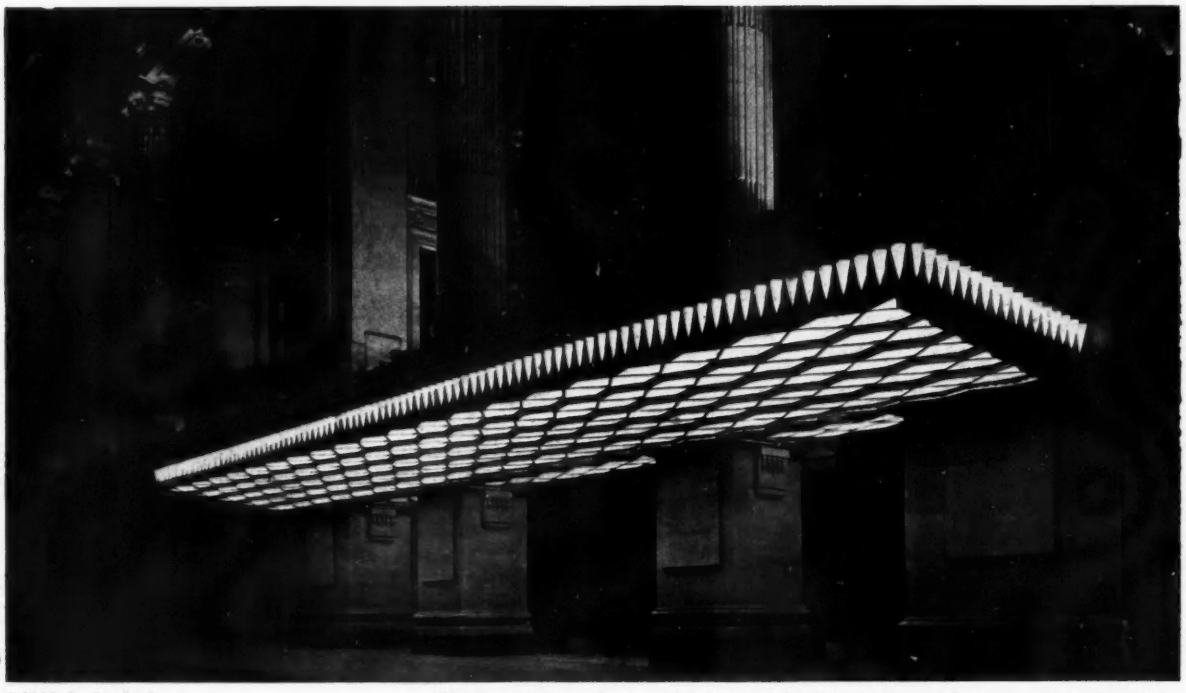
Externally the main features of the new central entrance loggia, here illustrated in detail for the first time, include a decorative metal screen, forming a background to the free-standing columns, and a marquise of metal and engraved glass. The whole work is conspicuous for the quiet dignity of its rich ornamentation.

Internally, a well has been formed in the first floor, affording a view from the entrance hall to the ceiling over 35 ft. above ground level. The ceiling heights are made possible by an ingenious arrangement of steel cantilevers over the 45-ft. central span within the predetermined girder-depth uniform over the site. Disposed at the four corners of the rectangular entrance hall are pairs of lifts in decorative metal enclosures.

The architects designed the steel frame, retaining walls, foundations, mechanical appurtenances, and internal finishings, prepared all working, and checked all shop drawings, and placed and certified all contracts in connection therewith. They have enlisted the co-operation of the following eminent sculptors and decorative artists: George Alexander, Gilbert Bayes, A.R.A., Edgar Brandt, W. Reid Dick, R.A., Walter Gilbert, C. H. Mabey, and the late Henry Poole, R.A.



Part of the architects' exterior elevation and plan of main entrance doorway in loggia (centre line runs through opening on right). The three middle doors, of bronze, are revolving (motor-driven).



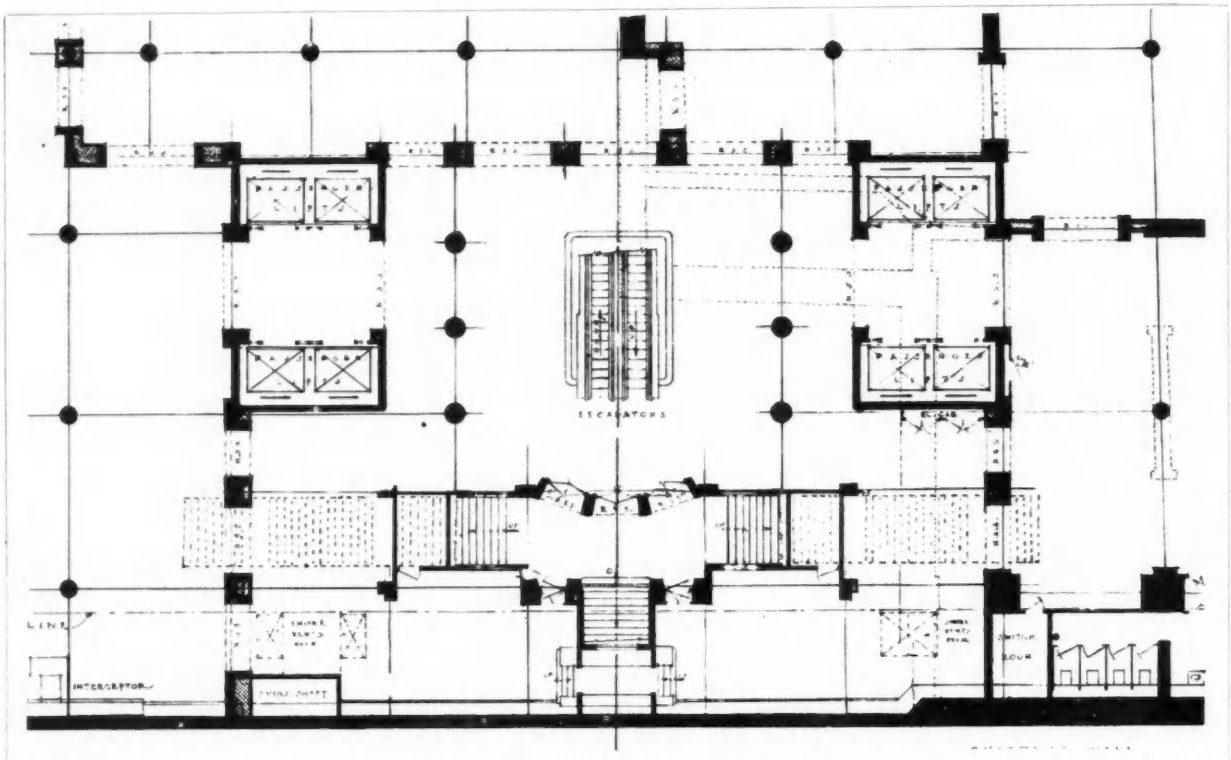
Selfridge's, London.] *[Graham, Anderson, Probst and White, and Sir John Burnet and Partners : associated architects.*

The marquise illuminated. Contributed by Edgar Brandt, it is carried out in metal and engraved glass ; the predominating colours in the polychrome scheme are gold, red, and blue.

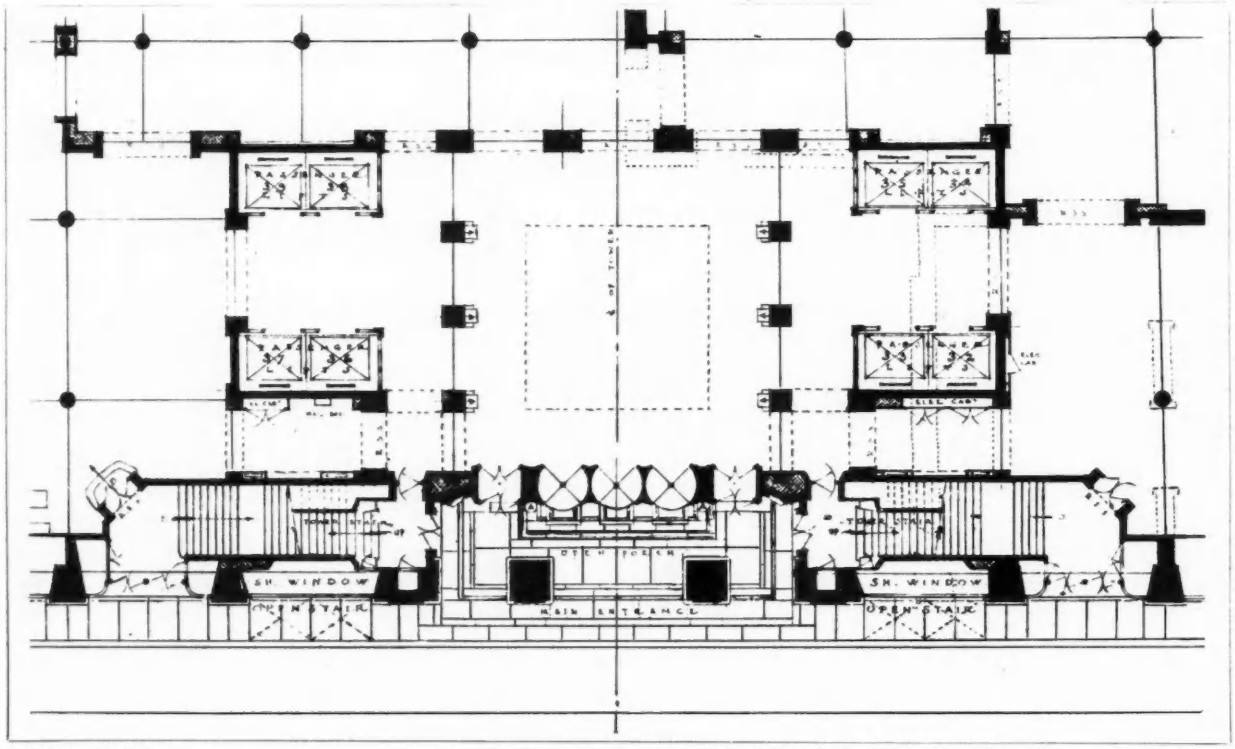


Selfridge's, London.] [*Graham, Anderson, Probst and White, and Sir John Burnet and Partners: associated architects.*

Exterior of entrance doorway, with portion of cast-iron screen above, from inside loggia. The ornamentation of bronze, with marble panels, surrounding door openings, is the work of G. Alexander. W. Reid Dick sculptured the figure-panels for architrave of screen, four of which can be seen. Walter Gilbert was responsible for the standard lamps. Just to the right of the farther one a glimpse is caught of one of a pair of heroic bronze figures—"Science" and "Art"—by W. Reid Dick.

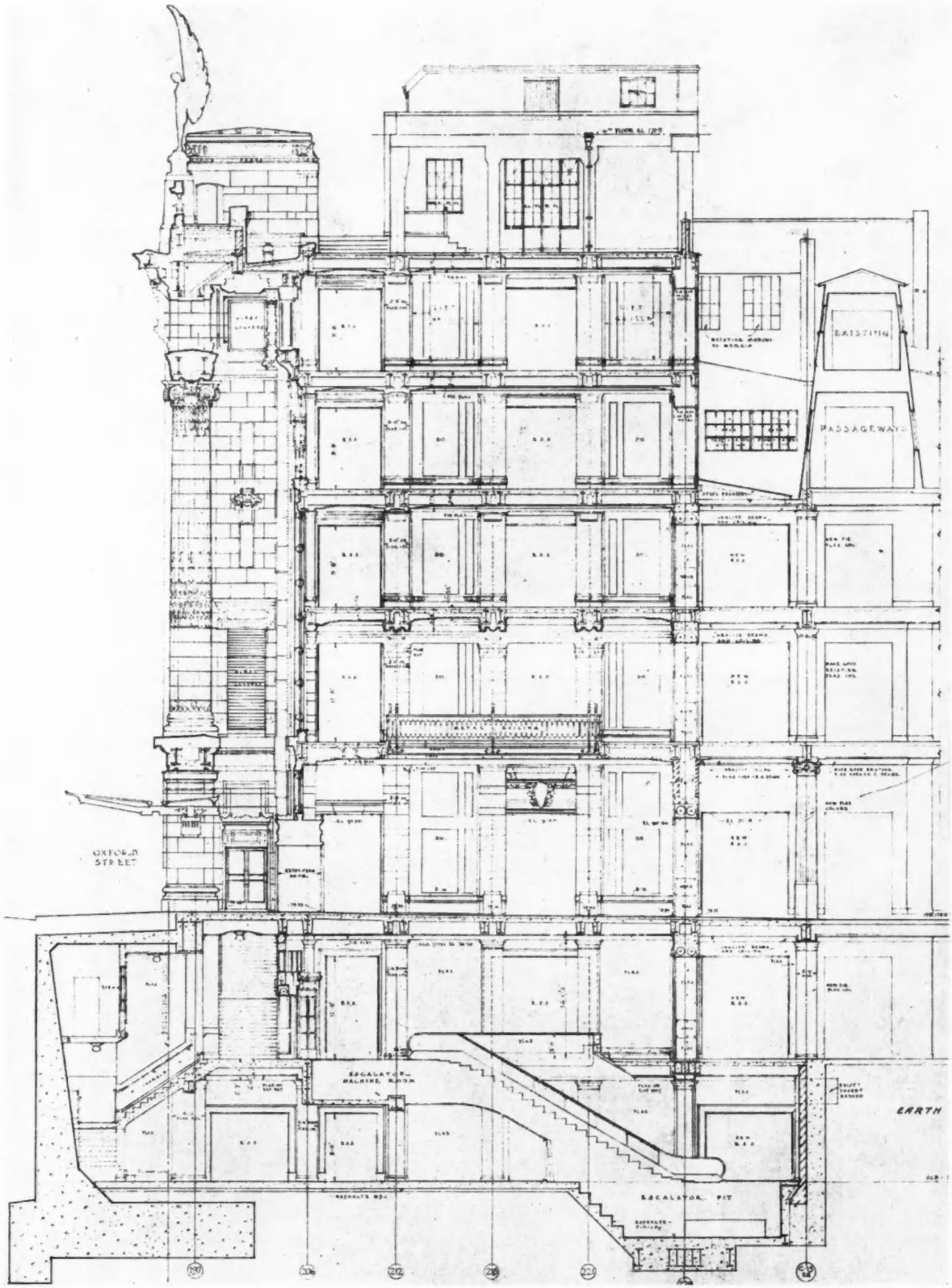


Portion of architects' plan of basement floor, embracing only the sphere affected by the formation of central entrance loggia on Oxford Street front. The constructional details are interesting, the centre span being reduced by means of cantilever beams. The escalator serves basement and sub-basement floors.



Selfridge's, London. [*Graham, Anderson, Probst and White, and Sir John Burnet and Partners: associated architects.*

Ground-floor plan of the area indicated above. Four pairs of lifts are provided, with stairways at either side of entrance loggia. Of the five main entrances two are fitted with double folding doors, and three with motor-driven revolving doors. These drawings should be read in conjunction with the cross-section on facing page.



Selfridge's, London.] [*Graham, Anderson, Probst and White, and Sir John Burnet and Partners : associated architects.*

Portion of architects' cross section of entrance front, showing a column of the loggia, and, on the true front of the building, the extent of the metal screen. The well formed in first floor is also indicated. Plate-glass louvres are supplied to fire staircases adjacent to loggia to comply with L.C.C. regulations.



Main doorways viewed from entrance hall inside the building. The walls, piers, and floors of this hall are of white statuary marble, relieved by borders and inlays of black. In the ceiling is formed a well, affording a view of first floor ceiling, some 35 ft. above the ground.

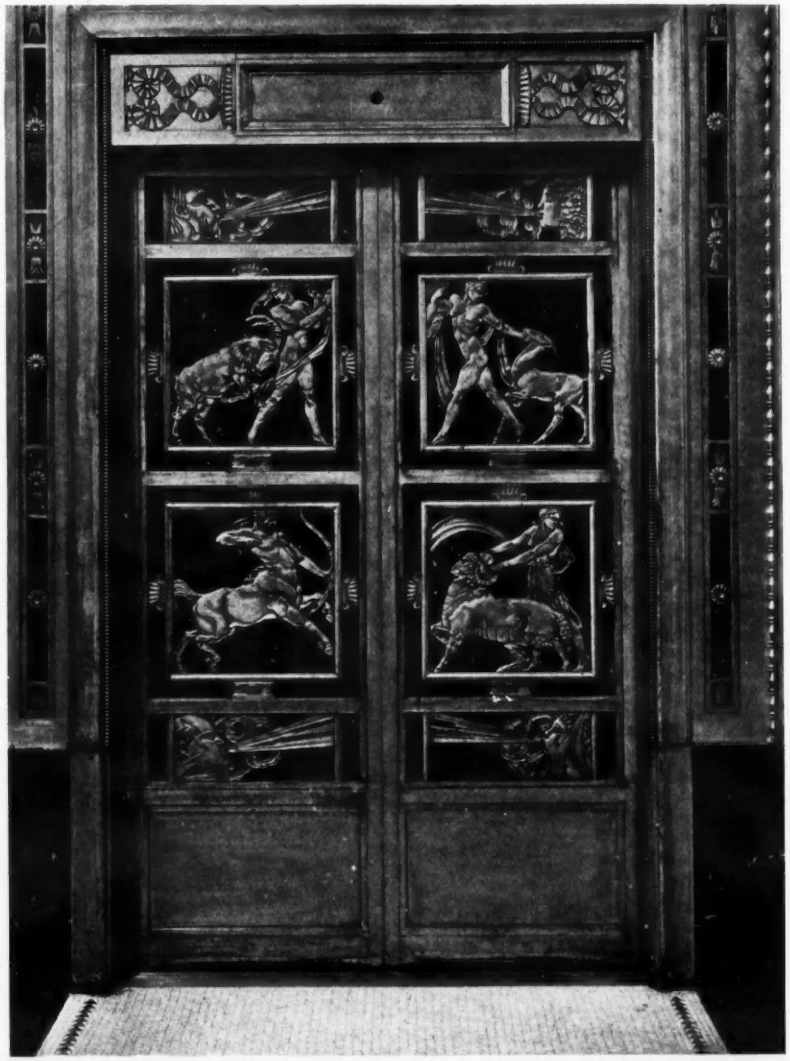


General view of one of the four lift enclosures on ground floor, each housing two lifts. The screens are of metal in depressed gold and repoussé panels, the larger ones (on the folding doors, etc.) representing Signs of the Zodiac.



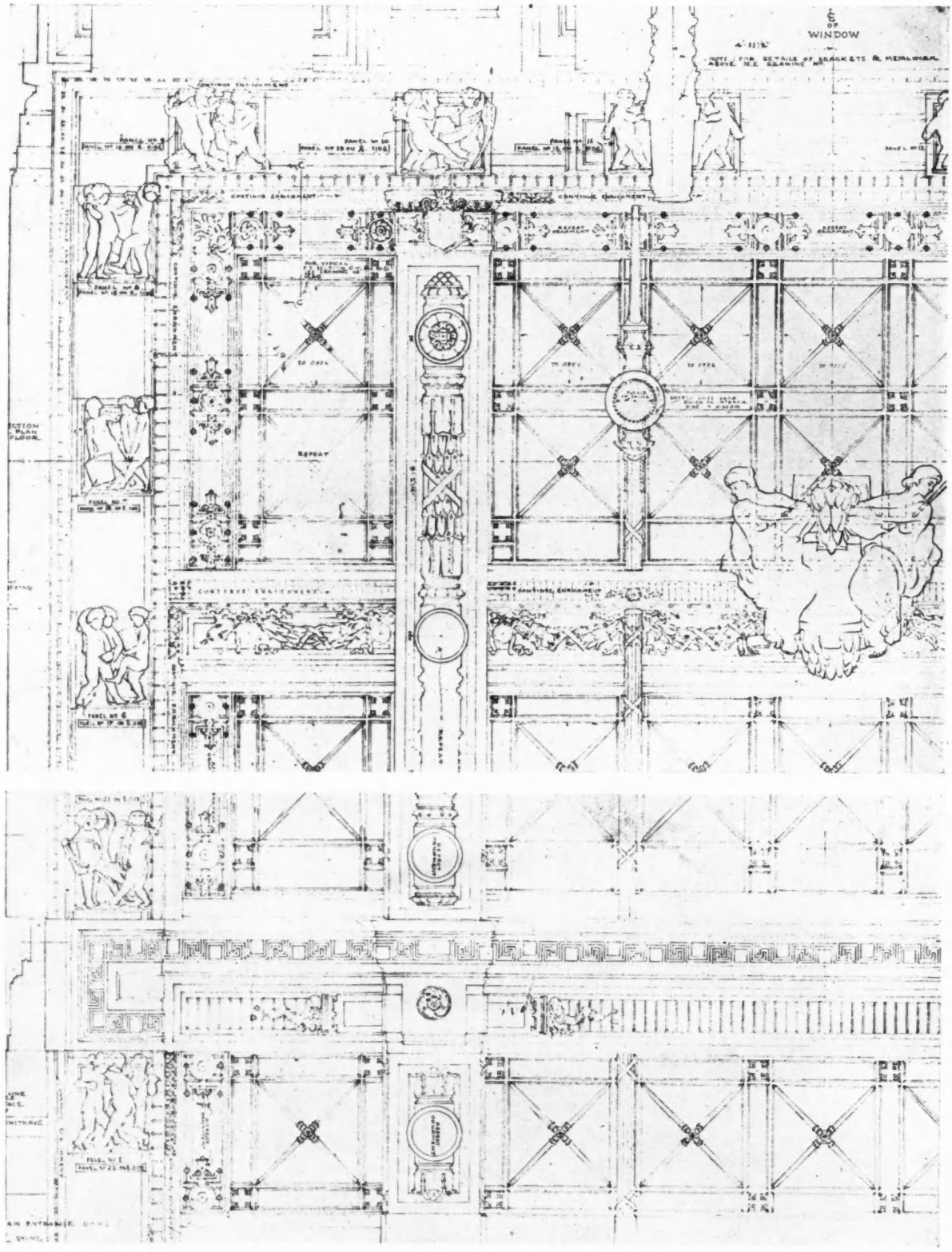
Selfridge's, London.]

Interior of one of the lifts. The cars are adorned in repoussé of steel-coloured metal, with a gold sunburst design having stylized birds in the octagonal centre-piece, the work of Edgar Brandt. They are top-lit by concealed lights.



[*Graham, Anderson, Probst and White, and Sir John Burnet and Partners : associated architects.*

A near view of one of the pairs of lift-doors. Above and below are rectangular panels of the Four Winds. The square panels represent the Zodiacal Signs: Capricornus (the Goat), Virgo (the Virgin), Sagittarius (the Archer), and Aries (the Ram).



Selfridge's, London.] [*Graham, Anderson, Probst and White, and Sir John Burnet and Partners: associated architects.*

Upper and lower parts of the architects' detail drawing of metal screen behind columns in loggia. The photograph reproduced as frontispiece to this number illustrates its main features which include many figure-groups

THE HONEYWOOD FILE

BY KARSHISH

XI. Bricks and Blunders

(The foundations are going in. Spinlove, the architect, has objected to certain soft bricks among the facings. The adjoining owner has objected to pollution of spring by the builder, Marston Grigblay.)

SPINLOVE TO BRASH (Client)

Dear Sir Leslie Brash, 6/11/24

Before I arrange for the well to be sunk, would it not be worth while to consider whether the spring cannot be made use of? I understand that you are under covenant not to pollute or interfere with the flow, but you could lay on to a storage tank without infringing either condition. Two thousand gallons a day, which would be more than you would use for all purposes, would in no measurable way interfere with the flow. I took the opportunity when last on site to observe the flow where it discharges into the stream below Honeywood Farm, and it seemed as strong as at the source, so that the owner seems to have little use for the water. If the spring were tapped as I propose, the cost of well-sinking would be saved and also most of the cost of installing and running a pump, for the fall of the ground makes it an easy matter to put in an efficient drain. The waste water from this would be returned to the spring. I assume the spring water to be fit for drinking purposes, etc., but it ought to be reported upon by an analyst. I will take no steps until I hear from you.

Yours sincerely,

Spinlove, it will be noticed, has put himself to some trouble to master the facts and devise a scheme that shall give Brash a better service and save his pocket. Such action is not merely the prerogative of the architect, but a privilege which brings dignity to his office and adds joy to his activities. To do a thing well for the sake of so doing it, and not for the money it brings, is what distinguishes the professional from the commercial code. It is because the commercial man is conscious of this that he bleats continuously: "I wish to serve you," and protests that his performances are "genuine," and "real," and "bona fide," and "super." I make this comment because there are signs that the spirit of disinterested initiative here displayed by Spinlove is in some degree discredited by the architects of the new generation.

It will learn better when its own children revolt against the sordid sophistication which numbs the sense of the true values in life for their parents, and is putting the architect in a hopeless rivalry with the shopkeeper.

BRASH TO SPINLOVE

Dear Mr. Spinlove, 8/11/24

I am extremely gratified at your communication anent water supply. I have transmitted a copy of your letter to my legal advisers who approved the conveyance in my behalf and will no doubt be able to inform me what the correct interpretation of "pollution" and "interference" is to be understood to signify. I will communicate with you when I have received this information. In the interim please desist from all operations in regard to water supply.

Yours sincerely,

GRIGBLAY TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 8/11/24

We are sorry to say that Bloggs reports difficulty with dampcourse. He has carried up cellar to near level of ground, but in fixing level of dampcourse at bottom of cellar wall he did not allow for main dampcourse also running round, so that joint is 1½ in. too high at ground-floor level. What we propose to do is to take down a couple of courses and level over wall below ground to give the correct joint level. Shall be glad of your approval.

Yours faithfully,

The fact that Grigblay has confessed to this blunder and referred his proposal for making good to Spinlove is a sign that he has a particular idea of his obligations. The foreman of some builders would have levelled over with cut bricks in cement, and when the architect objected to the botch would have made excuses and belittled the matter, confident that as the wall was sound and the work finished and out of sight, the architect would not call upon him to demolish it.

SPINLOVE TO GRIGBLAY

Dear Sir, 10/11/24

Your foreman had no grounds for assuming that the main dampcourse would not run round top of cellar walls, and if he did suppose so he should have realized that the width of the two courses of slates in cement had to be made up somehow to allow the joints of facings to run through. I am not prepared to accept your proposal to level up. It will be necessary to pull down, say, fifteen courses and save the 1½ in. out of the joints in rebuilding.

Yours faithfully,

Spinlove is right in pointing out that the foreman made a stupid mistake, but his letter is unsympathetic; so long as a builder does his best the architect ought to try to help him out of difficulties. There is no weight on the walls, and the half course would be out of sight in the thickness of the floor or perceived only by an expert eye below the ceiling of the unplastered cellar. On the other hand, it is a good thing at the beginning of a job for an architect to be exacting in his demands on the builder; for if he passes over small irregularities at the outset, the builder may assume that the architect is easy-going and some later deviation from exactness may lead to dreadful difficulties and make-shifts. It will take perhaps two hours to pull down the wall and a day to rebuild, and the cost to the builder will be perhaps £7. The foreman will "know all about it," and he and the builder will be warned to be wary. On the whole, Spinlove's decision is probably the best one, but he can write polite, and even greasy, letters to his client, and he should know better than to write crusty and domineering ones to the builder.

GRIGBLAY TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 12/11/24

We enclose letter we have received from Messrs. Hoochkoft *re* facings. Please return with your instructions.

Yours faithfully,

Enclosure: HOOCHKOFT TO GRIGBLAY

Sir, 8/11/24

We do not understand the complaint of the architect. The bricks we are sending are same as approved by him. If we are required to pick over we shall have to charge 35s. per thousand extra. There is nothing wrong with the bricks.

Yours faithfully,

SPINLOVE TO GRIGBLAY

Dear Sir, 14/11/24

I return Hoochkoft's letter, of which I have kept copy, and enclose copy of my letter to the firm.

Yours faithfully,

Enclosure: SPINLOVE TO HOOCHKOFT

Dear Sir, 14/11/24

Mr. Grigblay has shown me your letter to him of 8/11/24. My objection to the bricks you have delivered on the site is that they include a quantity of the soft bright red bricks which I expressly said I could not use at the time I ordered the bricks.

Yours faithfully,

BRASH TO SPINLOVE

Dear Mr. Spinlove, 14/11/24

I have been in correspondence with my solicitors, Messrs. Russ, Topper, Mainprice, Cornish and McFee, and have further discussed with them the proposition of obtaining water from the spring, but they are unable to advise me what interpretation should be given to the covenant limiting my use of the water. They approved the conveyance in my behalf so that I should expect them to be able to tell me what the words mean, but this they seem unable to do. I am given to understand that only a judge can say what

the words mean and that probably different judges would have different views as to their meaning. I am now, at my solicitors' suggestion, obtaining the opinion of an eminent K.C. as to what opinion a judge would be likely to give on the matter. When I have this information I shall know better how I stand. I inform you of these minutiæ in order that you may comprehend that a considerable period must elapse before anything can be definitely determined.

Yours sincerely,

The way Brash sets forth this matter makes it appear ludicrous. The predicament of his solicitors is in fact grotesque—the more so as there are five of them—though Brash does not perceive it. We do not know what the terms of the clause in question are, and should be little the wiser if we did, but it may be that Brash is under covenant not to "interfere" with the flow of the spring, and that the question is what exactly constitutes "interference" having regard to the terms of the conveyance as a whole and the physical circumstances of the case? We lately saw Spinlove light-heartedly committing Brash in ambiguous words, and now we find skilled lawyers all at sea as to the meaning of their own carefully-weighed phrases. A great part of the business of lawyers is to determine the meaning of words used by lawyers. The law is what is known as "a lucrative profession."

HOOCHKOFT TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 15/11/24

We have respectfully to point out that you accepted our quotation for bricks *ex kiln*. It is true you said you did not care for the bright-red bricks and we are accordingly extra firing the bricks for your order, but we cannot guarantee that there will not be a small number of bright reds unless we send you picked, for which our price is 182s. per thousand instead of 147s.

Yours faithfully,

Spinlove's letter accepting quotation for facing bricks was as follows: "I like the samples of the bricks and the price is satisfactory. The very bright-coloured bricks seem soft and underburnt; the red and purple brindled bricks will give me all the variation in colour necessary. I have directed the builder, Mr. Marston Grigblay, to place the order with you." This is a sloppy letter. Spinlove means to say that he accepts the tender on the understanding that the bright, underburnt bricks are excluded, but he does not say it. He first approves of the samples and the price, and then expresses a preference, only, for the better-burnt and darker bricks—that, at any rate, is an interpretation which the "shrewd, hard-headed business man" Samuel Smiles taught us to admire before we taught ourselves to recognize the commercial sharper, would put upon the letter if it helped him to a half-sovereign. In some firms the taking advantage of verbal ambiguities and the dealing in them themselves, is part of a daily routine. It is best for an architect to buy only from merchants and manufacturers of established reputation; but whether he does so or not it is his duty to be exact and precise in his directions, or he may mislead an honest man to his disadvantage by the same loose phrases by which he places himself at the mercy of a dishonest one. Hoochkoft's talk of extra firing is probably a lie; if all the bricks were thoroughly burnt some would be overburnt and there would be waste. Hoochkoft seems to have got our friend Spinlove on toast.

SPINLOVE TO HOOCHKOFT

Dear Sirs, 17/11/24

My order was for facing bricks to sample, but omitting the soft bright-reds. It was for you to amend your price if necessary, but you did not do so, but took the order on the tendered price. I cannot use the soft bricks and no more must be sent on to site.

Yours faithfully,

HOOCHKOFT TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 19/11/24

We respectfully regret that we cannot agree that the price we quoted and which you accepted was for picked. We are doing our best to reduce the number of bright-reds and do not know what you have to complain of, but we cannot supply picked at same price as *ex kiln* as quoted, but to meet you will offer you special rate of 175s. per thousand picked.

Yours faithfully,

SPINLOVE TO GRIGBLAY

Dear Sirs, 20/11/24

I enclose copy of my correspondence with Hoochkoft. Can you arrange to take over the bricks thrown out and credit them? The extra cost of the picked bricks will be about £70, as nearly as I can judge.

Yours faithfully,

GRIGBLAY TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 22/11/24

Another lorry of facings has been delivered with about the same number of soft reds as before. We were willing to throw out from the first load, but you will realize this is going to be a serious matter for us if we are to pick over the whole facings. We estimate 15 per cent. will have to be thrown out. The only offer we can make is to credit the throw-outs against the cost of picking and use them in the back walling. We await your instructions.

Yours faithfully,

Grigblay's proposal is fair, but the bargain would, no doubt, favour him. The result would be that Brash would pay 167s. a thousand for perhaps 7,000 extra useless bricks. It seems, therefore, that when Spinlove said he would engage not to run into extras he flattered himself, for his difficulty with the brickyard is entirely his own fault. It will be remembered, however, that Spinlove has included the sum of £300 as a provision for contingencies, upon which he can draw without involving Brash in an extra, but I do not recall that he explained to Brash that this £300 provision was to cover the contingency of the architect making mistakes, although it is available for this purpose, as all architects are thankful to know. This is not unfair. A small margin for error is the due of the most exact human machinery.

SPINLOVE TO HOOCHKOFT

Dear Sirs, 24/11/24

A third load of your facing bricks similar to those to which I have objected has been delivered. I have told Mr. Grigblay not to allow any more to be brought on to the site, and I must ask you to send only bricks equal to approved sample as ordered.

Yours faithfully,

SPINLOVE TO GRIGBLAY

Dear Sirs, 24/11/24

I am obliged for your letter but the bricks were ordered to approved sample. If I accept your proposal it appears there will be an extra of about £120. I enclose copy of my letter to Hoochkoft of today. Please refuse to allow any further consignments including defective facings to come on to site.

Yours faithfully,

Spinlove has not realized the consequences of this prohibition.

GRIGBLAY TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 25/11/24

May we remind you that we have some face work now built on part of the south front and that we shall have to close down the work if we send back facings. We have been urging delivery. It will also be impossible to match the bricks from another yard and it seems necessary to come to some arrangement with Hoochkoft at once.

Yours faithfully,

(NEXT WEEK—
XII: MORE BRICK TROUBLES)

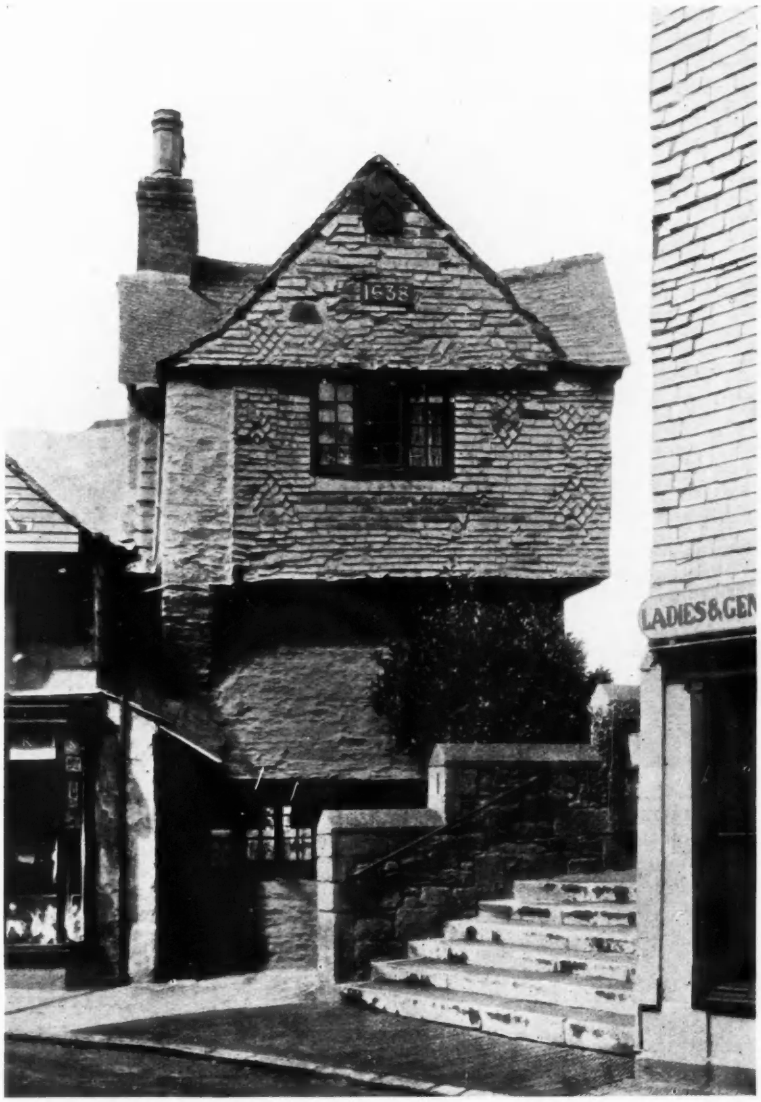
THE HONEYWOOD FILE

(IX)

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—With regard to the Honeywood File: ix. The District Council Surveyor: both Spinlove and the district council surveyor seem to have overlooked the fact that the local authority "shall signify in writing their approval or disapproval of intended work within one month after plans and particulars have been deposited with their surveyor" (sect. 158, Public Health Act, 1875).

WM. GREENWOOD



ENGLISH PRECEDENT No. 64

THE PRIESTS' HOUSE, ST. COLUMB, CORNWALL.

The Priests' House, St. Columb, Cornwall, now known as White Rock House, stands in the village street at the entrance to the churchyard. It was built in 1638 and contains much of the original woodwork, including the staircase and some of the windows. The patterning of the slate hanging is interesting.

[THOMAS FALCONER].



The after third-class dining saloon on F deck, looking aft. There is another in the forward part of the ship.

SWEDEN'S NEW MOTOR-LINER

iii: 2nd and 3rd Class Rooms; Swimming Bath; Door and Window Details

THE twin motor-ship *Kungsholm* is constructed to carry 1,575 passengers, of which 115 are first-class and 490 second-class. For pleasure-cruise purposes, however, it is intended to group the first- and second-class accommodation together as one whole. There is therefore a special reason for the comparatively luxurious appointments of the latter. But the claims of third-class passengers, too, have received every consideration; the architect's

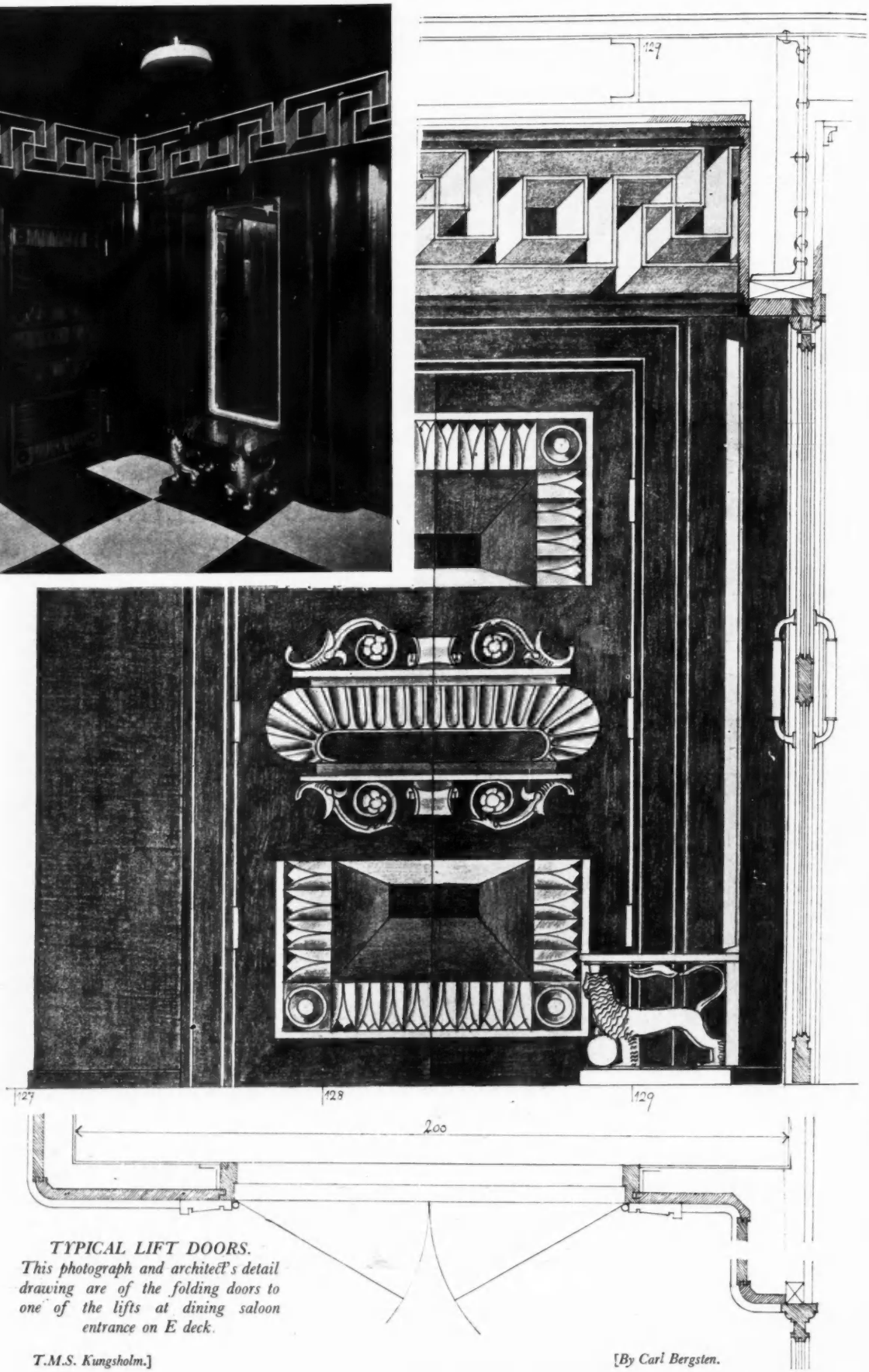
[*Concluded on page 768*



T.M.S. Kungsholm.] [*By Carl Bergsten.*

The second-class smoking-room on B deck, viewed from the port side. The panelling is in Japanese teak and ebony, and the walls carry numerous mirror paintings of Swedish lighthouses by Gunnar Strom.

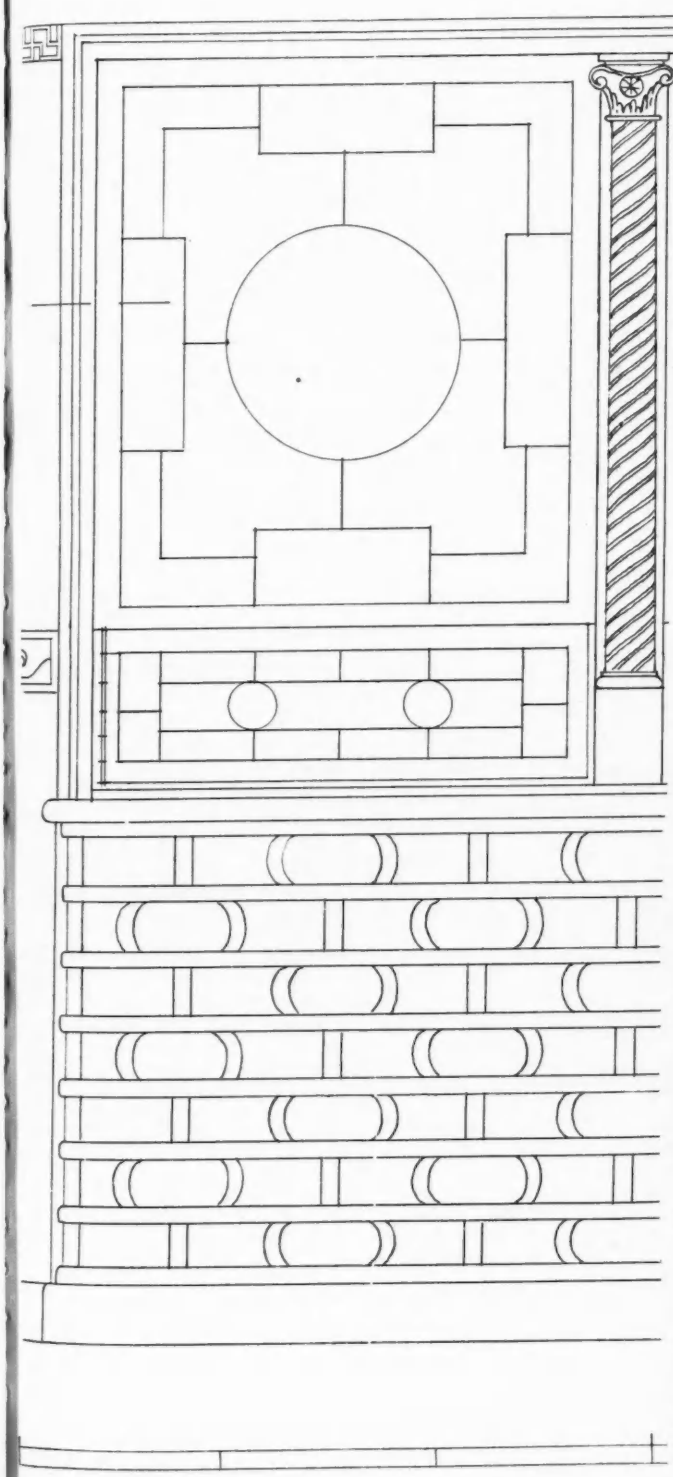




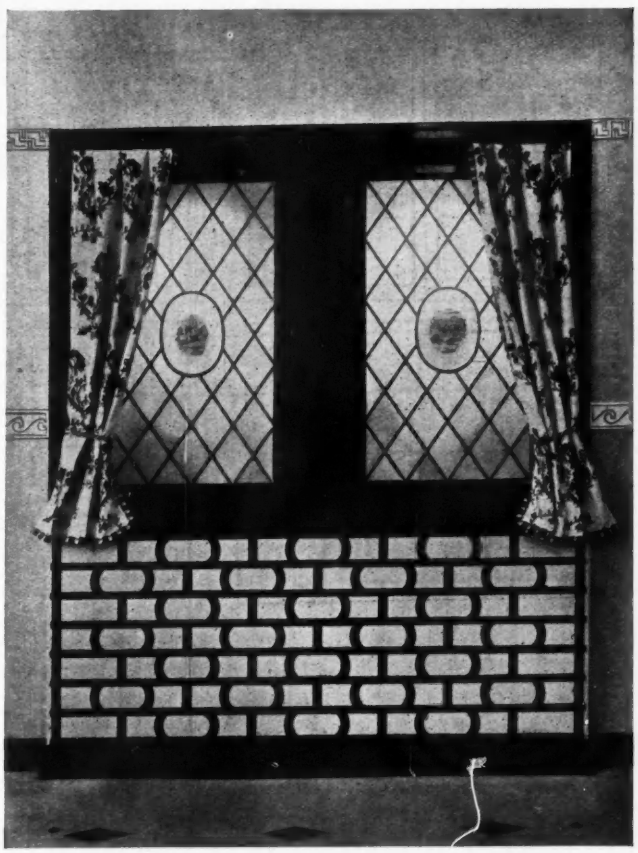
TYPICAL LIFT DOORS.
This photograph and architect's detail drawing are of the folding doors to one of the lifts at dining saloon entrance on E deck.

T.M.S. Kungsholm.] [*By Carl Bergsten.*

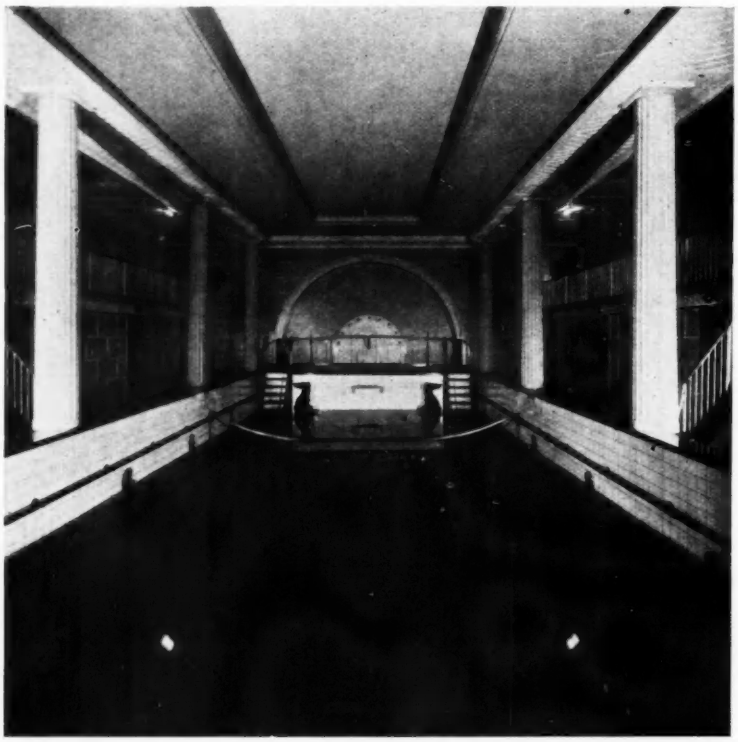
TYPICAL WINDOW TREATMENT.
Comparison between this photograph and the architect's drawing shows interesting variations in the finished work. Heating being by hot air, the grille is decorative and does not house a radiator.



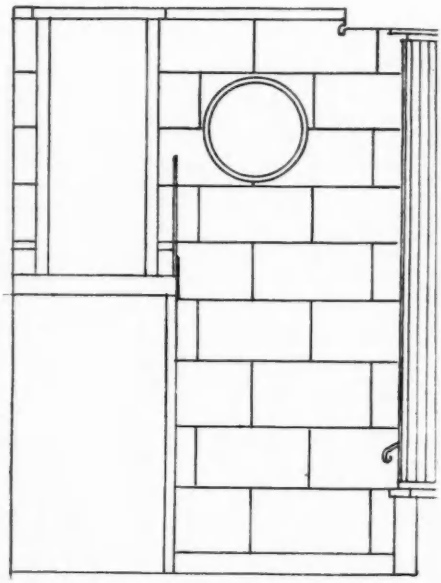
T.M.S. Kungsholm.]



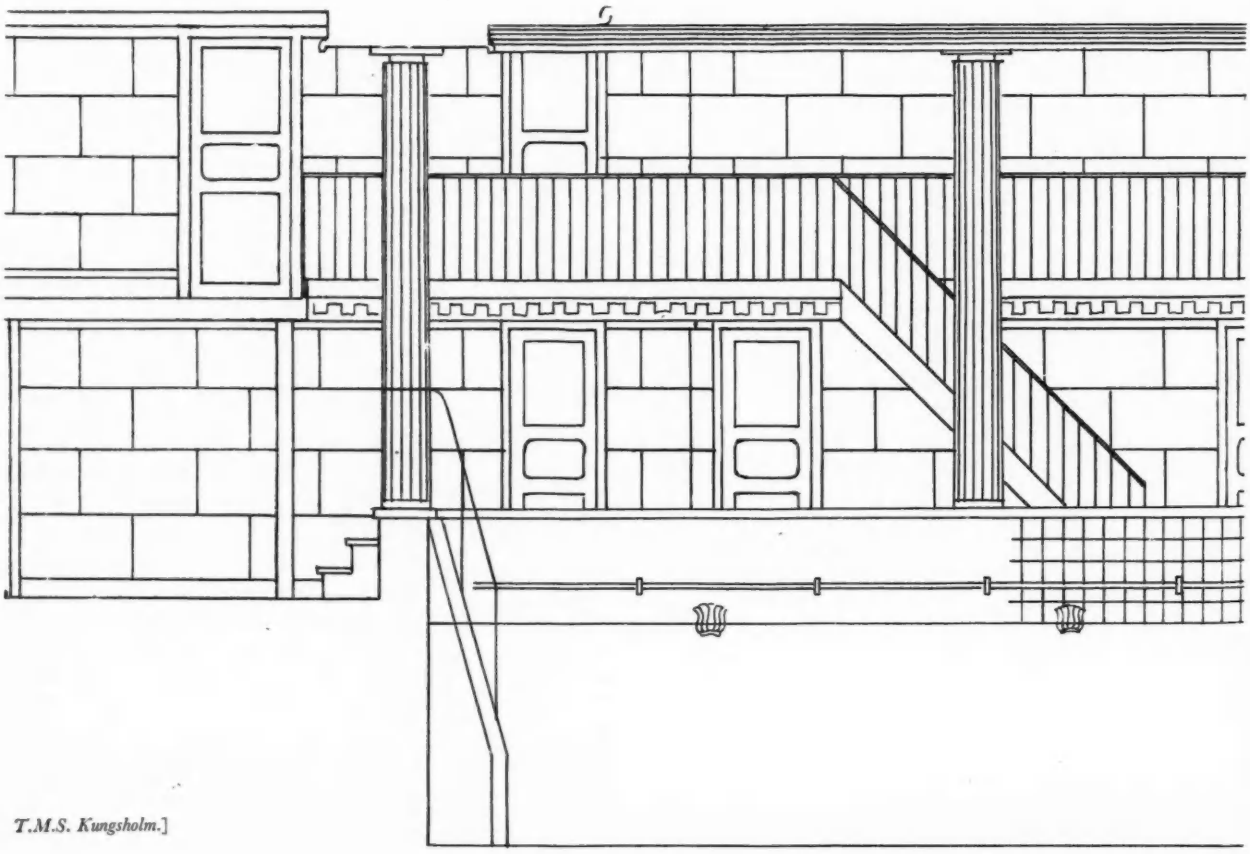
[*By Carl Bergsten.*



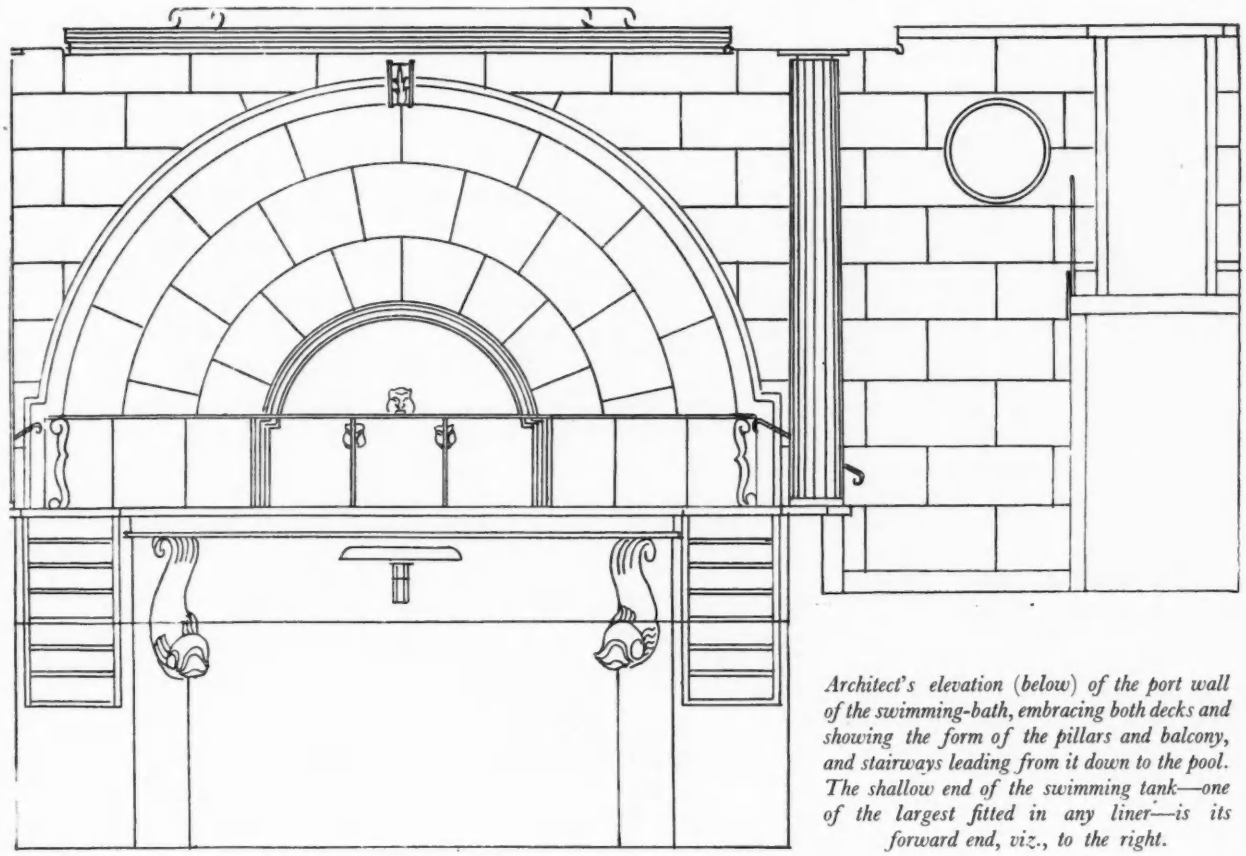
This photograph of the swimming-bath should be considered in conjunction with the architect's elevational drawings reproduced on these two pages, and the plan of the floor in which the pool is sunk, given on page 768.



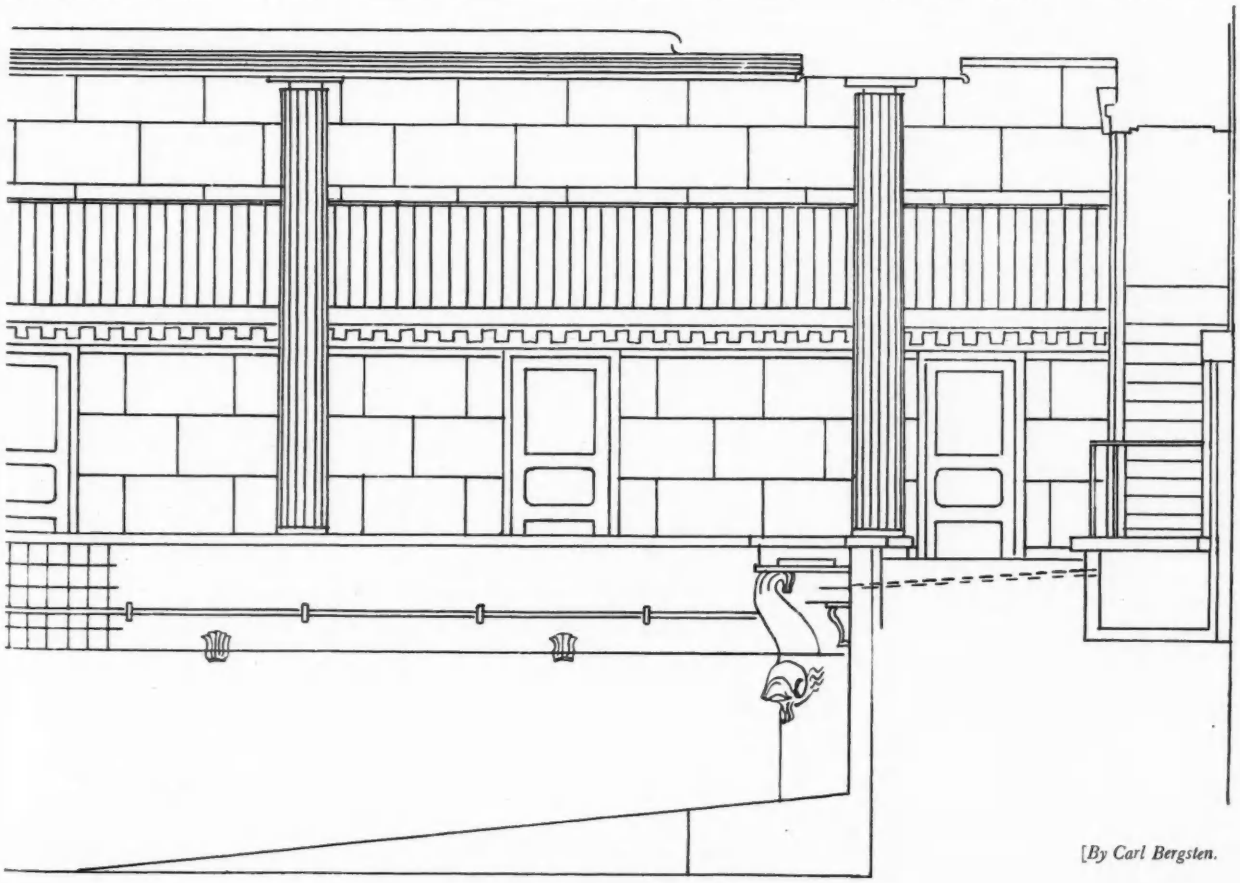
Architect's elevation (above) of the forward thwartships wall of the swimming-bath hall and pool, which extends through two decks immediately above the ship's double bottom. It shows very clearly the form of the fountain and dolphins and of the ornamental guard railings.



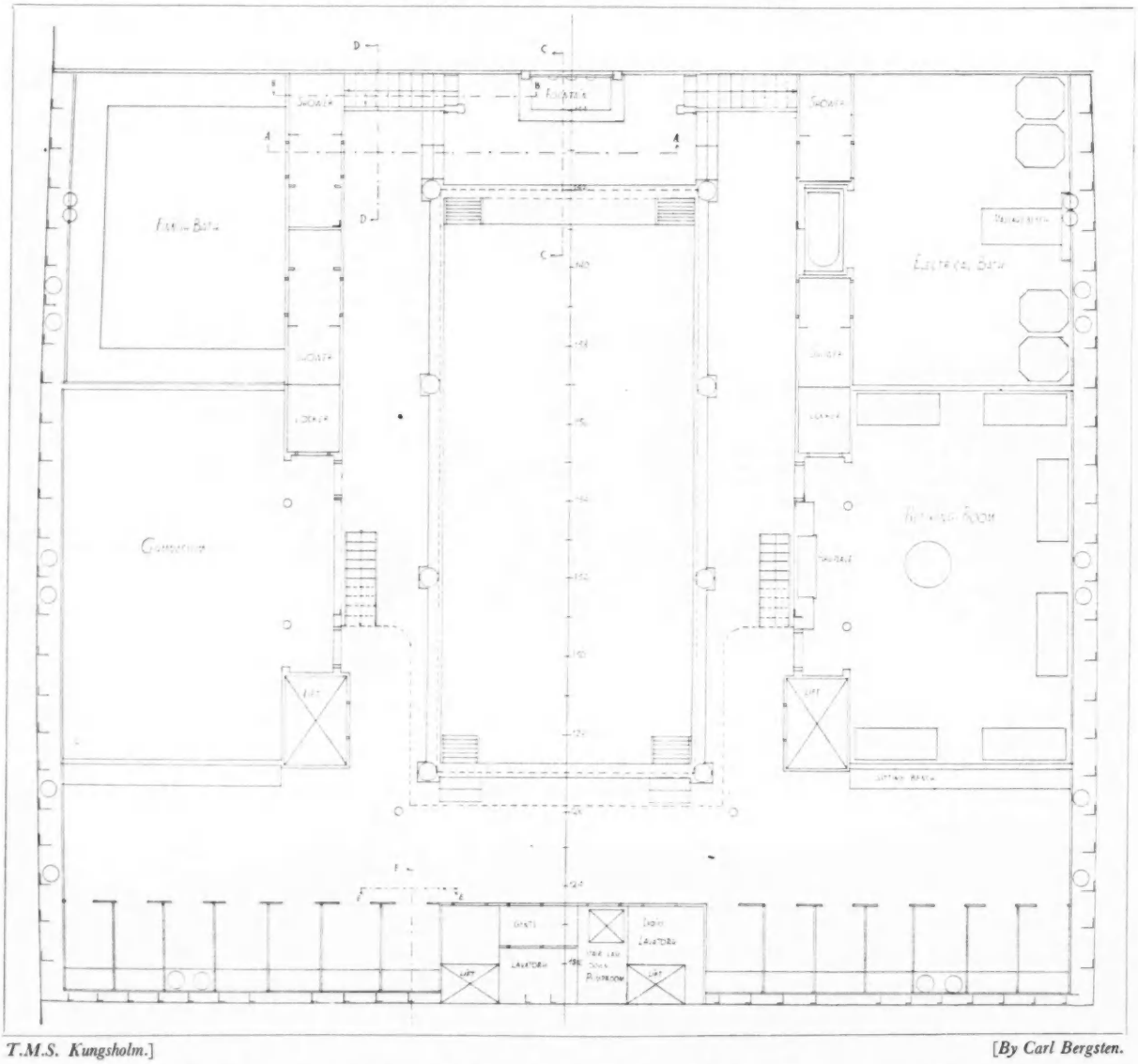
T.M.S. Kungsholm.]



Architect's elevation (below) of the port wall of the swimming-bath, embracing both decks and showing the form of the pillars and balcony, and stairways leading from it down to the pool. The shallow end of the swimming tank—one of the largest fitted in any liner—is its forward end, viz., to the right.



[*By Carl Bergsten.*



T.M.S. Kungsholm.] [*By Carl Bergsten.*

Architect's floor plan of the swimming-bath. The forward end is at the top of the drawing. An upper balcony runs around both sides and the after-end of the hall in which the pool itself is set; in this, facing the fountain, is a cocktail bar.

surveillance was extended to their quarters, and designs for them, in most cases, came fresh from his own hands.

In the second-class vestibule the decorative scheme depends on the use of Caucasian walnut in combination with a covering of sealskin for the walls. The skins are sewn together, with the yellow underparts of the fur inserted in the grey parts of the backs. There are spacious music- and smoking-rooms, both lighted by domes. The first is panelled in inlaid mahogany, with ceiling panels of natural oak; the second in Japanese teak, set off with ebony. Round its walls are a series of mirror-paintings, by Gunnar Ström, of lighthouses on the coasts of Sweden.

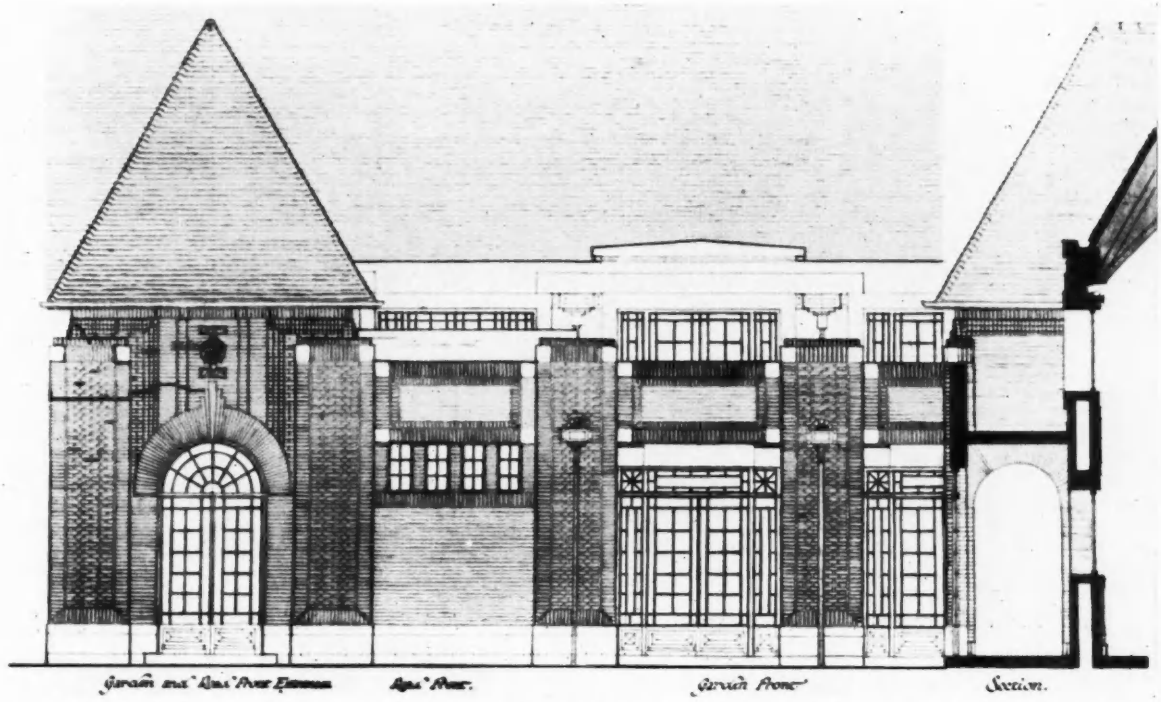
The swimming-bath, one of the largest in any ship, is placed amidships, rather towards the fore part of the hull. The pool, measuring 42 ft. 6 in. × 20 ft., comes immediately above the vessel's double bottom, being flanked to either side of the ship by ranks of oil-fuel tanks. The hall itself extends through two decks—H and G—and the whole is well below the ship's water-line. At one end is a fountain; round the other three sides runs a balcony, with cocktail bar. Compartments for Finnish vapour and electrical baths, and a gymnasium, are adjacent.

Evidence of the care lavished by the architect on *minutiæ* throughout the vessel is given in two of his drawings of details selected for illustration. The photographs accompanying them show slight and interesting deviations in the work as finished. One is of a typical window treatment, in which a grille below the lights plays a conspicuous part. The other is of a pair of doors to one of the two lifts giving access to the first-class dining saloon. These lifts run through seven decks—from the boat deck down to F deck.

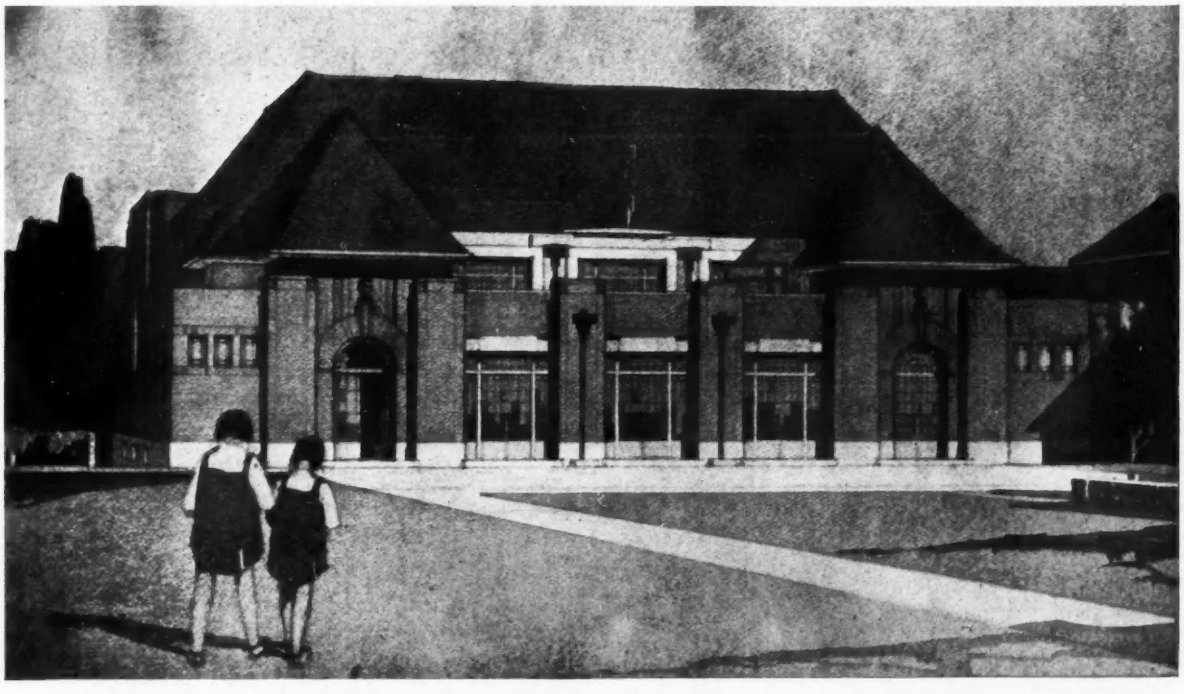
Mr. Bergsten has paid a warm tribute to his collaborating architects, Harald Bergsten, Rolf Engströmer, Oscar Nilsson, Gunnar Jacobson, and Enar Leffler, of whom the three first-named, particularly Nilsson, have been concerned with the furniture.

MOUNT SCHOOL HALL, YORK: WINNING DESIGN

BY HUBERT LIDBETTER

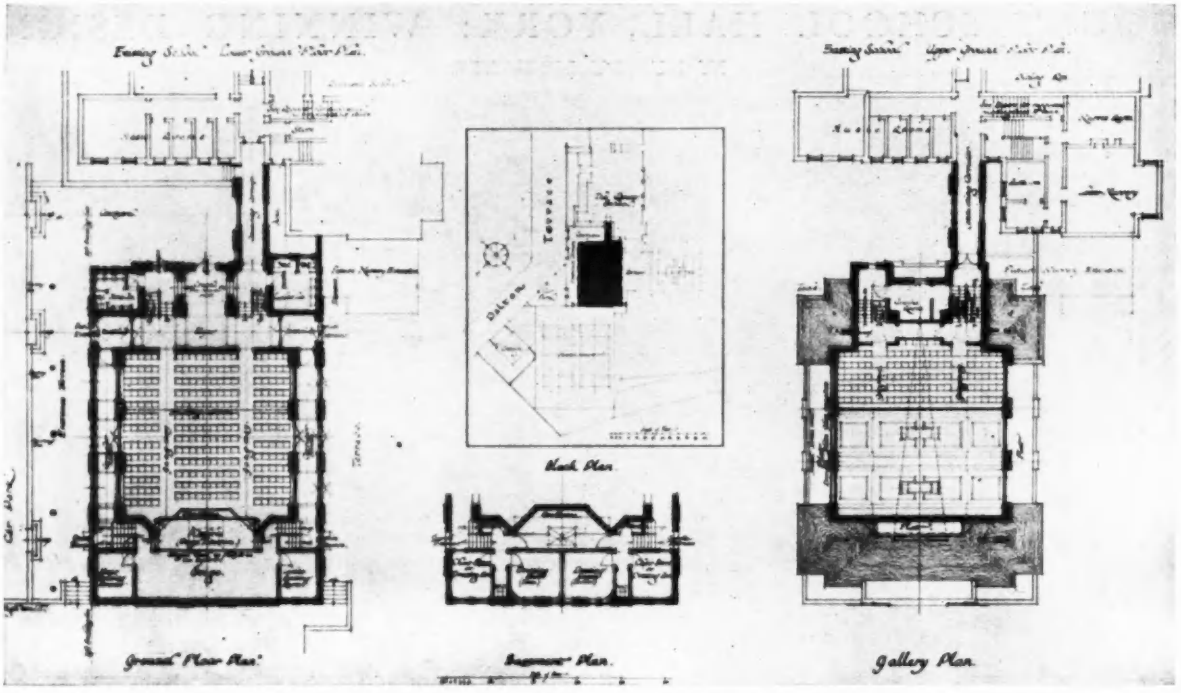


Composite detail drawing showing a garden or road front entrance, part of the road front, part of the garden front, and part of the cross-section. The assessor of the competition, J. Mansell Jenkinson, awarded the second premium to S. H. North, and the third to J. C. Procter.

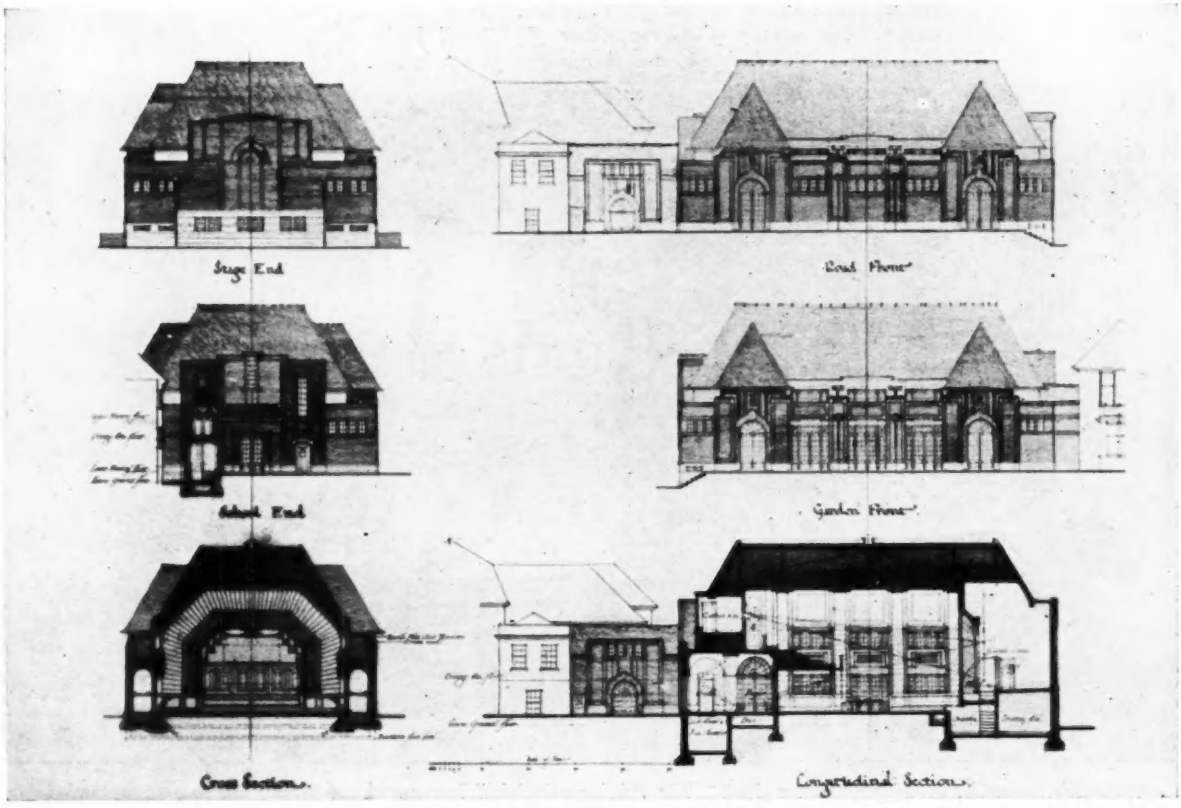


Architect's perspective drawing of garden front. The existing school buildings are on the right; the new design includes corridors connecting with them. The competition was limited to architect members of the Society of Friends and those who at one time had attended the Bootham School or the Mount School.

[For plans, sections, etc., see overleaf.



Block plan and floor plans. Corridors, one above the other, connect both floors of the hall with the present school premises at upper and lower ground-floor levels respectively.



The four elevations, cross-section and longitudinal section of the proposed building, which provides, at one end, a stage, with dressing-rooms beneath, and, at the other, a cinema room.

LITERATURE

THE £1,000 HOUSE

Shortly after the war a story was published of a man who went to his architect and said that he wanted a £1,000 house, to which the architect replied: "Yes! that will cost you £1,500"! Prices have, however, fallen considerably from the very high ones ruling in 1920-21, and it is now, as this charming little book so adequately shows, quite possible to obtain a well-planned "built-to-order" house, designed by an architect, for £1,000 and less. The author in his foreword points out that these houses are the alternatives to those produced by the speculative builder, which are doing so much to spoil the countryside.

It is amazing, even to an architect, to see what has been achieved and at what low cost. To take two examples at random: the house near Seaton, Devonshire, by Miss Faith Brooke, and that at Mattingley, Hampshire, by Mr. Robert W. S. Weir, are to me wonderful examples of what can be done for a little under the £1,000. Nearly all the houses illustrated show a surprisingly high standard of design—surprising, that is, when one realizes the rigid conditions to which the architects must have worked to keep the cost within the presented figure. There is scarcely a "dud" in the collection, and if, here and there, there is a little dropping away from the general standard, such examples do but serve to emphasize the excellence of the rest.



House at Mattingley, Hants. By Robert W. S. Weir. [*From* The £1,000 House.]

These houses are built of all kinds of materials. There is a delightful specimen of a thatched cottage at Chevening, Kent, by Mr. P. D. Hepworth; and there is a stone and slate cottage in Langdale, Westmorland, by Mr. John C. Proctor, which accords excellently with the surrounding country. The majority of the houses are of brick and tile or of brick plastered over or treated with tile-hanging, such as the jolly little house with the enormous chimney stack, giving so much character, by Mr. John D. Clarke, at Willingdon. Mr. Oswald P. Milne shows us what can be done with knapped flints and brick in a cottage at Flitcham, near Sandringham, Norfolk, which was built for a sum of £618!!—I pray that none of my clients may ever see it!

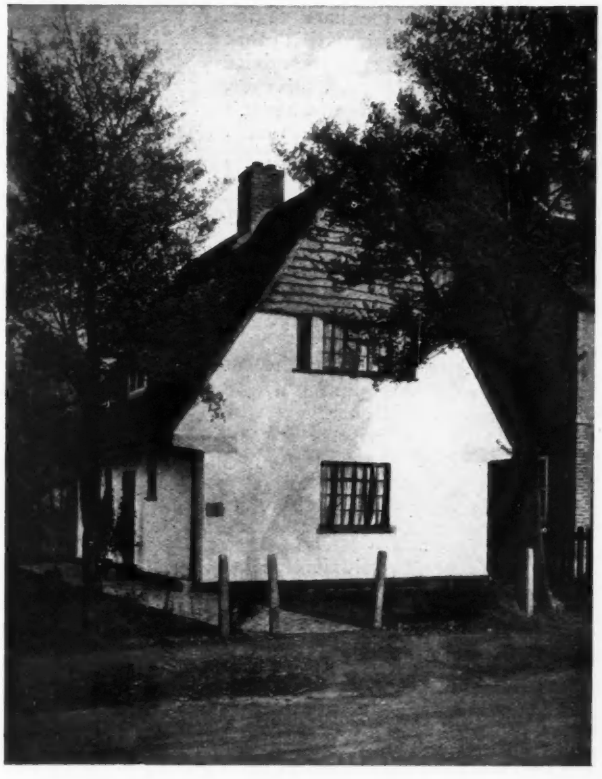
I have mentioned these few names, not with the idea of suggesting that their work is better than those of others, but as showing that it is possible to build beautifully in the various traditions of the different localities, and still to build economically and well. A word of thanks should be tendered to Mr. C. B. Willcocks for his introduction, containing, as it does, so many useful hints to the house builder. Indeed, all are to be congratulated—author, architects, and, not least, those who have been wise enough to buy the book whilst it is still in circulation.

S. C. R.

The £1,000 House. By Randal Phillips. *Country Life.* Price 7/6 net.

House at Thames Ditton.

By G. Alan Fortescue.



[*From* The £1,000 House.]

U.S.A. EXTERNAL TRADE

The Department of Overseas Trade has issued a review of the external trade of the United States of America in 1928, by A. J. Pack, commercial secretary, British Embassy, Washington, together with reports on certain important industries prepared by Sir John Joyce Broderick, K.B.E., C.M.G., commercial counsellor, British Embassy, Washington. The report is published by His Majesty's Stationery Office. Price 1s. 6d. net.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE TAME ARCHITECT

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—At this moment it might appear unwise and ungrateful in me to decry the institution of the "official architect." His status today is nearly that of a teacher and a liberator; the vehicle of enlightenment and the propagator of good works.

That his position is so honoured is due in greatest extent to those individuals who labour in the comparative anonymity of the Office of Works. Their good works spread over the face of the land. In towns and villages everywhere their post offices and telephone exchanges set standards of architectural excellence which give to official architecture a sort of hall mark.

And yet there is a grave risk inherent in the idea of the official architect, a risk which the success of the Office of Works and L.C.C. under their present happy leadership obscures only for the moment. May I paint the risk at its blackest?

Ideally an architect is a free agent and an artist. There passes between his client and himself a free exchange of ideas, advice, and suggestion, and his art gives him authority. Place this same man in the position of one who receives a salary; who may receive a pension; who is answerable for mistakes of all kinds to officials above him, and who may be sacked: can it be truly said that this man is as well situated for the best practice of his art as is the free man?

No, because the official is a relatively safe man. Provided that he frightens none of his superiors by the too flighty indulgence of his imagination, he is safe for life. Year by year his pension is accruing, and he knows, and the knowledge becomes a pleasant thing to ponder on, that it takes many thousands of pounds scraped out of the hard grind of daily practice to provide him with the pension which his placid, bee-like industry will bring to him with absolute certainty. This thought a pillow to his mind, can he be blamed if he eschews great boldness? He becomes rather dull, every day more "his master's voice," less the voice of authority and still less the artist.

For those who work under him the position is either harder or softer, according to the intensity with which they pursue their art. Being very poorly paid, they can be expected to enjoy none of even the limited rights of their chief. Such rights and authorities as he may possess he keeps, and is bound to keep by the laws which govern his position; and of what is left of pride and authority little enough may fall to the independent enjoyment of his draughtsmen, his supernumeraries. The torch is not carried on, and only those are happy whose humble lot is the expectation of enough life for the quiet enjoyment of a pension.

The whole idea of the official architect, and here I indicate all those who are the servants of companies and other organizations, is contrary to the spirit of the art, the Office of Works notwithstanding. The qualities of a successful and useful official are of secondary value to an architect.

These qualities, in great demand wherever official architecture may flourish, would finally extinguish the last flames of artistic courage in a profession enchained by the wholesale adoption of such a principle, and architecture would suffer in the process.

All this I say, greatly daring, for I do believe that the official architecture of His Majesty's Office of Works is a shining example of a dignified and a restrained style most difficult to associate with an art in captivity.

E. MAXWELL FRY,
B.ARCH., A.R.I.B.A.

HADDOCKS AND ARCHITECTURE

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—Sitting in a North London restaurant last week over a ninepenny smoked haddock and a fourpenny glass of sparkling apple champagne, I discovered that the proprietors display an unusual interest in domestic architecture. Printed on the back of the menu was a recommendation that their customers should seek the advice of a certain local "architect, surveyor, auctioneer, valuer, and estate agent" before buying a house in the district. Any member of the restaurant staff, it was stated, would direct you to his estate office, or arrange for a car to convey you thither!

This local "architect" has a very large selection of houses at prices from £690 to £7,000, and is in a position to arrange finance up to 90 per cent. of their value.

If you prefer to build a house he has a very highly-qualified and practical staff of architects and surveyors who give you gratuitous advice.

Houses can be purchased from £25 down, and the balance in rent.

So glad Smarterly is in Birchington.

SIMPLE SIMON

Mr. Albert Kahn, a Detroit architect, has been awarded the League of New York's architectural medal for his design of the Fisher building built by the Fisher brothers and completed September 1, 1928, at a cost of approximately $13,000,000. In selecting the outstanding structure of the year, the League of New York considers every type—office buildings, institutions, and residences.

IN PARLIAMENT

[BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE]

Parliament was dissolved on Friday, May 10.

In a review of Scottish housing, Major Elliot said that the Royal Commission on housing, set up in 1917, reported that there was a shortage of 121,430 houses.

Since that time they had completed, in Scotland, one hundred and two thousand houses, another 14,900 were under construction, and 4,400 more had been definitely contracted for, although not started. These figures totalled up to 121,300 houses, which bore a remarkable correspondence to the 121,430 which the Royal Commission of 1917 estimated as the housing scarcity in Scotland. Of the 121,000 houses, 68,800 had been built within the lifetime of the present Government. He would not claim this as the sole and unassisted result of the party to which he belonged, but at any rate it showed that they had not been obstructing housing. The 30,709 houses erected under the Chamberlain Act had produced a liability on the State which they might estimate in capitalized form at £2,850,000, whereas the 31,819 Wheatley houses had produced a liability on the State of no less than £5,000,000. Of course, the 121,000 houses erected or under construction was not the end. The second 100,000 had to be started.

Mr. Day asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he could give the date on which the commencement was made of the erection of the India House in London; whether any decision had been come to with reference to the payment of Indian artists for the decoration and fitting of this building; and, if so, would he give particulars?

Lord Winterton said that work was begun in February 1928. A scheme for the decoration of certain portions of the interior of the building by Indian artists had been approved by the Government of India, and it was understood that artists had recently been selected in India for a preliminary course of study in Europe. Details of the manner in which the work would be executed had not yet been settled.

Mr. Hurd asked the Minister of Health what steps he proposed to take to induce local authorities to make fuller use of the Housing (Rural Workers) Act for the better housing of agricultural labourers?

Sir Kingsley Wood said that the latest figures indicated that progress continued to be made. The total numbers of houses in respect of which assistance was promised under the Act were

1,033 on September 30, 1928; 1,316 on December 31, 1928; and 1,594 on March 31, 1929. The Minister was, however, not satisfied that full use was being made of the provisions of the Act, and in the event of further applications being made to him by rural district councils to be made the operative authority for their area he would have to consider such applications in the light of the progress hitherto made under the county council.

In the Minister's opinion, which was confirmed by experience, the best results were obtained where the county council, acting as the authority under the Act, maintained the closest relations with the district councils and where the officers of the respective authorities co-operated harmoniously in carrying out its provisions.

LAW REPORTS

BREACH OF COVENANTS

Leaver v. *Robinson. King's Bench Division. Before the Lord Chief Justice*

Plaintiff in this case, Mrs. M. B. Leaver, of Aylesbury, sought possession of 10 Cornwall Road, Westbourne Road, London, from the defendant, Mr. W. E. Robinson, on the ground of his failure to comply with the repairing covenants in his lease and for mesne profits and damages.

Defendant did not defend. He held the house under a lease and failed to comply with notice to execute certain repairs.

Plaintiff alleged that the premises were in a very bad state of repair and called evidence in proof of this.

His lordship entered judgment for the plaintiff for possession, £50 damages, and mesne profits.

ARCHITECT'S CLAIM SETTLED

Carter v. *Sanders. King's Bench Division. Before Mr. Justice McCardie and a special jury*

This was an action by Mr. Geo. Bertram Carter, of Craigton Road, Eltham, against Mr. Robert Sanders, of Buckland Court, Betchworth, Surrey, to recover the sum of £240, balance for professional fees.

Mr. Blanco White appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Lipsett for the defendant.

Plaintiff, an architect, of Clifford's Inn, an Associate of the R.I.B.A., pleaded that the fees claimed were in accordance with the scale of the R.I.B.A. and were reasonable charges. His claim was for work done and services rendered to the defendant as an architect upon the defendant's instructions verbally given plaintiff in August 1926. For receiving instructions and preparing plans and getting out an estimate of damage in collaboration with Mr. Longton, and attending the defendant's solicitors and attending court, he claimed five guineas a day for six days, thirty guineas in all. He also claimed in regard to drawings and specifications for twenty-six workmen's cottages and the conversion of a barn at Ballinacourt, Ireland.

Defendant admitted a certain part of the employment with regard to the first part of the claim and said the £21 he had paid covered that claim. In respect of the workmen's cottages and barn, he denied that he employed the plaintiff as his architect or that the plaintiff did the work at all, and further pleaded that the charges were excessive and unreasonable. This the plaintiff denied.

Plaintiff gave evidence in support of his case and denied that the basis of his remuneration was one of commission on the sale of the land or barn. The charge of £5 5s. a day was the Institute scale.

His lordship: We are not bound by the Institute scale. How much do you charge?

Plaintiff: Five guineas a day.

At the suggestion of his lordship counsel consulted with his lordship, and later it was announced that the parties had arrived at a settlement of the action. The terms were not disclosed.

His lordship expressed his approval of the settlement and said there were misunderstandings on both sides. Both parties had acted reasonably.

JUDGE AND CHANGING FASHIONS OF HOUSES

Benabo v. *Fox. King's Bench Division. Before Mr. Justice Mackinnon*

This was an action by a leaseholder against a sub-lessor calling upon him to comply with a certain schedule of dilapidations which the freeholder had called upon the leaseholder to carry out. The premises in question were at Burdett Road, Stepney.

For the defendant it was said that he had done all that was necessary to comply with the terms of the lease, and that the remaining items which the plaintiff claimed to have done could not be enforced under the lease.

His lordship, in the course of his judgment, made some interesting comments on the change of fashions in regard to the interior of houses and paint work. He said the most substantial item in the latest schedule of dilapidations concerned the removal of two folding doors between two of the rooms of the house. It was not known when the doors were removed. At some time or other the doors were removed and the two rooms treated as one. Could the plaintiff call for the replacement under the repairing covenant? The fashion had changed with regard to the doors and his lordship was quite satisfied that there was no breach of the covenant in that. It was a matter of common sense and there was evidence that the head lessor was satisfied. Nor was the substitution of plain paint for graining and varnishing a breach of the covenant. Here again the fashion had changed. According to the evidence defendant did all that was required by the freeholder, and there being no ground for the action, he dismissed it, with costs.

L.C.C. DEMOLITION NOTICE

Fladgate & Co. v. *Beauchamp and others. King's Bench Division. Before Mr. Justice Branson*

This case dealt with the demolition of certain premises at 9 Orange Street, S.W., of which Lord Beauchamp and others hold the lease.

Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C., for the plaintiffs, who are solicitors, of Pall Mall, stated that the claim was one for damages for breaches of covenants contained in a lease of the premises. The lease was dated September 28, 1927, and was for a term of seven years at a yearly rental of £120. By the terms of the lease the lessors covenanted in respect of the repairs. In the early part of June, 1928, notice was served by the London County Council on the plaintiffs that the main front walls of the premises were cracked, loose, out of plumb, and defective. In January 1928, defendants gave plaintiffs written notice to take immediate steps to vacate the premises, and subsequently in February, 1928, defendants decided on the demolition of the buildings. It was now alleged that in breach of the covenant defendants caused the whole of the premises to be demolished. Plaintiffs said this was quite unnecessary and put in a claim for £758 7s. 10d.

For the defence it was contended that the building could have been repaired without pulling down the whole of the premises and rebuilding.

His lordship held that the action failed, and entered judgment for the defendants, with costs. In the course of his judgment, his lordship said what he had to decide was whether it was possible to have repaired the premises without rebuilding entirely. Plaintiffs said that by shoring up the corner of the building and repairing it would have been quite sufficient. He had come to the conclusion that the weight of evidence was upon the side of the defendants, who had succeeded in showing him that the corner could not have been rebuilt as it was impracticable. All that was open to them was to pull the premises down and build afresh. In his opinion defendants had not been guilty of any of the alleged breaches.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

THE ROADS BEAUTIFYING ASSOCIATION

The formation of an Advisory Sculpture Committee, with Lord Edward Gleichen as chairman, has been announced as an adjunct to the Roads of Remembrance Committee of the Roads Beautifying Association. The advisory committee, with the exception of the chairman, will consist of sculptors and architects, who have promised to advise the general committee as to the suitability of works of British sculpture, including fountains, bird-baths, and sculptured seats, for the decoration of roads; and also as to the selection of fit sites and the manner in which the works can best be placed. Mr. W. Reynolds Stephens, president of the Royal Society of British Sculptors; Mr. E. Guy Dawber, past-President of Royal Institute of British Architects; and Sir Wm. Goscombe John, R.A., among others, have agreed to serve.

PRESENTATION TO SIR FRANK BAINES

Sir Frank Baines, the architect for Imperial Chemical House, Millbank, was entertained to lunch by the directors of the company. There were present Lord Melchett (chairman), who presided, and among others Sir Harry McGowan (president), the Hon. Henry Mond, Lord Reading, Lord Birkenhead, Sir Max Muspratt, and Dr. Clayton. Lord Melchett presented Sir Frank Baines on behalf of the directors of Imperial Chemical Industries with a model in sterling silver of Imperial Chemical House, which they desired him to accept as an appreciation of respect and admiration for the building which he had constructed. The new building, said Lord Melchett, was not only an example of beauty, but a wonderful example of what British craftsmanship could achieve.

ART AND ARCHITECTURE

In the course of an address to the North Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce at Stoke, Mr. Longden, F.R.I.B.A., said before we can establish our future policy we should review the errors of the past and endeavour to find the cause of local architectural poverty. In the eighteenth century the art of architecture was studied as a common subject of education, and in Stoke-on-Trent there is evidence of the effect of that education and good taste in buildings.

Referring to the period 1820-1900, he said that there was a completely apathetic regard by the public at large, and the introduction and continuance of those ill-assorted and decadent combinations of building features which we commonly designate "Victorian."

Architecture as an art, and as an appreciated profession, was dead, and in its place was gradually substituted that cause of most of the evil in commercial and housing design—the mere "drawer of plans" for apathetic building owners and speculative builders.

There is with us still the mere "drawer of plans." No architectural society is allowed to control him; in fact, there is but one body who can do so, namely, the public, who should cease to employ him. Unfortunately, there are many who still think that cheap building can only be obtained through untrained channels, and who fail to realize that good architecture is a commercial asset.

About 1900 saw the introduction of what was then known as "new art," and if it did no other good it caused Victorian ideas to be discarded. Architectural pioneers ventured along new lines. This period produced men like Sir Giles Gilbert Scott and others, who founded the better taste and higher ideals which exist today. Evidence of this improvement is obvious throughout the Potteries; it stands out by comparison with that of the nineteenth century, particularly in such private work as has been placed in architects' hands.

Old factories in important streets should give way to business premises. The factories should be properly disposed on the outskirts. Streets should be allocated for specific uses. Civic administration might be zoned, too, and much could be done that would legislate for growth upon proper lines.

THE BERKS, BUCKS AND OXON ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

The ninth annual general meeting of the Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association was held at Eton College. The president, Mr. R. A. Rix, A.R.I.B.A., occupied the chair.

In his presidential address Mr. Rix said those who belonged to the Royal Institute of British Architects and its allied societies consider it an injustice that they have to meet the unfettered competition of free-lances who are able to employ means from which the members, quite rightly, were debarred by rules and traditions.

This was an eminently unsatisfactory state of affairs, which should be rectified as soon as possible, as much in the public interest as in the interest of members of the profession. He hoped the assent of Parliament would be given to the Registration Bill in the not too distant future.

The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Mr. Harry Hutt, F.R.I.B.A.; vice-presidents, Messrs. N. W. Harrison, F.R.I.B.A.; T. T. Cumming, F.R.I.B.A.; E. A. L. Martyn, A.R.I.B.A.; honorary treasurer, Mr. T. T. Cumming, F.R.I.B.A.; honorary secretary, Mr. E. Steward Smith, A.R.I.B.A.; honorary auditor, Mr. C. B. Willcocks, F.R.I.B.A.; members of the Council were elected as follows: Messrs. J. T. Saunders, J. R. Greenaway, A. B. West, F. E. Wapshott, W. R. Morris, E. P. Morgan, H. W. Rogerson, C. S. Kimpton, H. J. Stribling, W. D. Hartley, T. H. W. Dance, R. F. Dodd, and T. Rayson.

THE RALPH KNOTT MEMORIAL FUND

Following is the list of subscriptions made to the Ralph Knott Memorial Fund to May 9. Many further subscriptions have been promised, though not yet received. The treasurer is Mr. Robert Atkinson, the Architectural Association, 36 Bedford Square, W.C. 1:

Geoffrey G. Raphael	£1	1	0
R. T. Longden	1	1	0
E. Vincent Harris	50	0	0
C. H. Adolph Mann	1	1	0
C. E. Welstead, Ltd.	5	5	0
George Alexander	50	0	0
Architectural Association	21	0	0
A. J. Orr	1	1	0
J. R. Leathart	5	5	0
F. S. Henniker	5	5	0
S. Griffiths	5	0	0
Diespeker & Co., Ltd.	1	1	0
W. F. Granger	5	5	0
Donald Hope	10	10	0
J. J. Joass	3	3	0
C. Harvey	10	10	0
H. E. Baker	2	2	0
Anonymous	16	10	0
Mrs. J. Jerdan	5	5	0
John Jerdan	5	5	0
E. Guy Dawber	5	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Horace Farquharson	5	5	0
Elcock and Sutcliffe	3	3	0
Ames and Finnis	10	10	0
Brian S. Roberts	5	5	0
Tatchell and Wilson	2	2	0
Henry Tanner	1	1	0
E. Lawrence Hall	1	1	0
Edward Maufe	1	1	0
Mrs. Maufe	1	1	0
Robert Atkinson	10	10	0
	£251	9	0

OBITUARY

W. HAROLD OAKLEY: 1857-1929

Mr. W. Harold Oakley, L.R.I.B.A., the well-known black-and-white artist, died in London at the age of seventy-two. He was born at Southampton in 1857, and was articled to the late E. F. C. Clarke, of 10 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street. Early in his career he took up painting, and one of his earliest water-colours of an old wagon was hung on the line at the Royal Academy. Among some of his best-known drawings is a fine etching of Waterloo Bridge, done early in life, also Lincoln Cathedral and Hampton Court Palace. Possibly one of his finest productions, from a purely architectural point of view, was a large drawing of the premises of Messrs. Selfridge, of Oxford Street.

COMPETITION CALENDAR

June 15. Proposed Mental Hospital, Ardee. The Louth County Council invite architects to submit designs for a Mental Hospital on a site at Ardee. Assessor: Mr. George P. Sherridan, A.R.I.B.A. Premiums, £300, £125, £75. Last day for questions, March 31, 1929. Total cost, £75,000. Latest date for submitting designs, June 15. Conditions of the competition and map of the site may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Louth County Council, Court House, Dundalk.

June 17. Design for front of typical commercial building. Open to anyone of British nationality practising architecture. Assessors: Mr. Maurice B. Adams, F.R.I.B.A., assisted by Messrs. Alexander Maclean, M.A., R.B.A., and H. Gordon Selfridge. Premium: Fifty Guineas. Particulars from Mr. G. B. J. Athoe, Secretary, 1 Wilbraham Place, London, S.W.1.

TRADE NOTES

In our last issue, page 737, it was stated that Philiray shop-window reflectors were supplied by Messrs. Philips Lamps, Ltd., to Mullard House, 111 Charing Cross Road, W.C. This is incorrect. The windows are lit with Philips lamps, but the reflectors are not of their manufacture.

The roofing of the principal buildings at the North-East Coast Exhibition has been carried out by the Ruberoid Co., Ltd. This is the third large exhibition contract secured by the firm in recent years. The principal buildings at Wembley and at the Paris Exhibition, 1925, were also roofed with Ruberoid. In all the firm claim that more than 100 miles of Ruberoid 3 ft. wide have been used.

The British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., of Stafford, have obtained the contract for the supply of more than 100,000 sq. yards. of B.R.C. fabric, ref. No. 64, for reinforcing roadways, for the Liverpool Corporation. This is of 6 in. square mesh, electrically welded. The fact of the material being electrically welded is claimed to eliminate any risk of the mesh becoming distorted.

The Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., of 22 Cranley Gardens, South Kensington, have issued the twelfth edition of their Hy-Rib handbook. It is an attractive publication of eighty-four pages, and contains a large amount of information relative to the uses of Hy-Rib combined reinforcement and centering. There are many attractive illustrations showing the application of Hy-Rib for various purposes. A number of working drawings are also given which should prove very useful to those engaged in constructional work. A copy of this publication can be obtained on application to the Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd.

Signs of Every Type is the title of a new catalogue just issued by Messrs. E. Pollard & Co., Ltd., to convey a general idea, by examples of the most favoured styles in each type of sign in vogue at the present time. One of the most interesting sections of the catalogue is devoted to projecting tablets. No type of sign lends itself more freely to an endless variety in treatment as these tablets. Cast and wrought metal, glass and even wood may be used to effect, from simple decorated or pierced panels to elaborate combination of materials and finishes. The catalogue is profusely illustrated with every conceivable type of sign, electric and ordinary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. Percy Griffith, M.INST.C.E., F.G.S., F.R.SAN.I., consulting engineer, of 39 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1, has entered into an agreement with Mr. Herbert G. Hoskings, A.C.G.I., ASSOC.M.INST.C.E. (who was chief assistant and manager for twenty-one years to the late Sidney R. Lowcock, M.INST.C.E., M.I.MECH.E., consulting engineer, and has taken over his practice at 6 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1), under the terms of which the two practices will in future be carried on in association one with the other. No formal partnership is involved, but each of the gentlemen named will collaborate with the other as regards technical questions and personal services to clients.

The Victoria and Albert Museum has acquired in Paris a figure of an angel which is a valuable example of French Romanesque sculpture of the second half of the twelfth century. It is carved in Caen stone, and closely resembles the angels in the central and southern doorways of the west portal of Chartres Cathedral. Another interesting addition to the sculpture section is a carefully-chosen collection of sixty-six carvings in mother-o'-pearl, which has been presented by Mr. T. Whitcombe Greene. The majority of these charming little reliefs, many of which are in their original silver-gilt mounts with engraved backs, are either German or Netherlandish work of the second half of the fifteenth century.

CURRENT WORK

The sub-contractors for the third operation at Selfridge's, Oxford Street, W.—the entrance loggia—illustrated on pages 751 to 758—were as follows: United Stone Firms (1926), Ltd., Portland stone; British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., reinforcement for concrete floors and stairs; H. H. Martyn, Ltd., cast-iron window and bronze entrance enclosure in loggia, and cast-iron stair and well railings; Walter Macfarlane & Co., Ltd., typical cast-iron windows and shop fronts; Bromsgrove Guild, Ltd., lead features on roof; Wotton and Son, exterior and interior glazing; Edgar Brandt, of Paris, craftsmen, and J. M. Pirie & Co., Ltd., erectors, marquise and lift cars; Fenning & Co., Ltd., marble and granite work; Ragusa Asphalte Co., Ltd., asphalt work; Hollis Bros. & Co., Ltd., wood-block flooring; G. Jackson and Sons, Ltd., fibrous plaster; Haywards, Ltd., interior copper glazing; G.E.C., Ltd., electric fittings; James Gibbons, Ltd., ironmongery; Mather and Platt, Ltd., sprinklers; Haskins, Ltd., main entrance doors; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., steel casements; Birmingham Guild, Ltd., lift grilles; Diespeker & Co., Ltd., terrazzo in situ; Empire Stone Co., Ltd., terrazzo floor tiles; Waygood-Otis, Ltd., lifts and escalator; Stetson, White & Co., Ltd., plumbing; Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., vacuum cleaning plant. William Whiteley, Ltd.'s decorating department decorated the new canopy to the main entrance and carried out the imitation bronze effect to the new main entrance. All the floors in the Selfridge building, except the original eastern portion, contain Kleine floors by the Kleine Patent Fire-Resisting Flooring Syndicate, Ltd. The interior and exterior candelabra are the work of Mr. Walter Gilbert, who also made the models for the well railing.

NEW INVENTIONS

[The following particulars of new inventions are specially compiled for THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office, by our own patent expert. All inquiries concerning inventions, patents, and specifications should be addressed to the Editor, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. For copies of the full specifications here enumerated readers should apply to the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.2. The price is 1s. each.]

LATEST PATENT APPLICATIONS

12855. Caspersen, J. V. Machine for varnishing floors, &c. April 25.
12723. Dourgnon, J. T. Lighting systems for apartments, &c. April 24.
12761. Foppl, O. Device for testing constructional material. April 24.
12963. Gray, A. Windows for buildings. April 26.
12388. Ogden, H. Cupboard. April 22.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED

309880. Fairweather, H. G. C. (McDermott, O. L.). Manufacture of cement articles faced with wood.
310131. Granwood Flooring Co., Ltd., and Evans, L. P. Floors, roads, pavements, and the like.
310169. Waschatz, O. A. Method of and apparatus for manufacturing plaster building sheets and the like.
310183. Haskins and Bros., Ltd., S., and Watts, E. R. Electrically-operated steel roller shutters and the like.
310193. Renault, L. Metal floors.

ABSTRACT PUBLISHED

307527. Peverley, R. St. L. Window frames.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

LONDON AND DISTRICTS

The L.C.C. Education Committee is to enlarge the London School of Printing and Kindred Trades at LAMBETH at a cost of £32,900.

The Surrey Education Committee has decided to proceed with the erection of a new infants' school on a site in Cromwell Road, WALTON.

The EAST HAM Education Committee has obtained land adjoining Durban House in connection with the proposed erection of an open-air school.

Messrs. E. O'Sullivan, Ltd., are diverting Stumps Lane to facilitate the development of their estate at COULSDON.

The LEWISHAM B.C. has asked the borough surveyor to proceed with the erection of new garages and workshops at the Wearside Road depot at an estimated cost of £5,000.

The L.C.C. has sold a site at BECONTREE to the Dagenham U.D.C. for municipal purposes and for the erection of an employment exchange.

The Herts. Education Committee has decided to purchase a site at or near East BARNET village upon which to erect a new county council school.

The SURREY Education Committee is to acquire a site of 1½ acres of land near the Woking, Westfield Central School, for the provision of further school accommodation.

The L.C.C. Education Committee is to erect nursery schools at Columbia Market, BETHNAL GREEN, and the Old Church Road, Mile End, at a cost of £8,757.

The Herts C.C. recommends the purchase of the existing nursing home, training school, and maternity ward at WATFORD, and the expenditure of £10,000 in improving the premises.

The City of London Corporation has leased a building site at the corner of Commercial Street and Brushfield Street, WHITECHAPEL, to Barclays Bank, Ltd., 54 Lombard Street, on the condition that not less than £15,000 is expended on building.

Plans passed at BALHAM: Twenty-six houses and twenty-three garages, Marius Road and Upper Tooting Park, for Messrs. F. E. Wooding and Sons; six blocks of flats, Beeches Road, for Messrs. Swain and Selley.

Plans passed at STREATHAM: Thirty houses, Blairderry Road, for Messrs. H. Somerford and Son, Ltd.; three houses, Brodlands Avenue, for Mr. A. Soden; rebuilding, "Greyhound" public-house, Greyhound Lane, for Messrs. F. J. Fisher and Son.

The Surrey Education Committee has had communications from the CARSHALTON U.D.C. urging the early provision of a new secondary school for boys at Wallington, and the matter has been referred to the Educational Development Sub-Committee.

Plans passed by the WANDSWORTH B.C.: Alterations and additions, White Lion public-house, Summerston, for Mr. N. Parr; pavilion, Mental Hospital, Springfields, for Messrs. Boulton and Paul; eight cottages, Longfield Street, for Mr. W. Cook; warehouse, for Lighting Trades, Ltd., at Garrett Lane, for Messrs. J. Oram and Son.

Plans passed at SANDERSTEAD: House, Addington Road, for Mr. B. Brown; house, West Hill, for Mr. W. Ernest; two houses, Limpsfield Road, for Mr. T. Whichelo; two new streets, off Norman Avenue, for Messrs. Clout and Tysoe; bungalow, Purley Downs Road, for Mr. H. P. Hawkes; five houses, Sanderstead Road and Briton Crescent, for Mr. H. P. Hawkes.

The EAST HAM Education Committee is considering the question of extending the workshops at the technical college and the need of increased accommodation for pupils of the secondary school. A proposal is under consideration for the erection of additional accommodation on land occupied by two of the council cottages fronting Wellington Road.

The EAST HAM Corporation Finance Committee recommends the principle of erecting offices on the Barking Road site to provide office accommodation for the public health department, education department, school clinics, maternity and child welfare centre and tuberculosis dispensary, and has asked the borough engineer to proceed with the preparation of draft plans.

The SURREY Education Committee has had under consideration the question of secondary school accommodation in Coulsdon and Purley and instructed the architects to prepare sketch plans for the erection on the Coulsdon Court site of a secondary school for boys to accommodate 400, and in laying out the site to keep in mind the possibility of erecting a girls' secondary school on the site.

Plans passed at CLAPHAM: Alterations, "Seven Stars" beerhouse, Clifton Street, for Mr. F. M. Kirby; additions, chapel, Cedars Road, for Messrs. J. Garrett and Son, Ltd.; alterations and additions, St. Gerard's Chapel, St. Mary's Church, Park Road, for Messrs. Holloway Bros. (London), Ltd; additions, Clapham Congregational Church, Grafton Square, for Messrs. J. Garrett and Son, Ltd.

It is proposed to demolish the headquarters of the Royal Empire Society in Northumberland Avenue, STRAND, W.C. The present building is not considered adequate and the proposed new building to be erected will cost about £225,000. Authority to borrow this sum is to be sought at the annual meeting of the Society. The scheme will involve demolition not only of the present building, but also of blocks of offices on each side and of five houses in Craven Street.

Plans passed by the COULSDON U.D.C.: House, Fairdene Road, for Messrs. W. Cottage, Ltd.; six houses, Coulsdon Road, for Mr. T. C. Sales; two houses, Woodlands Grove, for Mr. C. E. Ingram; three bungalows, Portnalls Road, for Mr. Le Pine; house, Hartley Old Road, for Mr. B. Browne; house, Hartley Old Road, for Mr. F. A. Freeman; six houses, Byron Avenue, for Mr. C. L. Morgan; bungalow, Keston Avenue, for the Old Coulsdon Estates, Ltd.

Plans passed by the LEWISHAM B.C.: Shops and flats, West Hill, Sydenham, for Messrs. North, Robin and Wilsdon; alterations and additions, St. Joseph's Academy, Lee Terrace, Blackheath, for Messrs. Gleeds; building, Bromley Road, Catford, for Mr. W. J. King; building, rear of 120 Brookdale Road, for Mr. G. T. Harman; houses, Perry Hill, Catford, for Messrs. Walker, Clinging & Co.; eight houses, Holme Lacey Road, for Messrs. W. J. Scudamore, Ltd.

Plans passed by the EAST HAM Corporation: Nine houses, Charlemont Road, for Mr. F. Hamlett; two houses, Forest View Road, for Mr. S. W. Bedford; two shops, High Street North, for Messrs. Parnacott; five houses, Plashet Grove, for Mr. W. Cahill; billiard room, rear of 373 Barking Road, for Messrs. M. Gold and Sons; alterations, 429 Barking Road, for Mr. H. Lassman; rebuilding, 542 High Street North, for Mr. W. J. Barker; additions to East Ham Hospital, Shrewsbury Road, for Messrs. Clemens Bros., Ltd.

Plans passed at PURLEY: Four houses, Brancaster Lane, for Mr. F. W. Thomas; house, Old Lodge Lane, for Mr. T. Barden; bungalow, Riddlesdown Avenue, for Mr. A. W. Finch; house, Hartley Old Road, for Mr. F. A. Freeman; house, Box Ridge Avenue, for Mr. H. P. Naunton; three bungalows, Bencombe Road, for Mr. H. Sykes; house, Purley Park Road, for Mr. A. T. Markwick; house, Riddlesdown Avenue, for the Mitchley Wood Estate, Ltd.; five houses, Purley Hill, for Mr. J. P. Oldacker; four houses, Hartley Old Road, for Messrs. Best & Co.

EASTERN COUNTIES

The ST. ALBANS R.D.C. is to erect eighteen houses at Cell Barnes.

The Herts Education Committee has voted £34,000 for the extension of the Hitchin Boys' Grammar School, HITCHIN.

The Herts C.C. has decided to proceed with the completion of the plans for a mental deficiency institution at Cell Barnes, ST. ALBANS, providing accommodation for 600 patients.

The COLCHESTER Corporation Housing Committee has decided to submit revised proposals to the Ministry of Health for the erection of 130 houses instead of the 281 proposed in the scheme previously submitted on the new housing site.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES

Messrs. Billimore and Son are to build fourteen houses at Park Road, MERROW, near Guildford.

The PORTSMOUTH Education Committee has acquired a site in London Road for the erection of an elementary school.

The EASTBOURNE Housing Committee is to take over land at Victoria Drive for housing purposes, and has authorized the borough surveyor to submit plans for the erection of houses.

The NORTHFLEET U.D.C. Works Committee has passed amended plans for the erection of a cinema in High Street, submitted by Mr. E. W. Filkins, on behalf of Mr. J. Clements.

A conference of coast authorities at EASTBOURNE has approved part of the road scheme between Pevensey Bridge and Bexhill borough boundary being carried out at an estimated cost of £136,000.

The EASTBOURNE Corporation has approved plans submitted by Mr. A. Ford, architect, on behalf of the Central and Eastern Cinema Co., Ltd., for alterations and additions to Central Cinema, Seaside Road.

Plans passed by the NORTHFLEET U.D.C.: House, Brook Road, for Mr. W. Gould; four houses, Perry Street, for Mr. Bevan; house, Singlewell Road, for Mr. R. S. Barrie; five shops, High Street, for Mr. J. Clements.

Plans passed by the DARTFORD U.D.C.: New laboratories, Temple Hill, for Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.; five houses, Havelock Road, for Mr. H. C. Wright; house, Heath Lane, for Mr. H. R. Smith; six houses, St. Vincent's Road, for Mr. W. F. Summers; house, Rochester Road, for Miss A. Bayliss; house, Rochester Road, for Mrs. M. Davies.

Plans passed by the HASTINGS Corporation: Alterations, Carlisle Hotel, Pelham Street, for Mr. A. Ford, architect, on behalf of the Star Brewery Co.; alterations, Masonic Hall, East Ascent, for Mr. P. Oxley, architect, on behalf of the Masonic Hall Co.; four bungalows, Bexhill Road, St. Leonards, for Messrs. Ward, Son and Wray, architects; two houses, Burry Road, St. Leonards, for Mr. H. M. Jeffery, architect; house, Filsham Road, St. Leonards, for Messrs. Callow and Callow, architects; two houses, Harold Road, for Mr. J. Hunt, architect; amended elevation, 144 London Road, St. Leonards, for Messrs. Wheeler and Son, architects, on behalf of Westminster Bank, Ltd.; two houses, High Street, for Mr. H. M. Jeffery, architect.

Plans passed by the PORTSMOUTH Corporation: Business premises, The Spur Road, Cosham, for Mr. M. Jones; fifteen houses, Madeira Road, for Mr. G. Coleman; twenty houses, Stride Road, for Messrs. McCarthy Bros.; public-house, Meon and Crofton Roads, for the Portsmouth and Brighton Breweries, Ltd.; two houses, Old Bridge Road and St. Ronans Road, for Mr. F. J. Privett; additions to vicarage, 80 Kingston Crescent, for the vicar of St. Stephen's Church; six houses, Selsey Avenue, for Mr. S. A. Evans; alterations and additions, High Street, Cosham, for Messrs. Timothy White (1928), Ltd.; two houses, off London Road, Cosham, for Mr. G. Mitchell; six houses, Brecon Avenue, Cosham, for Mr. J. C. Nicholls; four houses, Southampton Road, Cosham, for Mr. E. W. Payne; thirty-two houses, Shelford Road, for Mr. J. May; seventeen houses, Compton and Randolph Roads, for Mr. V. Dye.

Plans passed by the EASTBOURNE Corporation: Sub-stations, Buxton Road, Arundel Road, and Selwyn Road, for Corporation Electricity Committee; extension of sub-station, Devonshire Park, for the Corporation Electricity Committee; alterations, Midland Bank, Terminus Road, for Mr. B. Stevens (architect); four houses, West Crescent, for Messrs. P. D. Stonham and Son (architects); house, Upperton Road, for Mr. J. Bowley (architect); three houses, Crunden Road, for Mr. W. R. Hamblyn (architect); four houses, Old Camp Road, for Mr. A. Ford (architect); house, Milton Road, for Mr. A. Ford (architect); alterations, 4 and 6 Borough Lane, for Messrs. Clarke and Worsfield (architects); alterations, Park Gates Hotel, Compton Street, for Mr. S. G. Scales (architect); two houses, Seaville Drive, Seaside, for Messrs. G. Gower and Sons; alterations and additions, Midland Bank, 133 Seaside, for Messrs. Whinney, Son, and Austen Hall (architects); two houses, Milton Crescent, for Mr. F. C. Benz (architect); shop, Green Street, for Mr. A. Ford (architect); additions, Star Brewery, Star Road, for Mr. A. Ford (architect); two houses, St. Anthony's Avenue, for Mr. S. G. Scales (architect); two houses, Brodrick Road, for Messrs. W. J. Cole and Sons.

SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES

The CHELTENHAM Corporation has purchased a further 7 acres of land at Pilley Lane for housing purposes.

The Great Western (Plymouth) Housing Society, Ltd., has prepared plans for new streets and seventy-six houses at Efford Lane, PLYMOUTH.

The TORQUAY Corporation has acquired 12 acres of land at Bishops Walk for a housing scheme.

The TORQUAY Corporation is to invite tenders for the erection of an isolation hospital in Newton Road at an estimated cost of £11,600.

The BRISTOL Corporation is to invite tenders for the erection of eighty-two non-parlour type houses on the Speedwell estate, and two parlour-type houses on the Bedminster Down estate.

The BRISTOL Corporation has decided to prepare plans for the erection of a swimming bath and private bathing establishment in the Dame Emily playground, Bedminster.

Plans passed by the PENZANCE Corporation: Twelve houses, Clarence Street, for Messrs. Cowell, Drewitt and Wheatley; amended plan of twenty-four houses, Clarence Street and Penalverne Drive, for Col. Bolitho.

The BRISTOL Corporation Town-Planning Committee recommends the purchase of 289 acres of land at Whitchurch for the purposes of a municipal aerodrome, at a cost of £23,046, in respect of the purchase of land and the provision of necessary works to adapt the site for use as an aerodrome.

Plans passed by the CHELTENHAM Corporation: Bungalow, Leckhampton Hill, for Mr. E. Colwell; four houses, Leckhampton Road, for Mr. J. L. Bendall; house, junction of Shurdington and Chargrove Roads, for Mr. W. J. Holliday; house, Old Bath Road, for Mr. J. L. Bendall; extensions, Queen's Hotel, for the Queen's Hotel Company.

Plans passed by the BRISTOL Corporation: Thirty-two houses, Somermead, Bedminster, for Messrs. Greenhill and Low, Ltd.; twelve houses, Fitzgerald Road, St. John's Lane, for Messrs. E. A. W. Poole and Son; four houses, Portway, Shirehampton, for Mr. H. B. Stride; twenty-four houses, Lewes Road, Bedminster, for Mr. W. J. Kew.

Plans passed by the PLYMOUTH Corporation: Five houses, Pennycross Park Road, for Mr. J. Neal; seven houses, Glenavon Road, for Mr. G. H. Webber; two bungalows, Elm Field Road, for Mr. A. Collicott; four houses, Fircroft Road, for Messrs. Pearce Bros.; house, St. Levan Road, for Mr. A. E. Taylor; house and shop, Salisbury Road, for Messrs. F. J. and A. Coad; house, Venn Grove, for Mr. J. H. Skews; workshop, Parr Street, Coxside, for Messrs. J. H. Curno and Sons.

The BRISTOL Corporation Housing Committee reports that after careful examination it is satisfied with the results obtained by the erection of houses by direct labour up to the present time, and is of opinion that this method of building should be adopted concurrently with the erection of houses by contract. With the object of providing for continuity of work, the committee recommends that arrangements be made for the erection of 200 houses by direct labour on the Southmead estate, commencing about October next.

MIDLAND COUNTIES

The NOTTS Education Committee is to erect a school for 300 at Southwell.

The WALSALL Corporation Housing Committee has acquired sites at different places totalling 17 acres of land for the erection of houses.

The WALSALL, Wednesbury and District Society is to construct new workshops on the land in Lichfield Road, Walsall.

The Butterley Colliery Company is proposing to erect further new houses in connection with their new colliery village at OLLERTON.

The NOTTS County Education Committee is to purchase 3½ acres of land for school purposes in Newdigate Lane, Kimberley.

The BIRMINGHAM Corporation Museum and Art Gallery Committee is to erect a historical museum in Cannon Hill Park at a cost of £8,100.

Lady Reynolds is to erect twenty-five subsidized houses at Uplands and Oxhill Roads, BIRMINGHAM.

The BURTON-ON-TRENT Corporation Housing Committee is to acquire Clarence Street Brewery property for housing purposes.

The BIRMINGHAM Corporation is to extend the refuse disposal works at Rotton Park Street at a cost of £125,000 for buildings and plant.

The NORTHAMPTON Town Planning Committee is to reserve 4½ acres of land at Kettering Road, as a site for a school.

The BIRMINGHAM Corporation has sold to the Birmingham Diocesan Trustees land in Blakesley Road as a church site.

The BIRMINGHAM Corporation has sold to the Birches Green Church Committee land fronting Tyburn Road as a church site.

The BIRMINGHAM Corporation has obtained a site at Cock Lane, Northfield, for the erection of an infant welfare centre.

The BIRMINGHAM Education Committee has obtained sites at Gospel House Farm estate, Court Farm estate, and at Allen's Cross Farm estate, for the erection of elementary schools.

The BIRMINGHAM Education Committee has obtained land fronting Tedbury Crescent, Erdington, for the erection of an elementary school.

The NOTTS Education Committee has prepared plans for the erection of a senior school for 480 and a junior school for 816 on the Lenton Abbey site, Beeston, at a cost of £45,650, and is at once to erect a temporary school at a cost of £3,100.

The WALSALL Corporation Health Committee reports that it is necessary the council should erect buildings suitable for lodging-houses for the working classes and that the committee should bring forward a scheme for approval.

The NOTTS Education Committee has prepared plans for new buildings for the Newark Magnus Grammar School, at a cost of £8,450, and is also to erect a school for about 100 children at East Stoke.

The NOTTS Education Committee has decided to prepare plans for a new secondary school at West Bridgford for a total of 350-400 boys and girls, and is to erect new premises for the County School of Art, Mansfield, at a cost of £6,000.

Plans passed by the DUDLEY Corporation: House and shop, Church Road, Netherton, for Mr. E. R. Hollies; workshop, Belper Row, Darby Hand, for Mr. J. Whitehouse; tennis pavilion, Ward Arms Hotel, Birmingham Road, for Messrs. J. Hanson and Sons, Ltd.

The Governors have obtained the approval of the Board of Education to the plans for the new buildings to be provided at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School for Boys, MANSFIELD, and the Governors are to ask for tenders which will allow of the building being completed in two sections.

Plans passed at TUNSTALL: Staff dining-rooms, Highgate Pottery, Walker Street, for Messrs. H. and R. Johnson, Ltd.; alterations, Lamb Inn, Sneyd Street, for Parker's Brewery, Ltd.; two houses, Greenbank Road, for Mr. E. A. Bird; two houses, Greenbank Road, for Mr. J. H. Downs.

Plans passed by the BURTON-ON-TRENT Corporation: House, Swannington Street, for Mr. E. F. Simkiss; house, Swannington Street, for Mr. B. Bull; house, Reservoir Road, for Messrs. Chadwick and Keen; house, Saxon Street, for Miss M. E. Oxford.

Plans passed by the MARKET HARBOROUGH U.D.C.: Extension to school, Coventry Road, for the Baptish Church Trustees; alterations to shop, 13 Church Street, for Mr. H. F. Clark; addition to shop, 64 Coventry Road, for Messrs. M. and E. Jones; house, Morley Street, for Mr. J. R. West; house, Granville Street, for Mr. J. W. Phillips; house, Granville Street, for Mr. B. Wilford.

The DUDLEY Corporation Housing Committee recommends the extension of Messrs. Griffith's contract by the erection of a further seventy-three houses on the Bowling Green housing site, at the following prices: sixty-one non-parlour with three bedrooms, £334 10s. per house; twelve non-parlour with two bedrooms, £302 10s. per house.

Plans passed by the ILKESTON Corporation: House, King George Avenue, for Mr. H. Sewell; house, Portland Road, for Mr. J. W. Stapleton; house and shop, Little Hallam Lane, for Mr. J. Rice; house, Quarry Hill, for Mr. A. E. Roberts; two houses, Park Drive and Dale Street, for Mr. A. Beards; house, Oakwell Drive, for Mrs. M. Hoult; alterations to factory, Primrose Hill, for Messrs. W. Beardsley and Sons, Ltd.

Plans passed by the LEAMINGTON Corporation: Four houses, Rosefield Street, for Mr. C. Heritage; house, Woodcote Road, for Mr. A. W. Coles; four flats, Woodcote Road, for Messrs. K. England and Son; eighteen houses, Lime Avenue, Manor estate, for Messrs. T. Bates and Son; six houses, Radford Road, for Messrs. Bailey, Son and Dickins, Ltd.; addition to nurses' home and wards, Warneford Hospital, for the Hospital Committee; twenty houses, Radford Road, for Messrs. C. Anelay and Son; eighteen houses, Wathen Road, for Mr. A. Parker.

Plans passed by the NORTHAMPTON Corporation: Eleven shops and twenty-seven houses, Wellingborough Road, Ardington Road and Christchurch Road, for Messrs. Manfield and Sons, Ltd.; sixteen houses, off College Avenue, for the trustees of Primitive Methodist Homesteads; two houses, Birchfield Road, for Mr. G. B. Heap; alterations and additions, Horse and Groom Inn, Swan Street, for Messrs. P. Phipps & Co., Ltd.; sixteen houses, Highfield Road, for Messrs. S. G. Sale & Co.; factory, Abbey Street, for Mr. E. W. Hasdell; house, The Avenue, Dallington, for Mr. W. J. Ashby; rebuilding, Old Five Bells Inn, Harborough Road, for Messrs. P. Phipps & Co., Ltd.; alterations to "Dover Castle," Dover Street, and "True Briton," Cyril Street, for the Northampton Brewery Co., Ltd.

Plans passed by the CHESTERFIELD Corporation: Layout of land, off Chatsworth Road and Washhouse Lane, for Messrs. J. H. and F. W. Green; two houses, Newbold Road, for Mr. A. Hardy; house and shop, Highfield Road, for Mr. J. Glithro; alterations to premises, West Bars, for Mr. Dent; alterations and additions, 12 High Street, for Messrs. Alexander, Ltd.; alterations and additions, Highfield Hall, for the Corporation Education Committee; alterations, Field House, Chatsworth Road, for Messrs. Robinsons, Ltd.; two houses, Derby Road, for Mr. F. Beardow; two houses, Newbold Road, for Mr. A. Hardy; two houses, Highfield Avenue, for Mr. W. Bargh; two bungalows, Newbold Road, for Messrs. J. Collis and Sons, Ltd.; bungalow, Mansfield Road, for Mr. S. Simpson; two houses, Hunloke Avenue, for Mr. A. Heath; house, Summerfield Road, for Mr. D. M. Forbes; two houses, Boythorpe Road, for Mr. A. Clarke; four houses, Dark Lane, for Mr. J. McNab.

NORTHERN COUNTIES

The STRETFORD U.D.C. Housing Committee is seeking sanction to borrow £109,800 for the erection of 264 houses in Barton Road, STRETFORD.

The ROTHERHAM Corporation Library Committee has received sanction to borrow £16,000 for the purposes of the new central library.

Messrs. T. A. Page and Son, for Messrs. R. Brown and Sons, are to erect 158 semi-detached houses at Marsden Lane, Harton, SOUTH SHIELDS.

The SHEFFIELD Corporation has leased a site on the Longley estate to Messrs. John Shentall, Ltd., for the erection of a sale shop and dwelling-house.

The CHESHIRE C.C. has passed plans for the erection of a cinema at Walton Road, Stockton Heath, submitted by the Cheshire Cinema Co.

Plans passed by the OTLEY U.D.C.: Bungalow, Station Road, for Mr. S. Birch; two houses, Bradford Road, for Mr. E. Birkett; six houses, Bradford Road, for Mr. A. T. Smith.

The ROTHERHAM Corporation has decided to purchase 8½ acres of land required in connection with the further development of the Herringthorpe housing estate.

The Cheshire Education Committee is purchasing 15½ acres of land in Holly Road in the urban district of WILMSLOW for the erection of a secondary school.

The LEEDS Corporation Housing Committee has instructed the city engineer to submit an estimate of the cost of erecting 176 cottage flats on the Middleton housing estate and also to invite tenders for carrying out the work.

The Durham County Council has further considered the question of secondary school accommodation at STOCKTON, and decided to make arrangements to provide a new secondary school with accommodation for 400 boys and 400 girls.

The CHESHIRE Joint Board for the Mentally Defective recommends the purchase of Granage Hall estate, comprising 287 acres of land as a site for the provision of an institution for mental defectives.

Plans passed by the STALYBRIDGE Corporation: Alterations, Rose and Crown Hotel, Market Street, for the trustees of the late Mr. Henry Shaw; house, Astley Road, for Mr. Butcher; houses, Norman Road, for Mrs. E. Taylor.

The STALYBRIDGE Housing Committee is seeking sanction to borrow £38,288 and £48,039 for the erection of working-class dwellings and the construction of roads and sewers on the Hague and Brushes Road sites respectively.

The YORK Corporation has obtained sanction to borrow £9,804 for the erection of the first instalment of the seniors' department of the Tang Hall School and for the provision of furniture and fittings.

The HULL city architect and medical officer have prepared sketch plans for an orthopædic hospital to be provided behind the tuberculosis sanatorium, and the Corporation has decided that the plans be approved and forwarded to the Ministry of Health for approval.

The MANCHESTER Education Committee has approved sketch plans for the addition of 300 places to the Hough Road municipal school, now under erection, and preparation of complete plans for submission to the Board of Education authorized in respect of this school and Kingsway municipal school, planned in the same way.

Plans passed by the ROTHERHAM Corporation: Two houses, Old Wortley Road, for Mr. R. Harrington; two houses, Old Wortley Road, for Mr. N. C. Saul; two houses, Cranworth Road, for Mr. Geo. W. Lancaster; two houses, Cranworth Road, for Mr. T. Armston; two houses, Wickersley Road, for Messrs. H. Scott and W. E. Sissons; shop, Badsley Moor Lane, for Mr. A. Thompson; four shops, Badsley Moor Lane, for Mr. A. Thompson; technical college and school of art, Howard Street, for the Corporation Education Committee; extensions to school, Moorgate Road, for the Governors of the Rotherham Grammar School; public-house, Middle Lane and Badsley Moor Lane, for Messrs. H. Tomlinson, Ltd.

Plans passed by the YORK Corporation: Sixteen houses, Kilburn Road, for Messrs. Harrowell and Agar; two houses, Grange Garth, Fulford Road, for Messrs. R. J. Pulleyn and Sons; two houses, Murray Street, for Messrs. Spofforth Bros.; shop and store, Tang Hall Lane, for Mr. R. Sherrey; electric sub-station, Kent Street, for the Corporation; showroom and offices, Piccadilly, for Messrs. R. Johnston and Sons; additions, Church Street and King's Square, for Messrs. Hart and Porter; alterations, Talbot Hotel, Church Street, for Messrs. J. Tetley and Sons, Ltd.; two houses, Heworth Hall Drive, for Messrs. T. M. Caffrey; school, Heslington Lane, for the Escrick R.D.C.; public-house, "Black Bull," Hull Road, for Messrs. J. J. Hunt, Ltd.; house, Dringhouses, for Mr. S. B. Dean.

Plans passed by the MANCHESTER Corporation: Alterations, Locomotive Inn, Garratt Street and Gunson Street, Ancoats; additions, New Albion Hotel, Pool Street and Palace Square; alterations to Royal Oak Hotel, Oldham Road and Fletcher Street, Newton Heath; alterations, Pork Butchers' Arms, 11 Chapman Street and Apollo Street, Oldham Road; spinning and weaving sheds, Hulme Hall Lane, Miles Platting; shop, showroom, and offices, 340 Stockport Road and Etruria Street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock; alterations, Robin Hood Inn, 49 Ducie Grove, Chorlton-upon-Medlock; three shops and houses, Beech Road and Wilton Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy; alterations and additions, Fox Inn, Earl Street and Marlow Street, Longsight; alterations, Midway Hotel, Stockport Road and Matthews Lane, Gorton; rectory, adjoining St. Clement's Church, Ashton Old Road and Toxteth Street, Openshaw; alterations, "Bodega" and Stock Exchange Restaurant, Cross Street, and Back Pool Street; laundry, Chapel Street and Gordon Avenue, Levenshulme; alterations, Wheat Sheaf Hotel, 222 Oldham Road.

IRELAND

A scheme for improving BELFAST docks, estimated to cost £302,000, has been approved by the Belfast Harbour Commissioners. It is proposed to construct a large new dock on the site of the present timber ponds, between Duncrue Street and Dufferin Road. This dock will have a number of quays 500 ft. in length and other shorter quays, and a shed 600 ft. long.

RATES OF WAGES

The initial letter opposite every entry indicates the grade under the Ministry of Labour schedule. The district is that to which the borough is assigned in the same schedule. Column I gives the rates for craftsmen; Column II for labourers; the rate for craftsmen working at trades in which a separate rate maintains is given in a footnote. The table is a selection only. Particulars for lesser localities not included may be obtained upon application in writing.

			I	II
			s. d.	s. d.
A_1	ABERDARE	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_1	Abergavenny	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B	Abingdon ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Accrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Addlestone	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Adlington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Airdrie ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
C	Aldeburgh	E. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Altrincham	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Appleby ..	N.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Atherstone	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Aylesbury ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B_1	BANBURY ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bangor ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Barnard Castle	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barnsley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Barnstaple	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Barrow ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barry ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Basingstoke	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bath ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Batley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Bedford ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Berwick-on-Tweed	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Bewdley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	Bicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Birkenhead	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A	Birmingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bishop Auckland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackburn	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackpool	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blyth ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Bognor ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Bolton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Boston ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Bournemouth	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Bovey Tracey	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Bradford ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Brentwood	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Bridgend ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Bridgwater	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_1	Bridlington	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Brighouse ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Brighton ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Bristol ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Brixham ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Bromsgrove	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
C	Bromyard ..	Mid. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Burnley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burslem ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burton-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bury ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Buxton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	CAMBRIDGE	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Canterbury	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Cardiff ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Carlisle ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Carmarthen	S. Wales & M.	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Carnarvon	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Carnforth ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Castleford ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Chatham ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Chelmsford	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Cheltenham	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Chester ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Chesterfield	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Chichester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Chorley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Cirencester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Clitheroe ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Clydebank	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Coalville ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Colchester ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Colne ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Colwyn Bay	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Consett ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Conway ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Coventry ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Crewe ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Cumberland	.....	1 6	1 1½
A	DARLINGTON	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Darwen ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Deal ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Denbigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Derby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Dewsbury ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Didcot ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Doncaster ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Dorchester ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Driffield ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A	Droitwich ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Dudley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Dundee ..	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Durham ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	EASTBOURNE	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Ebbw Vale	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Edinburgh	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	E. Glamorganshire & Monmouthshire	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Exeter ..	S.W. Counties	*1 6½	1 2
B_2	Exmouth ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	FELIXSTOWE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Filey ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A	Fleetwood ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Folkestone	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Frodsham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Frome ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	GATESHEAD	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Gillingham	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Gloucester	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Goole ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Gosport ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Grantham	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Gravesend	S. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Greenock ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Grimsby ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Guildford ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	HALIFAX	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hanley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Harrogate	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hartlepools	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Harwich ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Hastings ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Hatfield ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Hereford ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Hertford ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Heysham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Howden ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Huddersfield	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hull ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	ILKLEY ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Immingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Ipswich ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Isle of Wight	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	JARROW ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	KEIGHLEY	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Kendal ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Keswick ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Kettering ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	King's Lynn	E. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	LANCASTER	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Leamington	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Leeds ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leek ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Lewes ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Lichfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lincoln ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Liverpool ..	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A_2	Llandudno	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Llanelly ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	London (12 miles radius)		1 9	1 4
	Do. (12-15 miles radius)		1 8½	1 3½
A	Long Eaton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Loughborough	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Luton ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Lytham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	MACCLESFIELD	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Maidstone	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Malvern ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Manchester	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Mansfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Margate ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Matlock ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Merthyr ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Middlesbrough	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Middlewich	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Minehead ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Monmouth	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	S. and E. Glamorganshire			
	Morecambe	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	NANTWICH	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Neath ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nelson ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newcastle ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newport ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Normanton	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Northampton	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	North Staffs.	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	North Shields	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Norwich ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Nottingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nuneaton ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	OAKHAM ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Oldham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Oswestry ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Oxford ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	PAISLEY ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Pembroke	S. Wales & M.	1 4	1 0
A	Perth ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Peterborough	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Plymouth	S.W. Counties	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Pontefract	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Pontypridd	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Portsmouth	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Preston ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	QUEENSFERRY	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	READING	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Reigate ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Retford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Rhondda Valley	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Ripon ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A	Rochdale ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Rochester ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Ruabon ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Rugby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Rugeley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Runcorn ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	ST. ALBANS	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	St. Helens ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Salisbury ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_1	Scarborough	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Scunthorpe	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Sheffield ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Shipley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Shrewsbury	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Skipton ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Slough ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Solihull ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	South'pton ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Southend-on-Sea	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Southport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	S. Shields ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Stafford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Stockport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stockton-on-Tees	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stoke-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Stroud ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Sunderland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swadlincote	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swansea ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B	Swindon ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	TAMWORTH	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Taunton ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Teeside Dist.	N.E. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Teignmouth	S.W. Coast	1 5½	1 1½
A	Todmorden	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Torquay ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
C	Truro ..	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
B_1	Tunbridge Wells	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Tunstall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Tyne District	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	WAKEFIELD	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Walsall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Warrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Warwick ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Wellingborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Weston-s-Mare	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Whitby ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Widnes ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Wigan ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Winchester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Windsor ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Wolverhampton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Worcester	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Worksop ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Wrexham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Wycombe	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	YARMOUTH	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Yeovil ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	York ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½

* In these areas the rates of wages for certain trades (usually painters and plasterers) vary slightly from those given.

The rates for every trade in any given area will be sent on request.

PRICES CURRENT

The wages are the Union rates current in London at the time of publication. The prices are for good quality material, and are intended to cover delivery at works, wharf, station, or yard as customary, but will vary according to quality and quantity. The measured prices are based upon the foregoing, and include usual builders' profits. Though every care has been taken in its compilation it is impossible to guarantee the accuracy of the list, and readers are advised to have the figures confirmed by trade inquiry.

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

EXCAVATOR, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour*; LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour*; NAVVY, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour*; TIMBERMAN, 1*s.* 5½*d. per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour*; WATCHMAN, 7*s.* 6*d. per shift.*

Broken brick or stone, 2 in., per yd.	£0	11	6
Thames ballast, per yd.	0	10	0
Pit gravel, per yd.	0	15	0
Pit sand, per yd.	0	12	6
Washed sand, per yd.	0	15	0

Screened ballast or gravel, add 10 per cent. per yd.
Clinker, breeze, etc., prices according to locality.

Portland cement, per ton	£2	8	0
Lias lime, per ton	2	0	0

Sacks charged extra at 1s. 9d. each and credited when returned at 1s. 6d.
Transport hire per day:

Cart and horse	£1	3	0	*Trailer*	£0	15	0
3-ton motor lorry	3	15	0	*Steam roller*	4	5	0
Steam lorry, 5-ton	4	0	0	*Water cart*	1	5	0

EXCAVATING and throwing out in ordinary earth not exceeding 6 ft. deep, basis price, per yd. cube . 0 3 0
Exceeding 6 ft., but under 12 ft., add 30 per cent.
In stiff clay, add 30 per cent.
In underpinning, add 100 per cent.
In rock, including blasting, add 225 per cent.
If basketed out, add 80 per cent. to 150 per cent.
Headings, including timbering, add 400 per cent.

RETURN, fill, and ram, ordinary earth, per yd.	£0	1	6
SPREAD and level, including wheeling, per yd.	0	1	6
FILLING into carts and carting away to a shoot or deposit, per yd. cube	0	10	6
TRIMMING earth to slopes, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
HACKING up old grano. or similar paving, per yd. sup.	0	1	3
PLANKING to excavations, per ft. sup.	0	0	5
DO. over 10 ft. deep, add for each 5 ft. in depth, 30 per cent.			
IF left in, add to above prices, per ft. cube	0	2	0
HARDCORE, 2 in. ring, filled and rammed, 4 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	2	1
DO. 6 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	2	10
PUDDLING, per yd. cube	1	10	0
CEMENT CONCRETE, 4-2-1, per yd. cube	2	3	0
DO. 6-2-1, per yd. cube	1	18	0
DO. in upper floors, add 15 per cent.			
DO. in reinforced-concrete work, add 20 per cent.			
DO. in underpinning, add 60 per cent.			
LIAS-LIME CONCRETE, per yd. cube	£1	16	0
BREEZE CONCRETE, per yd. cube	1	7	0
DO. in lintels, etc., per ft. cube	0	1	6
CEMENT concrete 4-2-1 in lintels packed around reinforcement, per ft. cube	0	3	9
FINE concrete benching to bottom of manholes, per ft. cube	0	3	0
FINISHING surface of concrete spade face, per yd. sup.	0	0	9

DRAINER

LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour*; TIMBERMAN, 1*s.* 5½*d. per hour*; BRICKLAYER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour*; PLUMBER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour*; WATCHMAN, 7*s.* 6*d. per shift.*

Stoneware pipes, tested quality, 4 in. per ft.	£0	0	10
DO. *6 in., per ft.*	0	1	3
DO. *9 in., per ft.*	0	2	3
Cast-iron pipes, coated, 9 ft. lengths, 4 in., per yd.	0	5	6
DO. *6 in., per yd.*	0	8	0
Portland cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.			
Leadwool, per cwt.	£2	0	0
Gaskin, per lb.	0	0	4½

STONEWARE DRAINS, jointed in cement, tested pipes, 4 in., per ft.	0	4	3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0	5	0
DO. 9 in., per ft.	0	7	9
CAST-IRON DRAINS, jointed in lead, 4 in., per ft.	0	8	3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0	10	3

Note.—These prices include digging concrete bed and filling for normal depths, and are average prices.
Fittings in Stoneware and Iron according to type. *See* Trade Lists.

BRICKLAYER

BRICKLAYER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour*; LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour.*

London stocks, per M.	£4	5	0
Flettons, per M.	2	15	0
White facing bricks, per M.	5	0	0
Multi-coloured facings, per M.	7	7	9
Best red facings, per M.	7	7	9
Rubbers, 9¾ in., per M.	12	0	6
Staffordshire blue, per M.	9	5	0
Firebricks, 2½ in., per M.	9	0	0
Glazed salt, white, and ivory stretchers, per M.	21	10	0
DO. *headers, per M.*	20	10	0
Colours, extra, per M.	5	10	0
Seconds, less, per M.	1	0	0
Cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.			

Lime, grey stone, per ton	£2	11	6
Mixed lime mortar, per yd.	1	6	0
Dampcourse, in rolls of 4½ in., per roll	0	2	6
DO. *9 in. per roll*	0	4	9
DO. *14 in. per roll*	0	7	6
DO. *18 in. per roll*	0	9	6
BRICKWORK in stone lime mortar, Flettons or equal, per rod	32	0	0
DO. in cement do., per rod	34	10	0
DO. in stocks, add 25 per cent. per rod.			
DO. in blues, add 100 per cent. per rod.			
DO. circular on plan, add 12½ per cent. per rod.			
DO. in backing to masonry, add 12½ per cent. per rod.			
DO. in raising on old walls, etc., add 12½ per cent. per rod.			
DO. in underpinning, add 20 per cent. per rod.			
HALF-BRICK walls in stocks in cement mortar (1–3), per ft. sup	£0	1	0
BEDDING plates in cement mortar, per ft. run	0	0	3
BEDDING window or door frames, per ft. run	0	0	3
LEAVING chases 2½ in. deep for edges of concrete floors not exceeding 6 in. thick, per ft. run	0	0	2
CUTTING do. in old walls in cement, per ft. run	0	0	4
CUTTING, toothing and bonding new work to old (labour and materials), per ft. sup.	0	0	7
TERRA-COTTA flue pipes 9 in. diameter, jointed in fireclay, including all cuttings, per ft. run	0	3	6
DO. 14 ft. by 9 in. do., per ft. run	0	6	0
FLAUNCHING chimney pots, each	0	2	0
CUTTING and pinning ends of timbers, etc., in cement	0	1	0
FACINGS fair, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	3
DO. picked stocks, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	7
DO. red rubbers gauged and set in putty, per ft. sup. extra	0	4	9
DO. in salt white or ivory glazed, per ft. sup. extra	0	5	6
TUCK pointing, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	10
WEATHER pointing, do. do.	0	0	3
TILE creasing with cement fillet each side per ft. run	0	0	6
GRANOLITHIC PAVING, 1 in., per yd. sup.	0	5	0
DO. 1½ in., per yd. sup.	0	6	0
DO. 2 in. per yd. sup.	0	7	0
If coloured with red oxide, per yd. sup.	0	1	0
If finished with carborundum, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
If in small quantities in finishing to steps, etc., per ft. sup.	0	1	4
Jointing new grano. paving to old, per ft. run	0	0	4
Extra for dishing grano. or cement paving around gullies, each	0	1	6
BITUMINOUS DAMP COURSE, ex rolls, per ft. sup.	0	0	7
ASPHALT (MASTIC) DAMP COURSE, ½ in., per yd. sup	0	8	0
DO. vertical, per yd. sup.	0	11	0
SLATE DAMP COURSE, per ft. sup.	0	0	10
ASPHALT ROOFING (MASTIC) in two thicknesses, ½ in., per yd.	0	8	6
DO. SKIRTING, 6 in.	0	0	11
BREEZE PARTITION BLOCKS, set in cement, 1½ in. per yd. sup	0	5	3
DO. DO. 3 in.	0	6	6
BREEZE fixing bricks, extra for each	0	0	3

MASON

MASON, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour*; DO. *fixer*, 1*s.* 10*d. per hour*; LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d.* per hour; SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour.*

Portland Stone:			
Whitbed, per ft. cube	£0	4	6
Basebed, per ft. cube	0	4	9
Bath stone, per ft. cube	0	3	0
Usual trade extras for large blocks.			
York paving, av. 2½ in., per yd. super.	0	11	0
York templates sawn, per ft. cube	0	7	6
Slate shelves, rubbed, 1 in., per ft. sup.	0	2	6
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.			

HOISTING and setting stone, per ft. cube	£0	2	2
DO. for every 10 ft. above 30 ft. add 15 per cent.			
PLAIN face Portland basis, per ft. sup.	£0	2	8
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	0
SUNK FACE, per ft. sup.	0	3	9
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	10
JOINTS, arch, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. sunk, per ft. sup.	0	2	7
DO. DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
CIRCULAR-CIRCULAR work, per ft. sup.	1	2	0
PLAIN MOULDING, straight, per inch of girth, per ft. run	0	1	1
DO. circular, do., per ft. run	0	1	4
HALF SAWING, per ft. sup.	0	1	0

Add to the foregoing prices, if in York stone, 35 per cent.
DO. Mansfield, 12½ per cent.
Deduct for Bath, 33⅓ per cent.
DO. for Chilmark, 5 per cent.

SETTING 1 in. slate shelving in cement, per ft. sup.	£0	0	6
RUBBED round nosing to do., per ft. lin.	£0	0	6
YORK STEPS, rubbed T. & R., ft. cub. fixed	1	7	6
YORK SILLS, W. & T., ft. cub. fixed	1	10	0
ARTIFICIAL stone paving, 2 in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO. 2½ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	1	3

SLATER AND TILER

SLATER, 1*s.* 9*d per hour*; TILER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour*; LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*
N.B.—Tiling is often executed as piecework.

Slates, 1st quality, per 1,200:

Portmadoc Ladies				£13	0	0	
Countess				25	0	0	
Duchess				32	0	0	
Old Delabole	*Med.*	*Grey.*		*Med.*		*Green*	
24 in. × 12 in.	£42	11	3	£45	1	0	
20 in. × 10 in.	31	4	3	33	1	6	
16 in. × 10 in.	20	18	0	22	4	9	
14 in. × 8 in.	12	1	0	12	16	3	
Green Randoms, per ton				8	3	9	
Grey-green do., per ton				7	3	9	
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long, per ton				5	13	9	

In 4-ton truck loads, delivered Nine Elms station.

Clips, lead per lb.	£0	0	6
Clips, copper, per lb.	0	2	0
Nails, compo, per cwt.	1	6	0
Nails, copper, per lb.	0	2	2

Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above

Hand-made tiles, per M	£5	18	0
Machine-made tiles, per M.	5	8	0
Westmorland slates, large, per ton	9	0	0
DO. *Peggies, per ton*	7	5	0

SLATING, 3 in. lap, compo nails, Portmadoc or equal:

Ladies, per square	£4	0	0
Countess, per square	4	5	0
Duchess, per square	4	10	0
WESTMORLAND, in diminishing courses, per square	6	5	0
CORNISH DO., per square	6	3	0
Add, if vertical, per square approx.	0	13	0
Add, if with copper nails, per square approx.	0	2	6
Double course at eaves, per ft. approx.	0	1	0

SLATING with Old Delabole slates to a 3 in. lap with copper nails, at per square.

	Med.	*Grey.*		*Med.*	*Green*
24 in. × 12 in.	£5	0	0	£5	2	0
20 in. × 10 in.	5	5	0	5	10	0
16 in. × 10 in.	4	15	0	5	1	0
14 in. × 8 in.	4	10	0	4	15	0
Green randoms				6	7	0
Grey-green do.				5	9	0
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long				4	13	6

TILING, 4 in. gauge, every 4th course nailed, in hand-made tiles, average per square	4	0	0
DO., machine-made do., per square	3	10	0
Vertical Tiling, including pointing, add 18*s.* 0*d.* per square.			
FIXING lead soakers, per dozen	£0	0	10
STRIPPING old slates and stacking for re-use, and clearing away surplus and rubbish, per square	0	10	0
LABOUR only in laying slates, but including nails, per square	1	0	0

See "Sundries for Asbestos Tiling."

CARPENTER AND JOINER

CARPENTER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour*; JOINER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour*; LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Timber, average prices at Docks, London Standard, Scandinavian, etc. (equal to 2nds):

7 × 3, per std.	£23	0	0
11 × 4, per std.	30	0	0
Memel or Equal. Slightly less than foregoing.			
Flooring, P.E., 1 in., per sq.	£1	5	0
DO. *T. and G., 1 in., per sq.*	1	5	0
Planed boards, 1 in. × 11 in., per std.	30	0	0
Wainscot oak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	4
Mahogany, Honduras, per ft. sup. of 1in.	0	1	4
DO. *Cuba, per ft. sup. of 1 in.*	0	2	6
DO., *African, per ft. sup.*	0	1	3
Teak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	3
DO., *ft. cube*	0	14	0

FIR fixed in wall plates, lintels, sleepers, etc., per ft. cube	0	5	0
DO. framed in floors, roofs, etc., per ft. cube	0	6	0
DO. framed in trusses, etc., including ironwork, per ft. cube	0	8	6
PITCH PINE, add 33⅓ per cent.			
FIXING only boarding in floors, roofs, etc., per sq.	0	13	6
SARKING FELT laid, 1-ply, per yd.	0	1	6
DO. 3-ply per yd.	0	1	9
CENTERING for concrete, etc., including horsing and striking, per sq.	2	10	0
TURNING pieces to flat or segmental soffits, 4½ in. wide, per ft. run	0	0	4½
DO. 9 in. wide and over per ft. sup.	0	1	2

[*continued overleaf*

CARPENTER AND JOINER: *continued.*

SHUTTERING to face of concrete, per square	£1	10	0
DO. in narrow widths to beams, etc., per ft. sup.	0	0	6
USE and waste of timbers, allow 25 per cent. of above prices.			
SLATE BATTENING, per sq.	£0	12	6
DEAL boarding to flats, 1 in. thick and firrings to falls, per square	2	10	0
STOUT feather-edged tilting fillet to eaves, per ft. run	0	0	6
FEATHER-edged springer to trimmer arches, per ft. run	0	0	4
STOUT herringbone strutting (joists measured in), per ft. run	0	0	6
SOUND boarding, ⅞ in. thick and fillets nailed to sides of joists (joists measured over), per square	2	0	0
RUBEROID or similar quality roofing, one ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., two-ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	6
DO., three-ply, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
TONGUED and grooved flooring, 1¼ in. thick, laid complete with splayed headings, per square	2	5	0
DEAL skirting torus, moulded 1¼ in. thick, including grounds and backings, per ft. sup.	0	1	0
TONGUED and mitred angles to do.	0	0	6
WOOD block flooring standard blocks laid herringbone in mastic:			
Deal 1 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	10	0
DO. 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	12	0
Maple 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	15	0
DEAL moulded sashes, 1¼ in. with moulded bars in small squares, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. 2 in. do., per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DEAL cased frames, oak sills and 2 in. moulded sashes, brass-faced pulleys and iron weights, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
MOULDED horns, extra each	0	0	3
DOORS, 4-panel square both sides, 1¼ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. moulded both sides per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. 2 in. thick, square both sides, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0	3	0
DO. in 3 panels, moulded both sides, upper panel with diminished stiles with moulded bars for glass, per ft. sup.	0	3	6
If in oak, mahogany or teak, multiply 3 times.			
DEAL frames, 4 in. × 3 in., rebated and beaded, per ft. cube	£0	15	0
Add for extra labours, per ft. run	0	0	1
STAIRCASE work:			
DEAL treads 1¼ in. and risers 1 in., tongued and grooved including fir carriages, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DEAL wall strings, 1¼ in. thick, moulded, per ft. run	0	2	6
If ramped, per ft. run	0	5	0
SHORT ramps, extra each	0	7	6
ENDS of treads and risers housed to strings, each	0	1	0
2 in. deal mopstick handrail fixed to brackets, per ft. run	0	1	6
4½ in. × 3 in. oak fully moulded handrail, per ft. run	0	5	6
1½ in. square deal bar balusters, framed in, per ft. run	0	0	6
FITTINGS:			
SHELVES and bearers, 1 in., cross-tongued, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
1½ in. beaded cupboard fronts, moulded and square, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
TEAK grooved draining boards, 1¼ in. thick and bedding per ft. sup.	0	4	6
IRONMONGERY:			
Fixing only (including providing screws):			
TO DEAL—			
Hinges to sashes, per pair	0	1	2
Do. to doors, per pair	0	1	7
Barrel bolts, 9 in., iron, each	0	1	0
Sash fasteners, each	0	1	0
Rim locks, each	0	1	9
Mortice locks, each	0	4	0

SMITH

SMITH, *weekly rate equals* 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour*; MATE, *do.* 1*s.* 4*d. per hour*; ERECTOR, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour*; FITTER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour*; LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Mild Steel in British standard sections, per ton	£12	10	0
Sheet Steel:			
Flat sheets, black, per ton	17	0	0
DO., *galvd., per ton*	18	0	0
Corrugated sheets, galvd., per ton	18	0	0
Driving screws, galvd., per grs.	0	1	10
Washers, galvd., per grs.	0	1	1
Bolts and nuts per cwt. and up	1	18	0
MILD STEEL in trusses, etc., erected, per ton	25	0	0
DO., in small sections as reinforcement, per ton	16	0	0
DO., in compounds, per ton	17	0	0
DO., in bar or rod reinforcement, per ton	22	10	0
WROT-IRON in chimney bars, etc., including building in, per cwt.	2	0	0
DO., in light railings and balusters, per cwt.	2	5	0
FIXING only corrugated sheeting, including washers and driving screws, per yd.	0	2	0

PLUMBER

PLUMBER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour*; MATE OR LABOURER, 1*s.* 4½*d. per hour.*

Lead, milled sheet, per cwt.	£1	12	6
DO. *drawn pipes, per cwt.*	1	13	0
DO. *soil pipe, per cwt.*	1	16	0
DO. *scrap, per cwt.*	1	1	0
Copper, sheet, per lb.	0	1	0
Solder, plumber's, per lb.	0	1	0
DO. *fine, per lb.*	0	1	6
Cast-iron pipes, etc.:			
L.C.C. soil, 3 in., per yd.	0	3	0
DO. 4 *in. per yd.*	0	3	8
R.W.P., 2½ in. per yd.	0	1	6
DO. 3 *in., per yd.*	0	1	9
DO. 4 *in., per yd.*	0	2	6
Gutter, 4 in. H.R., per yd.	0	1	0
DO. 4 *in. O.G., per yd.*	0	1	4
MILLED LEAD and labour in gutters, flashings, etc. per cwt.	3	2	6
LEAD PIPE, fixed, including running joints, bends, and tacks, ½ in., per ft.	0	2	2
DO. ¾ in., per ft.	0	2	5
DO. 1 in., per ft.	0	3	4
DO. 1¼ in., per ft.	0	4	5
LEAD WASTE or soil, fixed as above, complete, 2½ in., per ft.	0	6	6
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	7	9
DO. 4 in., per ft.	0	10	6
WIPED soldered joint, ½ in., each	0	2	6
DO. ¾ in., each	0	3	2
DO. 1 in., each	0	3	8
BRASS screw-down stop cock and two soldered joints, ½ in., each	0	11	0
DO. ¾ in., each	0	13	6
CAST-IRON rainwater pipe, jointed in red lead, 2½ in., per ft. run	0	1	4
DO. 3 in., per ft. run	0	1	8
DO. 4 in., per ft. run	0	2	0
CAST-IRON H.R. GUTTER, fixed, with all clips, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	6
DO. O.G., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	9
CAST-IRON SOIL PIPE, fixed with caulked joints and all ears, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	2	0
Fixing only:			
W.C. PANS and all joints, P. or S., and including joints to water waste preventers, each	2	5	0
BATHS, with all joints	1	3	6
LAVATORY BASINS only, with all joints, on brackets, each	1	10	0

PLASTERER

PLASTERER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour (plus allowances in London only)*; LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Chalk lime, per ton	£2	17	0
Hair, per cwt.	2	5	0
Sand and cement see "Excavator," etc., above.			
Lime putty, per cwt.	£0	2	9
Hair mortar, per yd.	1	7	0
Fine stuff, per yd.	1	14	0
Sawn laths, per bdl.	0	2	5
Keene's cement, per ton	5	15	0
Sirapite, per ton	3	10	0
DO. *fine, per ton*	3	18	0
Plaster, per ton	3	0	0
DO. *white, per ton*	3	12	6
DO. *fine, per ton*	5	12	0
Lath nails, per lb.	0	0	4
Ferrocrete, per ton	2	15	6
LATHING with sawn laths, per yd.	0	1	7
METAL LATHING, per yd.	0	2	6
FLOATING in Cement and Sand, 1 to 3, for tiling or woodblock, ¾ in. per yd.	0	2	4
DO. vertical, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER, on brickwork, 1 to 3, per yd.	0	2	0
RENDER in Portland and set in fine stuff, per yd.	0	3	3
RENDER, float, and set, trowelled, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER and set in Sirapite, per yd.	0	2	5
DO. in Thistle plaster, per yd.	0	2	5
EXTRA, if on but not including lathing, any of foregoing, per yd.	0	0	5
EXTRA, if on ceilings, per yd.	0	0	5
ANGLES, rounded Keene's on Portland, per ft. lin.	0	0	6
PLAIN CORNICES, in plaster, per inch girth, including dubbing out, etc., per ft. lin.	0	0	2
WHITE glazed tiling set in Portland and jointed in Parian, per yd., from	1	11	6
FIBROUS PLASTER SLABS, per yd.	0	1	10

GLAZIER

GLAZIER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

Glass: 4ths in crates:			
Clear, 21 oz.	£0	0	4½
DO. 26 *oz.*	0	0	5
Cathedral white, per ft.	0	0	7½
Polished plate, British ¼ in., up to 2 ft. sup. per ft.	0	1	2
DO. 4 *ft. sup.* "	0	2	3
DO. 6 *ft. sup.* "	0	2	6
DO. 20 *ft. sup.* "	0	3	1
DO. 45 *ft. sup.* "	0	3	3
DO. 65 *ft. sup.* "	0	3	5
DO. 100 *ft. sup.* "	0	3	10
Rough plate, 5/32 in., per ft.	0	0	6½
DO. ¼ *in., per ft.*	0	0	6¾
Linseed oil putty, per cwt.	0	15	0
GLAZING in putty, clear sheet, 21 oz.	0	0	11
DO. 26 oz.	0	1	0
GLAZING in beads, 21 oz., per ft.	£0	1	1
DO. 26 ozs., per ft.	0	1	4

Small sizes slightly less (under 3 ft. sup.).

Patent glazing in rough plate, normal span, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per ft.

LEAD LIGHTS, plain, med. sqs. 21 oz., usual domestic sizes, fixed, per ft. sup. and up | £0 | 3 | 0

Glazing only, polished plate, 6½*d.* to 8*d.* per ft. according to size.

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER

PAINTER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour*; LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour*; FRENCH POLISHER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour*; PAPERHANGER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

Genuine white lead, per cwt.	£3	4	0
Linseed oil, raw, per gall.	0	3	5
DO., *boiled, per gall.*	0	3	7
Turpentine, per gall	0	4	4
Liquid driers, per gall.	0	15	0
Knotting, per gall.	1	4	0
Distemper, washable, in ordinary colours, per cwt., and up	2	5	0
Double size, per firkin	0	3	6
Pumice stone, per lb.	0	0	4½
Single gold leaf (transferable), per book	0	2	0
Varnish, copal, per gall, and up	0	17	6
DO., *flat, per gall.*	1	5	0
DO., *paper, per gall.*	1	5	0
French polish, per gall.	0	16	0
Ready mixed paints, per cwt. and up	3	10	6
LIME WHITING, per yd. sup.	0	0	3
WASH, stop, and whiten, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
DO., and 2 coats distemper with proprietary distemper, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
KNOT, stop, and prime, per yd. sup.	0	0	7
PLAIN PAINTING, including mouldings, and on plaster or joinery, 1st coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
DO., subsequent coats, per yd. sup.	0	0	8
DO., enamel coat, per yd. sup.	0	1	0
BRUSH-GRAIN, and 2 coats varnish, per yd. sup.	0	3	8
FIGURED DO., DO., per yd. sup.	0	5	6
FRENCH POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	1	2
WAX POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	0	6
STRIPPING old paper and preparing per piece	0	1	7
HANGING PAPER, ordinary, per piece	0	1	10
DO., fine, per piece, and upwards	0	2	4
VARNISHING PAPER, 1 coat, per piece	0	9	0
CANVAS, strained and fixed, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
VARNISHING, hard oak, 1st coat, yd. sup.	0	1	2
DO., each subsequent coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	11

SUNDRIES

Fibre or wood pulp boardings, according to quality and quantity. The measured work price is on the same basis . . . per ft. sup.	£0	0	2½
FIBRE BOARDINGS, including cutting and waste, fixed on, but not including studs or grounds, per ft. sup. . . . . from 3d. to	0	0	6
Plaster-board, per yd. sup. . from	0	1	7
PLASTER-BOARD, fixed as last, per yd. sup. . . . . from	0	2	8
Asbestos sheeting, 5/32 in., grey flat, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., *corrugated, per yd. sup.*	0	3	3
ASBESTOS SHEETING, fixed as last, flat, per yd. sup	0	4	0
DO., corrugated, per yd. sup.	0	5	0
ASBESTOS slating or tiling on, but not including battens, or boards, plain "diamond" per square, grey	2	15	0
DO., red	3	0	0
Asbestos cement slates or tiles, 5/32 in. punched per M. grey	16	0	0
DO., *red*	18	0	0
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION FLOORING: Laid in two coats, average ¾ in. thick, in plain colour, per yd. sup.	0	7	0
DO., ¾ in. thick, suitable for domestic work, unpolished, per yd.	0	6	6
Metal casements for wood frames, domestic sizes, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO., *in metal frames, per ft. sup.*	0	1	9
HANGING only metal casement in, but not including wood frames, each	0	2	10
BUILDING in metal casement frames, per ft. sup.	0	0	7

Waterproofing compounds for cement. Add about 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. to the cost of cement used.

PLYWOOD, per ft. sup.

Thickness	1/16 in.			¼ in.			⅜ in.			½ in.		
Qualities ..	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	5½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7	6
Gaboon												
Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	—	1 0½	10	—
Figured Oak 1 side	8½	7	—	10	8	—	11½	—	—	1 6	—	—
Plain Oak 1 side	6½	6	—	7½	7	—	9½	—	—	1 0	—	—
Oregon Pine	5	4	—	5½	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Exhibition in the Galleries of the designs submitted in the R.I.B.A. Competitions for a Garage in the Theatre Area of London, and a National Sign for Petrol-filling Stations and Garages. Open until June 29. 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Saturday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. International Exhibition of Modern Commercial Architecture. Open daily till June 8.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "English Eighteenth-century Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. Indian Section: "Metalwork." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. Opening date of Exhibition of American Etchings and Engravings. Open daily, from 10–6, until June 22. Engleheart Exhibition of Miniatures. Daily until June 30. **10 a.m.**

IMPERIAL GALLERY OF ART, Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W.7. Exhibition of Paintings, Drawings, Engravings, and Sculpture by artists resident in Great Britain and the Dominions. Open until June 29. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. **10 a.m.**

THURSDAY, MAY 23

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Meeting of the Literature Standing Committee. **4.30 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Italian Renaissance Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. 12 noon. "French Renaissance Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. 4 p.m. **12 noon.**

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "Recent Discoveries at Beth-Paleth, Palestine." By Professor Sir Flinders Petrie, F.R.S., F.B.A. **2.30 p.m.**

FRIDAY, MAY 24

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Meeting of the Finance and House Committee. **4.30 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "French Eighteenth-century Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. 12 noon. "Eighteenth-century Wall Decoration." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

SATURDAY, MAY 25

Sunrise, 4.55. Sunset, 8.50.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Architecture." By L. O. Faraker. 12 noon and 3 p.m. "Stained Glass." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 7 p.m. **12 noon.**

A.A.S.T.A. Visit to Holborough Cement Works, Snodland, Kent. Meet charabancs "Ship House," Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. **1 p.m.**

LONDON SOCIETY. Visit to the Church of St. Mary, Stratford Atte Bow, Bow Road, E. **2.30 p.m.**

LONDON COUNTY HALL, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1. Exhibition of Prints and Watercolours: "Views of Old London." Open to the public every Saturday from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Bank Holidays from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. **10.30 a.m.**

MONDAY, MAY 27

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Executive Committee Meeting. 4 p.m. "English Hospital Planning." By H. Percy Adams, F.R.I.B.A. **8 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Persian Metalwork." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 12 noon. "Early Renaissance Sculpture." By L. O. Faraker. "Eighteenth-century Furniture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION, 12 Great George Street, S.W.1. Annual Meeting. **5 p.m.**

TUESDAY, MAY 28

SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION. Spring Meeting at Chartered Surveyors' Golfing Society, Knowle Park Golf Club.

ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY, 32 Victoria Street, S.W.1. Annual Meeting.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "The Life, History, and Folklore of a Kerry Island." By Robin Flower, B.A., D.LITT. **5.30 p.m.**

LONDON SOCIETY. Visit to the Brewers' Hall, Addle Street, E.C.2. **2.30 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29

NORTHERN ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Annual Meeting at 6 Higham Place, Newcastle. **7.30 p.m.**

THURSDAY, MAY 30

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "French Furniture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **7 p.m.**

FRIDAY, MAY 31

TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE, at Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, S.W.1. "Economics of Town and Estate Development." By Sir Theodore Chambers, K.B.E., F.S.I. **6 p.m.**

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "Recent Discoveries of the British School of Archæology in Egypt at Beth-Paleth, Palestine." By Professor Sir Flinders Petrie, F.R.S., F.B.A. **5.30 p.m.**

SATURDAY, JUNE 1

Sunrise, 4.49. Sunset, 9.7.

A.A.S.T.A. Visit to Chiltern Court Flats; Metropolitan Railway, Baker Street Building Scheme. Meet Station entrance to flats. **2.15 p.m.**

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "Recent Discoveries of the British School of Archæology in Egypt at Beth-Paleth, Palestine." By Professor Sir Flinders Petrie, F.R.S., F.B.A. **3 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Early English Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. 12 noon. "English Seventeenth-century Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. **3 p.m.**

INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, 1 Wilbraham Place, Belgravia, S.W.1. Visit to Southern Railway's new Sutton to Wimbledon Branch Line.

MONDAY, JUNE 3

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "English Fifteenth-century Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. 12 noon. "Italian Renaissance Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. **3 p.m.**

TUESDAY, JUNE 4

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "French Renaissance Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. 12 noon. "French Eighteenth-century Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. **3 p.m.**

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "The Life, History, and Folklore of a Kerry Island." By Robin Flower, B.A., D.LITT. **5.30 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Indian Section: "Sculpture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **3 p.m.**

THURSDAY, JUNE 6

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, The Castle, Winchester. Exhibition of Selected Testimonies of Study for R.I.B.A. Intermediate and Final Examinations at Portsmouth. Open till June 12.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "French Romanesque Architecture." By Arthur Stratton. (Public Lecture.) **5 p.m.**

ROYAL INCORPORATION OF ARCHITECTS IN SCOTLAND, Glasgow. Annual Conference. Delegates to be entertained by the Corporation Magistrates Committee.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Early English Woodwork." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **12 noon.**

SATURDAY, JUNE 8

Sunrise, 4.44. Sunset, 9.13.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Chippendale." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **7 p.m.**

MONDAY, JUNE 10

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Business Meeting. **8 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS. Designs entered for the Competition of Industrial Designs to be forwarded to the Imperial College of Science and Technology, Imperial Institute Road, South Kensington, S.W., between this date and June 12.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "The Life, History, and Folklore of a Kerry Island." By Robin Flower, B.A., D.LITT. **5.30 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. Summer Meeting in France till June 22.

BRITISH ARCHITECTS' CONFERENCE, YORK. Open till Saturday, June 15.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Annual Conversazione.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "French Gothic and Renaissance Architecture." (Public Lecture.) By Hector Corfiato. **5 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Tudor and Jacobean Furniture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 12 noon. "Mural Decoration." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **5 p.m.**

SATURDAY, JUNE 15

Sunrise, 4.42. Sunset, 9.18.

A.A.S.T.A. Visit to Banbury's Steel Works, Croydon.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Early Renaissance Sculpture." By L. O. Faraker. **7 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19

SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION. Annual Summer Meeting at Belfast. Open till Saturday, June 22, inclusive.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Indian Section: "Woodwork." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **3 p.m.**

THURSDAY, JUNE 20

LONDON SOCIETY. Annual Excursion by Steamer down the River. **2 p.m.**

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.1. "Late Renaissance Architecture in France." Public Lecture by Professor A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A. **5 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Eighteenth-century Furniture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 12 noon. "Seventeenth-century Wall Decoration." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **3 p.m.**

SATURDAY, JUNE 22

Sunrise, 4.43. Sunset, 9.21.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Ecclesiastical Metalwork." By L. O. Faraker. 12 noon. Indian Section: "Architecture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **3 p.m.**

A.A.S.T.A. Tenth Anniversary Dinner at the Holborn Restaurant. **6.45 p.m.**

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Excursion.

MONDAY, JUNE 24

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. General Meeting. Presentation of the Royal Gold Medal to Monsieur V. A. F. Laloux. **8.30 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, Adelphi, W.C.2. Annual General Meeting. **4 p.m.**

SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION, 12 Great George Street, S.W.1. Special Diploma. Examinations, for Diplomas in Rating, Forestry, Surveying and Levelling, Agricultural and Tenant Right Valuations, and Sanitary Science. Till Friday, June 28, inclusive.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Indian Section: "Metalwork." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **3 p.m.**

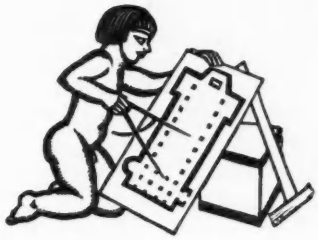


ON THE QUAYSIDE, HAMBURG.

[*See also page* 811.

The Ballinhaus, named after Dr. Albert Ballin, head of the Hamburg-America Line, and designed by Hans and Oskar Gerson, viewed from across the dock bridge. A view of this ten-story building, erected in 1924, figures in the current exhibition of Modern Commercial Architecture at the R.I.B.A. Galleries (No. 31). With the addition of the Chilehaus, designed by Fritz Hoger, a glimpse of which is seen in the background, and the new "Sprinkenhof," by the same architect, in association with the brothers Gerson, behind it again, a new office quarter is being formed in eighteenth-century Hamburg.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1929

OF THE IVY, THAT OMINOUS PARASITE

"We have a large stock of strong-growing Ivies at reasonable prices."
—NURSERYMAN'S CATALOGUE

WHEN we are enjoying that which alone makes the cold, damp airs of spring endurable, to wit, the songs of wild birds, we forgive every depredation of the Ivy. The parasite has its moment also in late autumn, on warm October days, when the last flies and wasps visit the insignificant berries and drowse over the dregs of summer.

At other times than these, we have no excuse but to regard the Ivy as a dangerous enemy, with a fair face, but striking or strangling beneath its dark mantle the life of walls and trees. Sir Martin Conway has added his testimony to that of every architect who has repaired old buildings. In a letter to *The Times* on May 11 he describes how Allington and Leybourne Castles were attacked by this plant early in the nineteenth century, to judge from the witness of old prints, and how its roots were thrust down into the heart of the walling.

At Tintern Abbey a similar fate awaited the old walls and arcades. The inner portions of medieval walls usually contain much lime mortar, and often a softer stone than the face work. The Ivy's tendrils, which are meant for grasping the stone, find out the crevice of the joint, and creep in behind the face stone. Soon they turn to roots and feed upon the looser mortar and rubble; the smaller rootlets even creep between the laminæ of the stones; the roots expand and force the face stones outwards; a heavy wind shakes the wall; and the face stones drop from their places. The end of the wall is in sight. How much easier, even, is it for the Ivy to root itself in the damp uncovered top of a wall, and, fed by every storm of rain, send its roots down into the masonry?

Perhaps the most surprising case of the energy of the Ivy was at Tintern Abbey, where a large stone, the size of two bricks, had been grown about and became totally embedded in the Ivy. And the most deadly instance was where the roots had grown down through the centre joints of arches, split them open and caused the arches to collapse. The Blackfriars Chapel in Fife seems the only building which has been protected by the Ivy growing over it, probably because the masonry was too good for it to find sustenance therein for its roots.

It is useless merely to cut the stems at ground level, since amputation only causes the roots in the walls to grow even more urgently in search of food. The Ivy must be eradicated by the removal and replacement of the stones among which the roots lie.

To be sure, to see the faces and heads of our old abbeys and castles shaven is unpleasing to many of us, used to the waving dark-green mantle. But we forget the hundred little plants and flowers which will give gaiety in place of the old romantic sombreness. It is only a question of time before green mosses root on uneven stones and the joints are patched with bright lichen.

Wallflowers do really grow out of walls if they are given a little foothold, without harm to the masonry; and snapdragons, especially the wild sort called by children "eggs-and-bacon," love our lime mortar, but can live on mere pinches of it. Grasses will sprout from mere bird-droppings and thrive on blown dust. The smallest wild geranium creeps along narrow ledges. It is to the discredit of the Ivy that it destroys this delicate fringe and vesture.

For all that, we continue to plant the Ivy round our houses; and cherish it as part of the great British heritage of sentiment. We are prone to revere nothing till we have made it into a lost cause, and only dearly love a lord when we can sentimentalize over his slighted castle and harmless dungeons. Not till the mantle of oblivion had covered our abbots and priors, as the Ivy had clouded their abbeys, did we set ourselves diligently to respect them and to restore and preserve the architecture they gave us.

NEWS & TOPICS

TO WHAT END THESE TEARS?

I RATHER agree with the correspondent who asks what all the fuss over the proposed sacristy for Westminster Abbey amounts to? Visitors to the Abbey, standing beside the offending model, have asked the constable on duty where the "horrible" thing was to be seen? The quarrel has been largely æsthetic really, and the offence has lain in the insipidity of the camouflage rather than the daring of the innovation. It was the shyest piece of Hollywood ever erected on holy ground. Since now the forces of contention are spent, and the model is pulled down, let the Dean and Chapter get on with their job.

*

A PENDANT TO KEN WOOD

When Chiswick House is opened to the public this summer it will form a beautiful pendant to the Ken Wood of North London. Though lacking the pictures and the furniture of Ken Wood, it is if anything a more interesting house, and the sixty acres of gardens, replete with all the embellishments of an eighteenth-century gentleman's



Chiswick House, of which the gardens, and later the building, are to be opened to the public this summer.

estate, will be a priceless acquisition. There is, too, a fine double avenue of limes and cedars, saved for all time. The gardens are to be opened first, while a plan for making the best use of the interior is formulated. It is quite likely that enough furniture and pictures of the period will be collected to recreate (in part only, alas!) the atmosphere of its heyday.

*

TO EFFACE INSULTS FROM THE RURAL SCENE

The findings of a committee which has been considering the means by which the standard of design of petrol-filling stations can be improved concern themselves as much with the prohibition of old bad features as with the promulgation of new good ones. This is the way to tackle the job. Once prohibit the meaningless display of rival advertising signs and blatant colouring, and the rest will nearly look after itself. The committee found that garage proprietors would be only too glad to see the last of the tin sign if means could be found to strengthen their hands. Meanwhile, as I write, passing through Kent in a leisurely train, my eye blinks at the wretched little huts I see by the wayside, covered with advertisements—walls, doors, windows, and roof alike. What a work it would be to efface such insults from the rural scene! Let legislation prohibit, and I am sure we shall be able to do the rest.

*

Actually the committee propose to make it incumbent upon the owners of filling-stations to deposit plans and elevations setting forth the design of their proposed erections, together with the materials to be used, colour of paintwork, lettering, lighting, and the disposition of the all-important pumps. The authorities are then to have the power of turning down a design that offends in any of these particulars, and in the exercise of this æsthetic judgment they may invoke the help of the local architectural advisory panel. The great point about any legislation that deals with æsthetics and public decency is that it shall be easily workable and easily invoked. It is extremely difficult to remove unsightly advertisements because, though machinery exists in the bylaws of most towns, it is cumbersome and probably expensive.

*

FURY AND CALM

A rare crowd gathered in Threadneedle Street last week to watch the guests arrive at the Merchant Taylors' Hall for the annual dinner of the R.I.B.A. About three hundred guests were present, including many famous architects, and distinguished representatives of painting, sculpture, surgery, medicine, civil engineering, surveying, and other learned professions. Within the hall gleamed treasures of incalculable value—carved panelling, candelabra, the company's "plate," and Flemish stained-glass windows—works of exalted art imbued with the spirit of buried centuries. At first it seemed singular for the R.I.B.A. to select such a venue for a popular function. Upon reflection it seemed natural. After all, the meditations of a learned Institute cannot be punctuated with the fury of jazz or the boisterousness of cabaret.

*

ANXIETY AND HOPE

Proposing the "Royal Institute of British Architects," the Archbishop of Canterbury said the Institute had honoured him by electing him an honorary Fellow. He yielded, he pointed out, to none in his reverence for the great art of which the Institute was the public guardian. His Grace firmly echoed the protests, first made in this JOURNAL, and since supported by other newspapers and many professional and public bodies, against the proposal to erect a great electric power station at Battersea. He congratulated the R.I.B.A. on its protest conveyed by the letter of the President, Mr. Walter Tapper, to the Prime Minister. Those who were responsible for the scheme would incur a very grave responsibility if, in the face of the expressions of public opinion on the subject, they continued with their operations. These words by His Grace voice the view of a large section of the community. Opposition to the scheme grows hourly; it is intense, it is general. Londoners should take the opportunity during the election to make the scheme a momentous political topic of the day. The President, replying, said the time would come when London and the country would be grateful for what they had done in the preservation of St. Paul's Cathedral, the City churches, and Waterloo Bridge.

SAVED FOR ANOTHER FATE

The interim report of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, issued last Thursday, recalls the heated controversy which took place in 1926 with regard to the City churches. At that time the Bishop of London and the Church Assembly sought power to demolish nineteen churches, the majority designed by Wren, a proposal, fortunately, defeated in the House of Commons. The Royal Commission record their emphatic opinion that all the surviving buildings, both secular and ecclesiastical designed by Wren, are of signal importance to the architectural history of the City and country. The churches before the Great Fire of London, as well as those by Wren, are recommended as "most worthy of preservation." Presuming the churches are now saved, it remains to limit the height of neighbouring buildings so that they are not entirely submerged.

★

ON THE SITE OF LANSDOWNE HOUSE

When, some time ago, Lansdowne House came into the market, I nourished no false hopes of its ever being saved, though it seemed likely that the development of the site would enable a much-needed replanning of this prospering district to be undertaken. The prolongation of Stratton Street into Berkeley Square and Curzon Street into Berkeley Street would provide a passage westwards for the moving trend of polite commerce, and, who knows, create out of this last a new Bond Street. My hopes are dashed, for there is talk of a new American super-hotel (1,000 bedrooms, swimming bath, etc. etc. etc.) that will not only fill the site, but will be piled up on it high above the statutory limit, the permission to exceed this limit being assumed for a building that abuts upon the open space of Berkeley Square. Now, there is every reason for a violent objection to such an assumption.

★

Berkeley Square as originally built was a beautiful and useful open space. Surrounded by buildings as high as our peculiar climate and low winter sun will reasonably allow, it is still beautiful, though rather less useful as a breathing space; but walled in and sunk within a ring of mountainous skyscrapers, each of which claims the right to credit itself with the surplus air of this little open space—how much good is left of the space created? It is surely false reasoning to presume that the existence of one open space gives the right of extinguishing its value as such. I hope that the presumption meets with the disapproval it deserves. It probably won't.

★

PARKING *v.* PAVING IN BATH

There is a proposal before the council of Bath to destroy a piece of old pavement beside the Assembly Rooms in order to provide parking space for cars. It is a splendid piece of paving, with all its street furniture intact, as complete a relic of the Bath of "Evelina" and Northanger Abbey, the true eighteenth-century Bath, as any of the recognized buildings more jealously guarded. Bath is a city of leisure. It is pedestrian in spirit and the pavement is still an essential feature of its make-up, which to destroy is to deny the citizens and visitors to the city one of its really characteristic aspects. It would be bad business, æsthetic considerations apart, and yet, on a council of residents and local worthies, nearly all dependent upon the beauty of the place for their living, only one voice was raised in protest against this piece of thoughtless vandalism.

ASTRAGAL



Must it go? The pavement to the west of the Assembly Rooms, Bath, looking towards Bennett Street. A parking ground for motor-cars is proposed in its stead

ADDITIONS TO CLARIDGE'S HOTEL, W.

Entrance Hall, Marquise and Mezzanine Floor

DESIGNED BY OSWALD P. MILNE

THE new entrance to Claridge's Hotel in Brook Street, W., bears a modern but by no means garish appearance in contrast to the deep-red brick of the old building. Originally there was a large open courtyard in front of the hotel, with the first floor built over it. This courtyard was used in the days of horse traffic for carriages to drive in at one side, draw up at the main doors, and drive out at the other side. Gradually it was used less and less, and eventually became a waste of valuable space.

Mr. Oswald P. Milne was asked to design in its place a large entrance hall, with offices on each side and a mezzanine floor above. In order to do this, the three supports to the old building had to be replaced by four new pylons to make room for new windows.

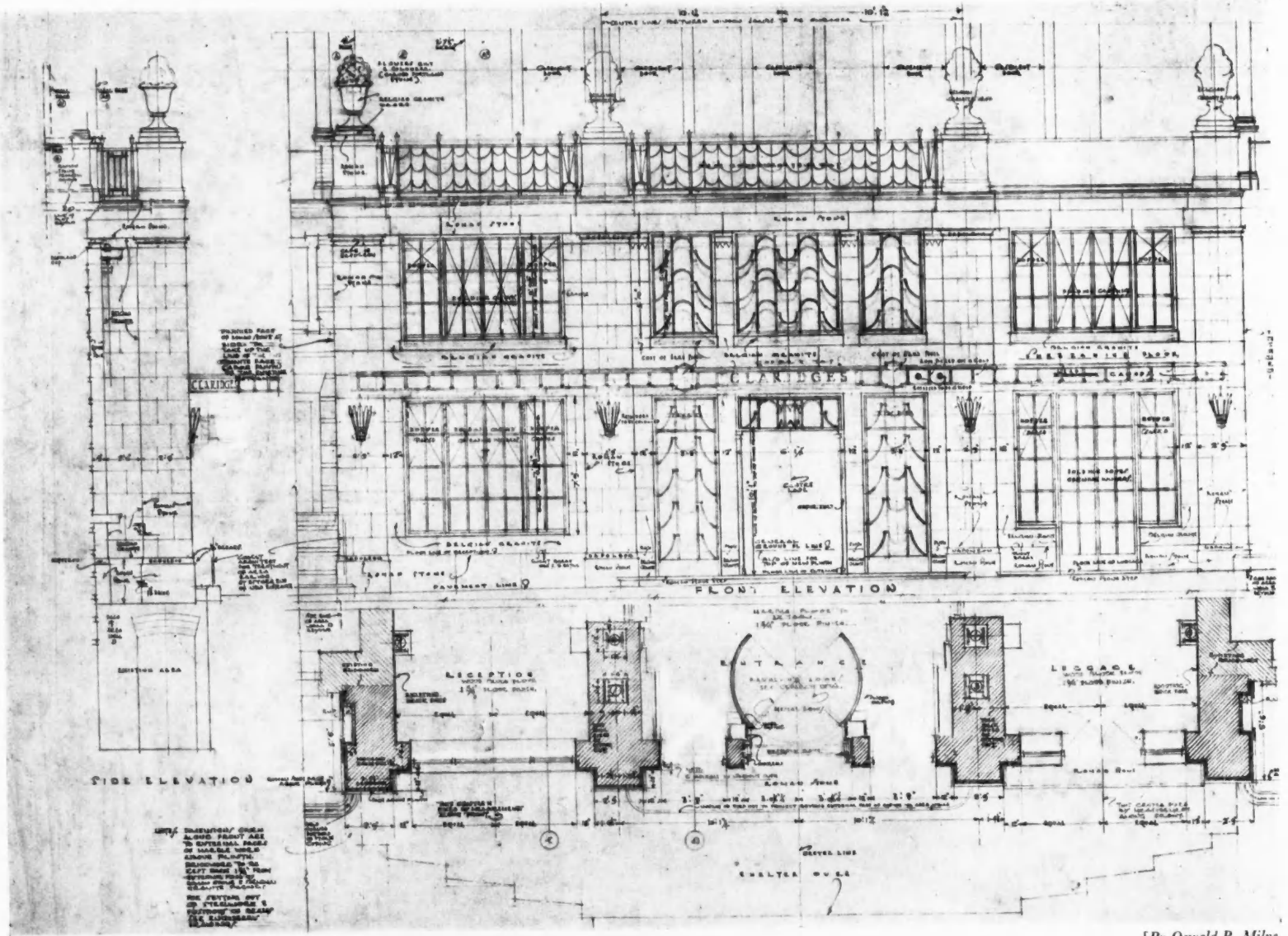
The colouring of the addition is subdued and thoroughly in keeping with the old building. The materials used were a dull cream Roman stone, with black Belgian granite for the window and door surrounds and for the strip along the façade just above the canopy. The front of the canopy is of lead, picked out in gilt, the glass being coloured green and red, giving a subdued brightness to the light falling through it. The name "Claridge's" on the front and sides of the canopy is in gilt, matching all the metalwork on the façade and the balcony on the mezzanine floor, which is of steel, cellulose gilded. There are two specially placed panels on the canopy, designed to bear the coats of arms which have belonged to the hotel for many years and which form part of the decorative scheme.

Below the canopy are four wall-lights shaped something like a cyclamen flower, with petals of white opaque glass in a metal holder, coloured red and gold.

On the right of the foyer are the luggage offices and the new telephone booths, and on the left side are the reception



This entrance, with offices on each side and a mezzanine floor above, has been erected on the site of a large open courtyard, formerly used as a carriage-drive. The materials used for the new addition are subdued in colour and thoroughly in keeping with the older work.

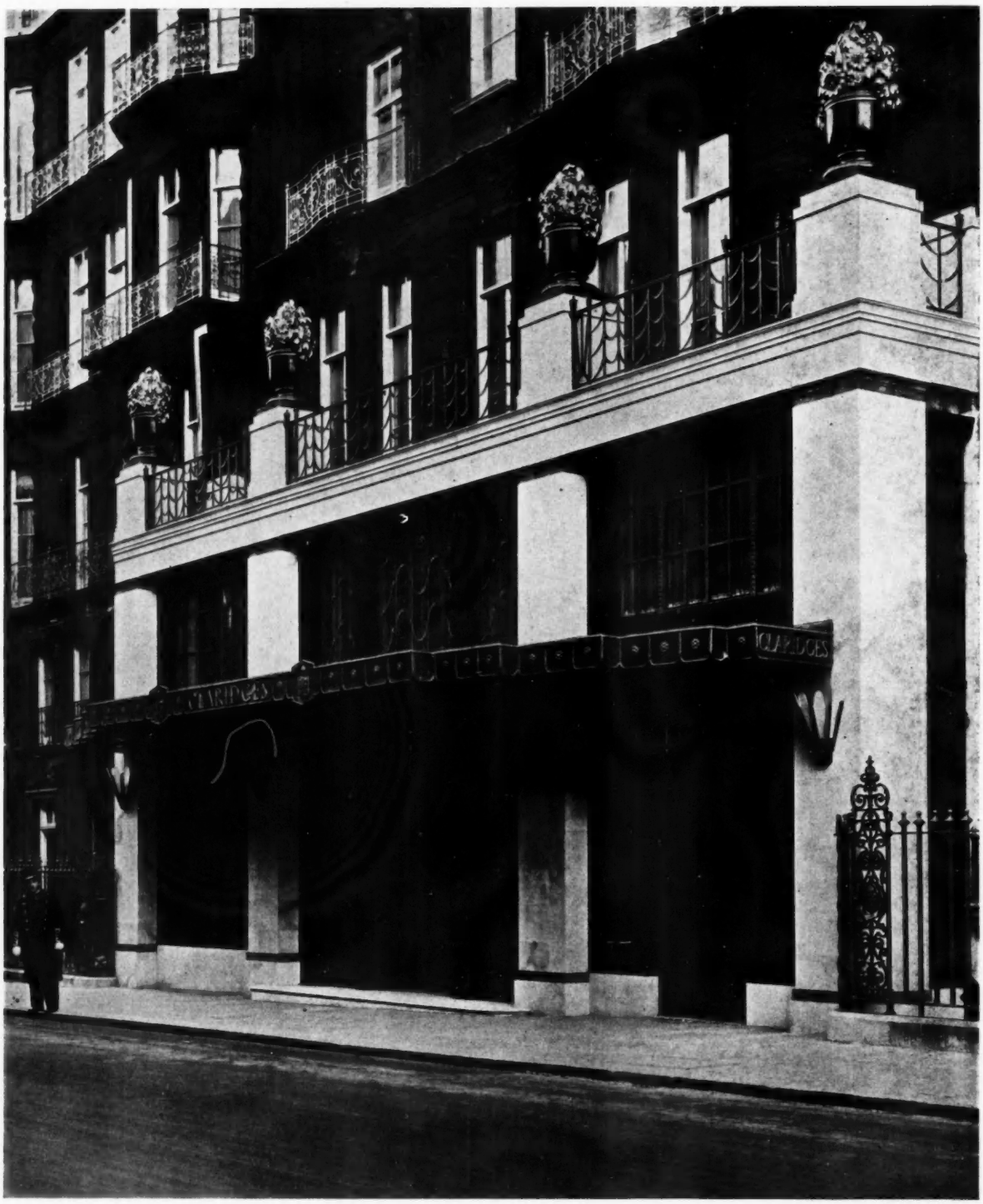


[By Oswald P. Milne.

Additions to Claridge's Hotel, W.]

Plan, front and side elevations. The façade is of dull cream Roman stone, with black Belgian granite surrounds to the doors and windows. There is a strip of black Belgian granite along the front just above the canopy. Coats of arms, which have belonged to the hotel for many years, form part of the decorative scheme.

offices, which are not yet quite complete. The new mezzanine floor contains bedrooms, and is designed over the offices on the ground floor with the well of the foyer in the centre. Dividing the balcony on this floor are four urns in black Belgian granite containing sculptured flowers, richly coloured and picked out in gilt.



Additions to Claridge's Hotel, W.] [*By Oswald P. Milne.*

The front of the canopy is of lead, picked out in gilt. Where the name "Claridge's" appears, it is in gilt, matching all the metalwork on the façade and the balcony, which is of steel, cellulose gilded. Green and red glass gives a subdued brightness to the light penetrating the canopy.

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

Building for the School of Mines

DESIGNED BY
A. DUNBAR SMITH

IN this issue two scholastic buildings are illustrated: the School of Mines at Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the subject of these notes, and the Department of Zoology, Edinburgh, illustrated on pages 795 and 796. Both these buildings were officially opened last week, the former by the Prince of Wales, and the latter by Prince George.

The new building at Armstrong College has been built to house the Mining Department. The site available was an exceedingly narrow one flanking on the south side the main block of college buildings. The principal feature of this existing central mass is a large tower.



The entrance doorway leads to a large hall planned as a museum for the exhibition of models of mining machinery.

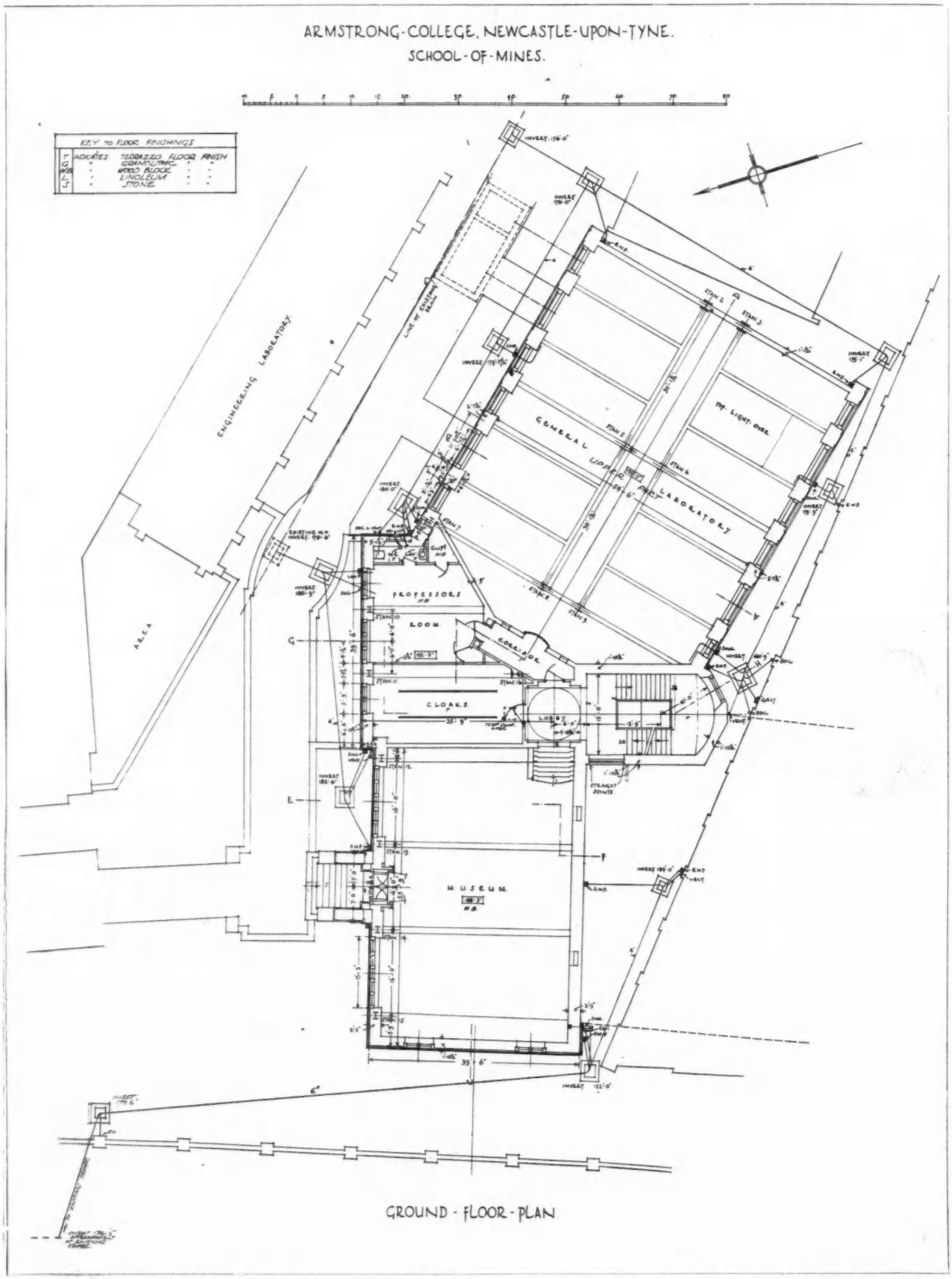
In the planning of this extension future requirements of the college had to be considered, and an arrangement of quadrangles was deemed the most suitable form for any further developments. The mining block forms rather more than a corner block of a quadrangle, but whilst complete in itself, it can be communicated with by means of corridors on the upper floors giving access to other departments.

(Concluded on page 794)

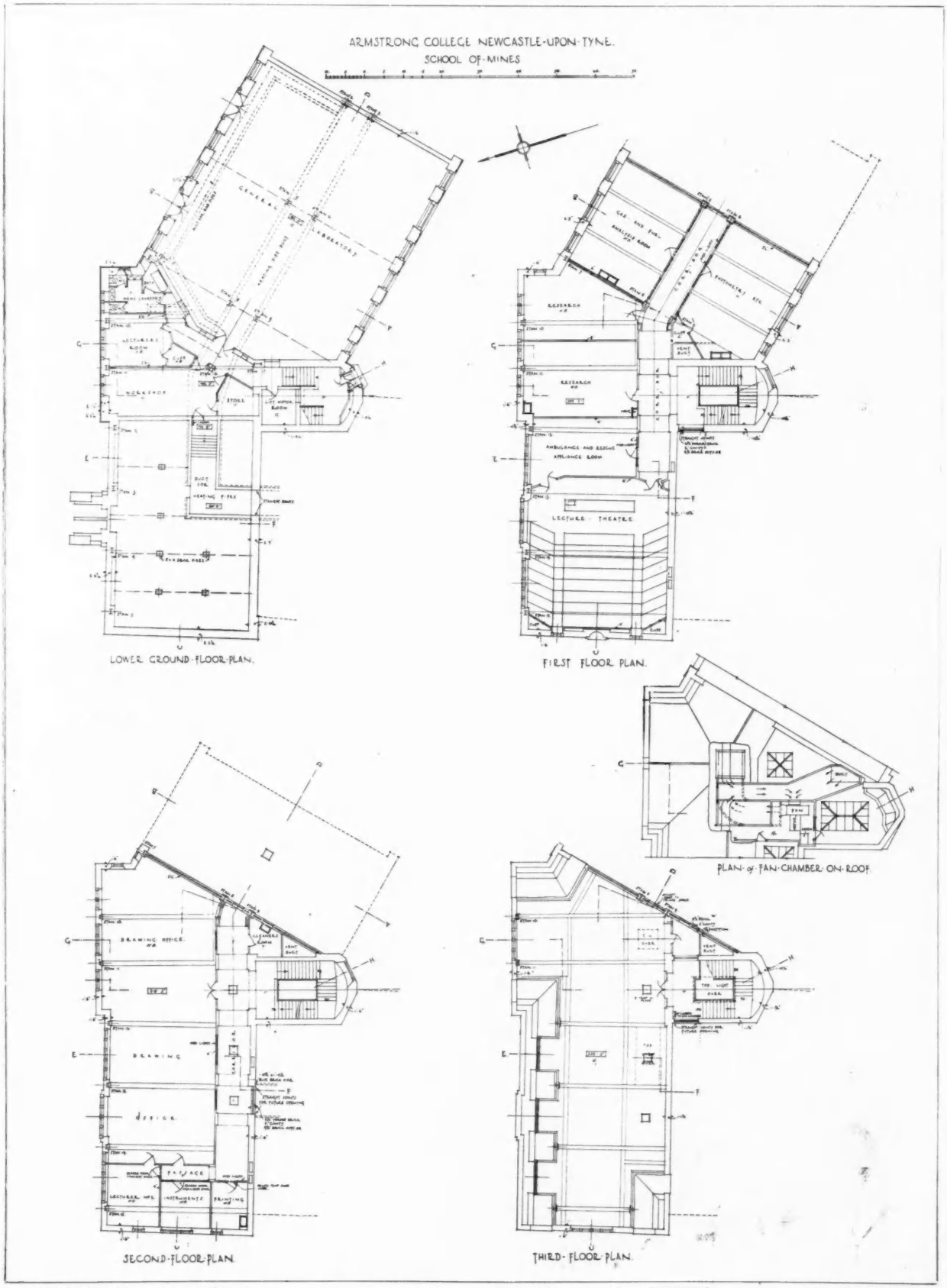


The northerly front. This contains the entrance doorway shown above. On the left of the photograph is a corner of the engineering college. The School of Mines was opened by the Prince of Wales last week.

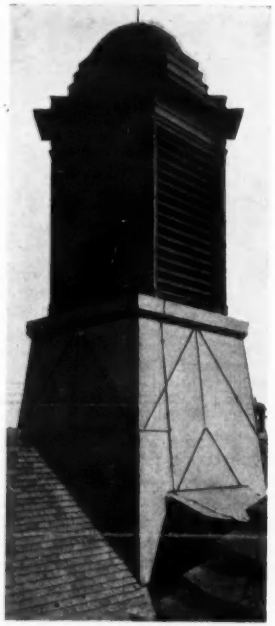
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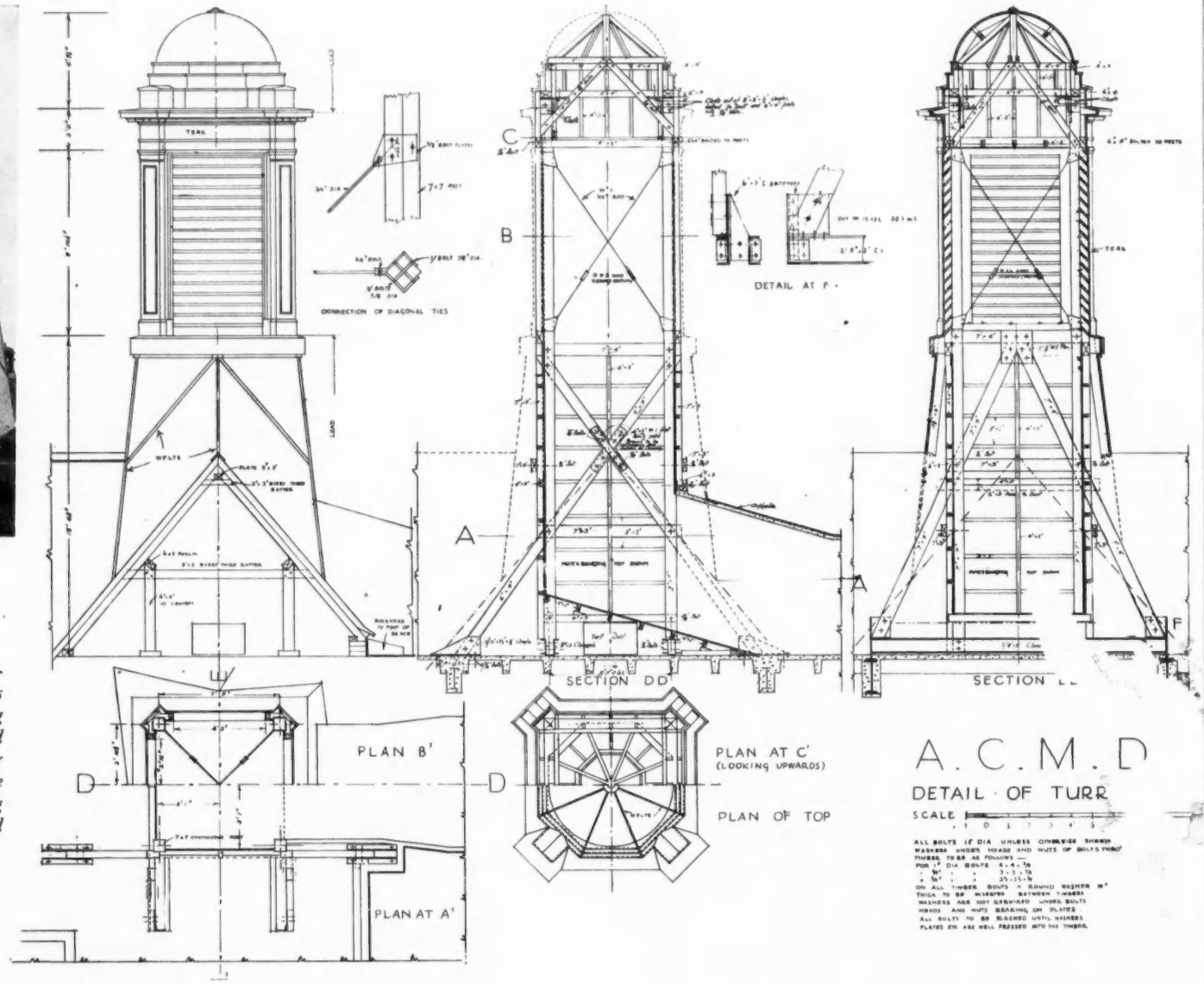


School of Mines, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.] [*By A. Dunbar Smith.*



School of Mines, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.] [*By A. Dunbar Smith.*





Photograph and architect's working drawings of turret. The framing is skilfully devised, and the design of the exterior simple and pleasing. The cupola and the rising bars of the turret are lead covered.

The School of Mines, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.] [*By A. Dunbar Smith.*

[By A. Dunbar Smith.



The museum for the exhibition of models of mining machinery is entered from the courtyard by the doors shown on the left. An exterior view of these doors appears on page 789.



School of Mines, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.] [*By A. Dunbar Smith.*

The general laboratory is installed with machinery and is about 70 ft. long, 54 ft. wide, and 20 ft. high. In height it extends from the lower ground floor to the first floor. The balcony, from which the laboratory may be overlooked from the ground floor, is above the entrance doors seen in the centre of the photograph.

The entrance is through a large hall planned as a museum for the exhibition of models of mining machinery.

There are three principal floors. The lowest is practically given up to a large general laboratory, some 54 × 70 × 20 ft. high, in which machinery is installed. On the first is the lecture theatre and a series of research rooms. The second contains a drawing office some 80 ft. long, facing north, together with a lecturer's room and small rooms for instruments and the printing of drawings.

The third floor is given up to research work.

Biological Building Research

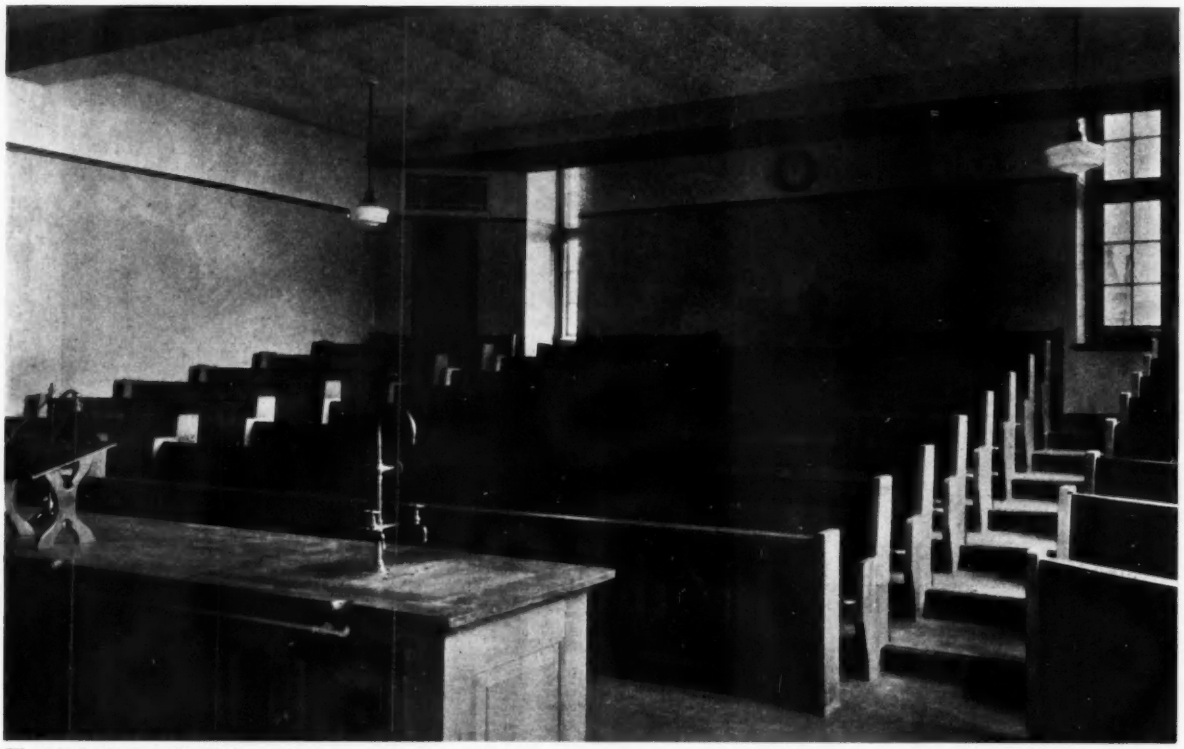
Professor J. Bayley Butler, M.A., M.B., lecturing before the Natural History Club at the University College, Dublin, on "Biology in its Relation to Building Construction," said that to test timber for dry rot a good plan is to drive a sharp-pointed tool, about a quarter of an inch in diameter into the wood. In infected timbers the tool enters easily and offers no resistance to withdrawal, but in sound wood an effort is required in both cases. In large beams of timber an auger hole is bored, and the shavings which are collected inch by inch as the tool penetrates are examined for fungus threads.

In any specific case the building should be thoroughly examined. Mere samples of wood are useless, as there may be several different kinds of fungi in different parts of the same building. Cases have been reported in which the fungus has spread from the ground floor between the layers of plaster to the first floor. All unsound timber must be cut away, together with the adjacent sound woodwork, and burnt.

The defects of the structure that caused the dampness must be remedied by the architect, and ample ventilation provided.



The corridor leading to the lecture theatre.



The School of Mines, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [*By A. Dunbar Smith.*

The lecture theatre has, like the remainder of the building, been designed with dignified simplicity. Each wall of the theatre is symmetrical in form. A case in point is the cupboard shown in the left corner, which is balanced by a similar one in the right.

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY, EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY

BY SIR ROBERT LORIMER AND J. F. MATHEW

The New Department of Zoology, King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, was officially opened by Prince George on May 15. The cost of the building was £80,000. This and funds for endowment were obtained by grants from Mr. Laurence Pullar, LL.D., who gave £20,000; the trustees of the Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland, £18,000; and the International Education Board, which authorized an appropriation of £74,000 to carry out the project. Sketch plans were prepared by Professor Ashworth and placed in the hands of the architects. In 1927 work on the site was begun.

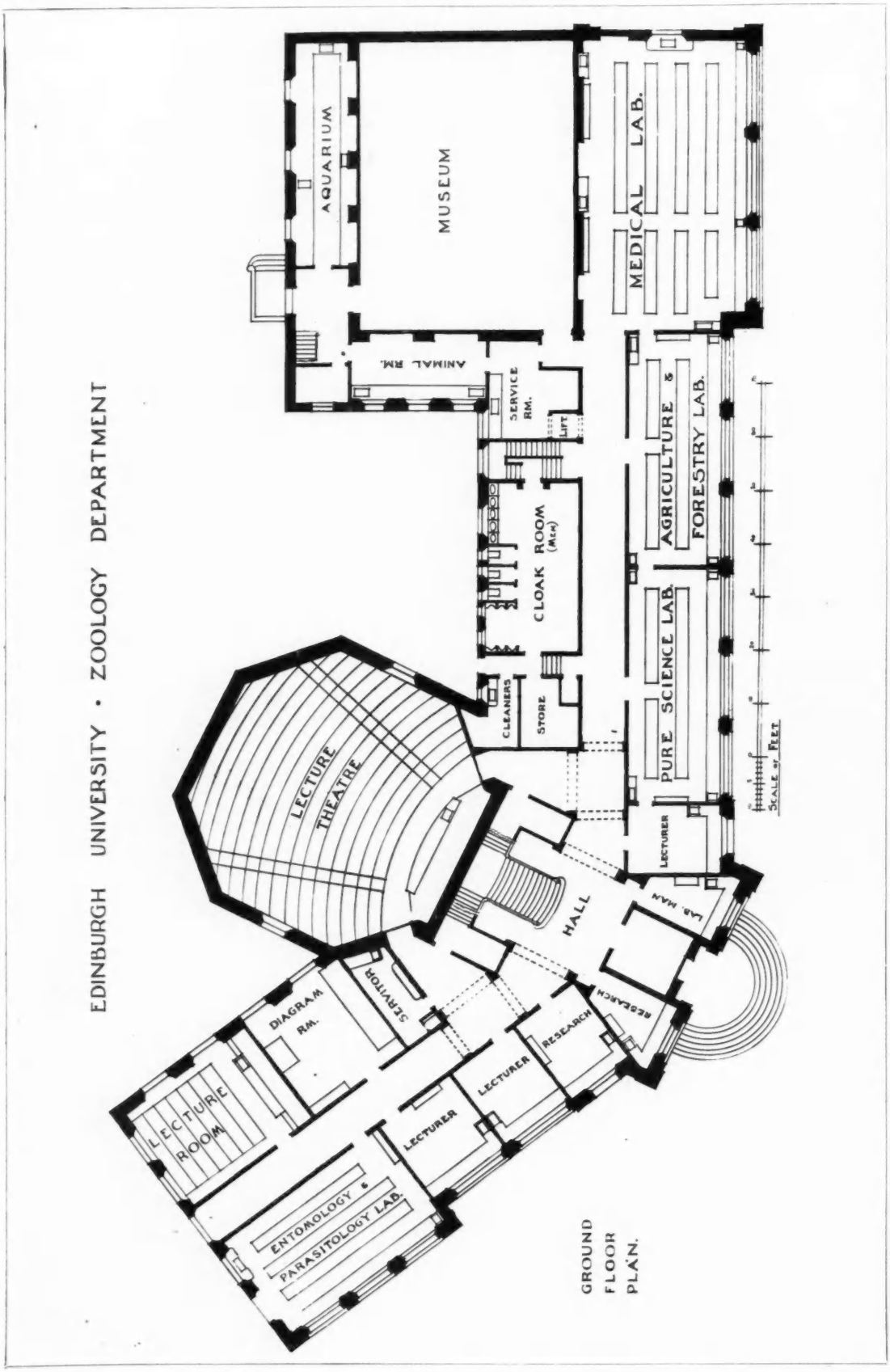
Approached from a new entrance gateway placed on the corner of the site, the building, which is of sandstone, consists of a central part and two wings, a longer west wing parallel to West Mains Road, and a shorter east wing parallel to Mayfield Road. The total length of the frontage is 287 ft., that of the central block being 45 ft. 6 in. The building is placed 100 ft. back from the respective roads. The central part and west wing consist of a ground floor and first floor; the east wing—owing to the slope—has a so-called basement, but as the floor is above ground-level the light is excellent throughout. The panels between the windows of the ground floor and first floor in both wings bear oval medallions of animal subjects.



The main entrance. The doorway and the window of the first-floor room above are recessed within a high arch. Over the door is sculptured a shield bearing the arms of the University.



The lecture theatre. It is situated behind the central block, and has 318 separate seats. The central diagram-screens are movable laterally so as to expose an area of white plaster almost 10 ft. square, which forms the lantern screen. Illumination is obtained by two side windows and an octagonal roof-lantern. The windows can be darkened to any desired degree by blinds operated electrically from the lecture table.



Department of Zoology, Edinburgh University.] [*By Sir Robert Lorimer and J. F. Mathew.*

Ground-floor plan. The floors and roof are constructed of reinforced concrete, and the roof is covered with copper. The window casements are of galvanized steel. The principal staircase, which occupies a central position opposite the main entrance, begins with a wide flight of steps, separating at the first landing, right and left, into two narrower flights. The hand railing is of wrought iron, with bronze finials.



ENGLISH PRECEDENT No. 65

PARAPET BLOCKS, SOMERSET HOUSE, LONDON.

Along the enforced severity of the various fronts to Somerset House are evidences of the architect's regard for more fanciful silhouettes. Chambers could not resist slight allusions to the Baroque, as can be seen in the assembling of motive such as sphinxes, festoons and masks. He wisely chose Coade's patent stone for certain of these features, thereby ensuring precise modelling and permanency of form.
—[A. E. RICHARDSON.]

THE HONEYWOOD FILE

BY KARSHISH

XII: More Brick Troubles

Spinlove, the architect, has told Hoochkoft, the brickmaker, that no further deliveries containing objectionable soft facings will be allowed.

HOOCHKOFT TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 26/11/24

We can only repeat that we did not quote for picked and that the bricks we have sent you are as per your order.

We gather from your letter informing us that no more unpicked will be accepted that you wish us to send picked facings in future.

Yours faithfully,

SPINLOVE TO HOOCHKOFT

Dear Sirs, 28/11/24

It is no concern of mine what steps you take to supply facings similar to samples approved by me, but further consignments containing the soft bright reds will not be received on the site. If, therefore, you cannot supply to sample without picking, the bricks must be picked.

Yours faithfully,

Spinlove has now dropped into the trap in which Hoochkoft, with skill acquired by long practice, has manœuvred to catch him. Spinlove's contention is that it was part of the bargain that the soft reds should not be included. Hoochkoft has identified this with "picking," for which he has quoted a higher price; Spinlove, by here adopting the term "picking," gives Hoochkoft an opportunity for charging for "picked facings."

It should be added that the tone of Spinlove's letter is too aggressive—a common fault with him. Such a letter will not, in fact, disturb the equanimity of Hoochkoft, who, in common with his kind, has the hide of a rhinoceros; but it is undignified, and not the sort of letter a professional man should write. It may also be remarked that power largely subsists in self-control; any exhibition of feeling is a mark of weakness, if not of impotence.

GRIGBLAY TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 2/12/24

Bloggs informs us that yesterday another lorry load of facings arrived. They are much as previous lots, but as Messrs. Hoochkoft would not have received your letter before loading up, we did not send them back. We shall have to stop work if the facings don't come regular.

We notice that your brick detail of front entrance, drawing No. 10, omits mat-sinking and shows the front step 1¼ in. above finished level of ground floor as fixed by bench mark to your approval. As the ⅛ in. scale plan shows a mat-sinking we set out the brick joint on the floor level so that the top step should line up with brick joint. If we raise step 1¼ in. it will mean cutting the bricks to build in step, which we think you will not care for. Have we your authority to drop the bench mark and the ground-floor level 1¼ in.?

Yours faithfully,

We may gather from the above that the horizontal brick joints have been set out to a bench mark approved on the site by Spinlove as the level of the ground floor. The ⅛ in. scale drawings show a sinking for the mat at the front entrance, but Spinlove in his ½ in. detail of the entrance has eliminated the mat-sinking, which harbours dirt, and has, as an alternative, raised the top front step 1¼ in. above the level of the floor. Grigblay points out that to build in the step in this position will involve unsightly cutting of the bricks and proposes to make the top of the step agree with the bench mark and brick joint, and to lower the floor 1¼ in. below bench mark. That Grigblay should write on such a matter shows him to be a good and careful builder.

HOOCHKOFT TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 1/12/24

We note your instructions re facings, which shall have our best attention.

We are, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,

This letter is so worded as to support a claim for picked bricks at the increased price, while it gives Spinlove to understand that the objectionable bricks are to be eliminated at the rate originally quoted. Sly deceit of this kind is practised by many business firms, but an experienced architect readily protects himself by exact methods and precision in the use of words, and he soon learns to distrust ambiguous phrases and to spy out the treacherous purpose hidden in them. Spinlove seems to have no suspicion, although the affable subscription to this letter might well have warned him.

SPINLOVE TO GRIGBLAY

Dear Sir, 4/12/24

Thank you for your letter. Please drop the floor 1¼ in. as you propose. The finished ground level will now be 1¼ in. below bench mark from which all vertical heights are figured.

Hoochkoft has now agreed to pick out the soft bright-red bricks to which I have objected, and further consignments containing them are not to be unloaded, but must be sent back.

Yours faithfully,

SPINLOVE TO GRIGBLAY

Dear Sir, 14/12/24

I was on the site yesterday and saw the last delivery of facings, which are quite satisfactory, but they will show up a little darker in tone than the facings you have already built. Luckily there is not much of this and I have arranged with your foreman that he would mix what remains of the old with the new, and see that the redder and brighter faces of the new bricks are shown in the next few courses so that there will be a gradation of tone from new to old.

I was glad to notice that the bricklayers have now got into the way of pressing the mortar out of the joints and cutting off with the edge of the trowel as specified; but they are apt, from force of habit, to press the mortar home with the flat, which they *must not do*. I spoke to your foreman on this matter. He seems to have trouble with one or two of the men, and I told him he would have to get rid of them if they did not do what they were told.

Yours faithfully,

The matter of finish to the brick jointing is of great importance, as Spinlove has evidently learnt. He seems, however, to think that the only occasion for a letter is to find fault. Bloggs appears to be doing his best under troublesome conditions, and the architect ought at least to hint appreciation.

BRASH TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 19/12/24

I visited my Honeywood property today and was aghast to view the house. I was given to understand that it was to be a *red* brick mansion, but the bricks are of all colours and they are not smooth, but rough, with wide rough spaces; in fact, thoroughly cheap bricks. I rubbed one of them and *it came off* on my finger. I never saw worse house building in my life; not like a gentleman's house, but appertaining to the similitude of a barn. The bricks I desired and which I assumed would be embodied in the fabric are the pretty pinky-red smooth bricks with straight white lines and all matching and not diversified in tint.

There i nothing more elegant and charming than these smooth, neat pink bricks, but the bricks I see are brown ins ead of red, and exhibit a dirty appearance and are not of one tint, but discoloured and *spotty* and *uneven* instead of being smooth. Is it really too late to put the matter right? Cannot the walls be coloured in some

way and the spaces made straight and white and not so rough and broad? I have seen such work being performed in London, I think.

I am afraid to contemplate what Lady Brash will say when she views the edifice on her return from Buxton next week.

I have just arranged to rent a furnished house, Roselawn, Thaddington, where we shall reside during the spring and summer so that Lady Brash and myself may be on the spot.

I must request your attention to the question of the bricks, which is most urgent.

Yours sincerely,

One may feel sorry for Brash. No doubt he will learn to like his "uneven," "dirty coloured," "spotty" house, but the disappointment is probably a heavy one. The "operation" he refers to seems to be raddling and tuck pointing. The penultimate paragraph will not be the tidings of great joy to his architect that he seems to imagine.

SPINLOVE TO BRASH

Dear Sir Leslie Brash, 22/12/24

I am sorry you are disappointed with the facing bricks, but it is difficult to judge the effect of the finished house from a near view of the small piece of walling now built. The bricks are, I assure you, good quality, hand-made red bricks, and the variations in colour will not give a spotty effect as you fear, but a deep, soft colour, instead of the rather thin, hard, insipid tone of uniformly-tinted smooth bricks.

The pinky-red uniform smooth brickwork with fine white joints you speak of would be quite unsuited to the architecture of your house; it belongs to a quite different style of building. You will realize this if you have seen, for instance, Spronton Whytgates, and the Orangery at Kensington Palace. The former represents something of the brickwork effect aimed at in your house; the latter shows the kind you have in mind. I can assure you it would not only be a disastrous anomaly and confusion of ideas to build your house in the style of the Orangery, but almost impossible to do so. I have given close attention to the appearance of the brickwork and I feel sure you will like the effect when the walls begin to display themselves.

Wishing you the compliments of the season,

Yours sincerely,

Spinlove has not chosen the best of all happy moments for wishing Brash a merry Christmas by tagging the message to a letter telling him he does not know what he is talking about. It was certainly an awkward one to have to write, for there is no ground of common intelligence upon which to approach Brash; it would have been better, instead of saying: "You are an ignorant donkey. Wishing you a happy Christmas. . . ." if Spinlove had written: "The bricks are all right. I will explain when I see you."

BRASH TO SPINLOVE

Dear Mr. Spinlove, 23/12/24

You may be quite correct in what you say from your own personal attitude of view, but you must permit me to inform you that I *admire* the pinky-red smooth bricks with straight white space lines, which you appear to hold in such contempt. Our diversity of tastes differ in this matter, which I much regret. I desire to add that I visited Kensington Gardens and viewed the Orangery yesterday and I entirely fail to visualize the least resemblance between that building and your design for my mansion. No two edifices could be more dissimilar in their diversity, and I am astounded that you should express the contrary view.

Reciprocating your seasonable good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

The explanation of this letter probably is that Brash was so irritated by Spinlove's that he did not read it with any care.

SPINLOVE TO BRASH

Dear Sir Leslie Brash, 24/12/24

You have misread my letter. I did not instance the Orangery as having anything in common with my design for your house, but as *not* having any; and I do not dislike the bricks you say you admire, but delight to use them in a design to which they are appropriate. If I had known that you particularly wanted your house faced with them I would gladly have made a design to suit, but nothing was said to suggest this. I feel confident that when you see the house taking shape you will be pleased and not find the walling too rough, or lacking in warm red colour.

Thank you for good wishes.

Yours sincerely,

BRASH TO SPINLOVE

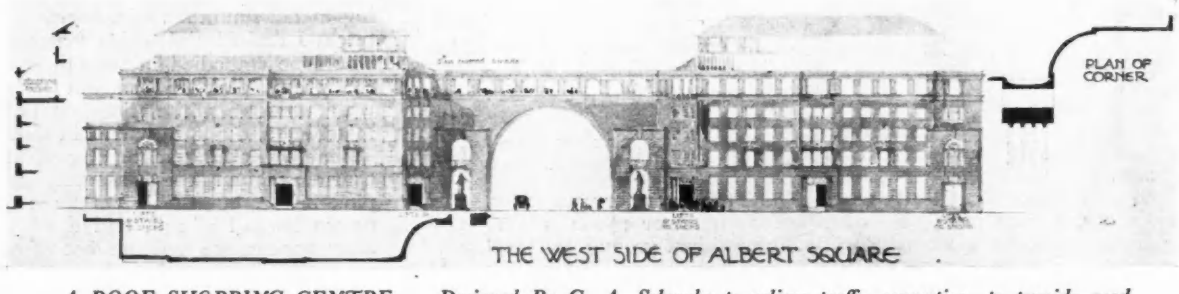
Dear Mr. Spinlove, 28/12/24

Lady Brash has returned home and has perused your letters on the subject of the bricks and is sure that if they are the same as at Sponton Witgate (*sic*) they will be very pretty. I should mention that Lady Brash is acquainted with the Rt. Hon. Lady Issit (*sic*) whose husband the Vicount (*sic*), as you are probably aware, is the owner of the house, which Lady Brash has heard much of. I have no doubt that your judgment in choosing the bricks was quite correct, although they happen to be new to me.

Yours sincerely,

Spinlove has struck it lucky; but poor old Brash! As Lady Brash does not know her acquaintance's name (Issy) nor the name of her house, and Brash cannot spell her husband's title, we may imagine that the great lady once opened a bazaar at which Lady Brash was a stallholder, and that the reason Lady Brash never wears a ring in her nose is that on that memorable day the Viscountess did not do so. How deep, therefore, will be the dear woman's gratification in possessing a house whose bricks are similar to those used in her friend's famous mansion. I make these comments to elucidate what I gather to be the inner meaning of Brash's letter. Whether Spinlove caught its significance depends upon how far he is sensitive to the manifestations of social snobbery.

(NEXT WEEK—
XIII : TECHNICAL MATTERS)



A ROOF SHOPPING CENTRE. Designed By G. A. Schwabe to relieve traffic congestion, to provide good natural light for the shops, and to eliminate plate-glass windows at the base of the building.



A general view of the front to the Rue de l'Université.

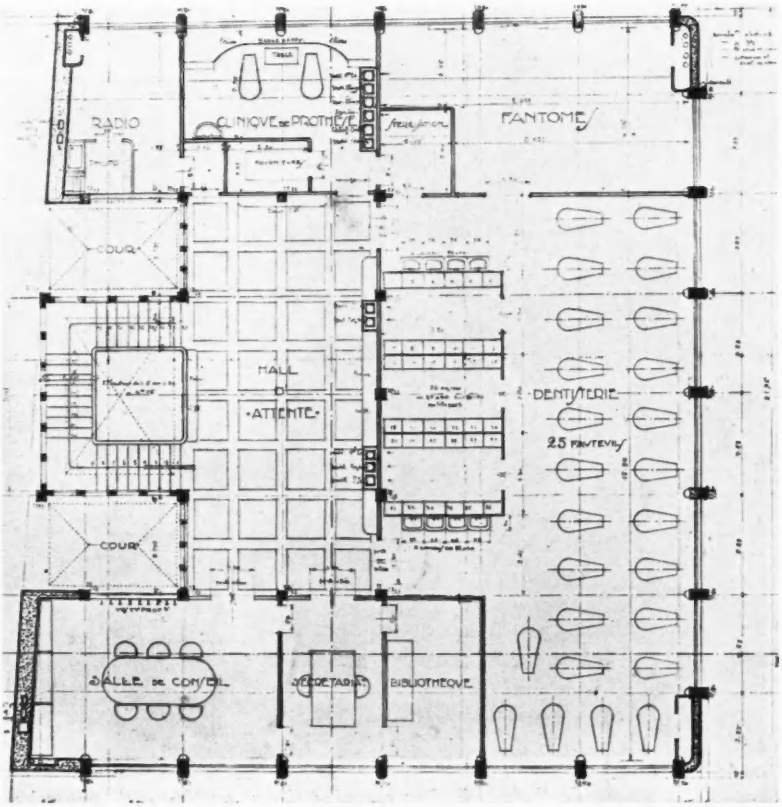
A DENTAL CLINIC AT LYONS

M. Roux-Spitz: Architect

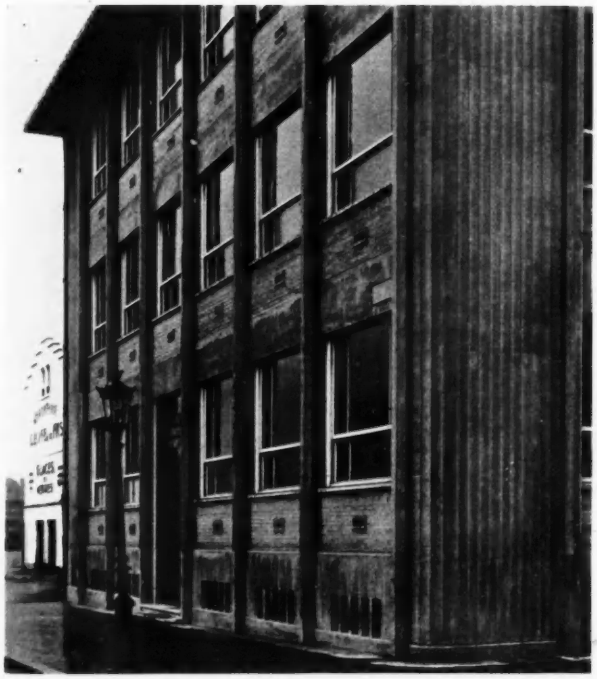
BY P. MORTON SHAND

THE University of Lyons, one of the most insalubrious towns of Europe, has recently established what is probably the most up-to-date dental clinic on the Continent. It is the boast of the 750,000 inhabitants—citizens proverbial for their parsimony—that theirs is the largest European city without *le tout à l'égout*, or, as we should say, a proper system of sewage disposal. Thanks to the absence of main drains and the presence of thousands of cesspits, it is regularly visited by various forms of epidemic contagion. Indeed, the latest, an outbreak of typhoid fever, has only just subsided.

This may be one of the reasons why so many celebrated doctors (including Maître François Rabelais, of immortal memory) were once students in the medical faculty of its university—a faculty which, by eclipsing the once world-famous School of Leeches at



The architect's first-floor plan.



This photograph of a corner-detail of the main front shows the slender pentagonal piers of the monolith framework.

Montpellier, founded in 1220, now ranks immediately after that of the Sorbonne as the second in France. Be that as it may, the Lyonnais consider the palliative of tentative cure better—or, rather, cheaper—than the drastic, but yearly more expensive, remedy of radical prevention.

The existing university buildings are the usual ponderous and depressing examples of that museum and town-hall type of mid-nineteenth-century official architecture which always seems to wear a frown of Teutonic pedantry. The latest addition to the group, the Dental School and Clinic of the Medical Faculty, designed by M. Michel Roux-Spitz, is in striking contrast. It is a plain, square building of unfaced concrete in which the exterior vertical elements of the monolith framework, that separate the tiers of windows into equal bays in a manner rather suggestive of stylized scaffolding, are slightly protruded from the face of the wall so as to form slender pentagonal piers.

The site, which lies on the left bank of the Rhône, within a stone's throw of its splendid *quais*, is a corner one, with equilateral frontages to the Rue de l'Université and the Rue Pasteur. The coffered surrounds of the basement windows and the repetitive arrangement of the small ventilating ducts punctuate the infillings of yellow brick below each row of casements and help to vary what would otherwise be the somewhat monotonous effect of an identical scale of fenestration in all three floors.

There are six wide and almost square windows to every floor on each front, all of the same size and of the same bottom-opening, sash type. The only decorative notes are afforded by the agreeable design of the wrought-iron door, the wide but shallow projection of the coping of the flat roof as a plain cornice, and the chamfered corrugations of the two rounded corners of the main entrance front, where the chief emphasis is stressed on the side walls.

The long first-floor gallery, termed the "*Dentisterie*" or dental clinic proper, with its twenty-five black operating chairs, each complete with glittering spittoon and white-enamelled instrument table, is as impressive as the machine



Dental Clinic, Lyons.] [*By Michel Roux-Spitz.*

Twenty-five "Fauteuils," or operating chairs, complete with accessories, are fitted in the "Dentisterie," or dental clinic proper. All the rooms are particularly light.

shop of a perfectly co-ordinated factory. And, indeed, a factory it is; a factory for the manufacture of properly qualified dentists in which machines shape prentice hands, instead of raw materials, into skilful (or, as the members of this necessary but little-honoured profession prefer to describe themselves, " painless ") repairers of other men's eternally refractory teeth.

But who, one is tempted to inquire, are the unhappy wretches destined to be " persuaded " into those ominous adjustable chairs, in order that neophyte dentists-designate may make their first amateur probings of the human jaw? Life-sentence criminals, it is to be hoped; for it is hard to believe that in this unheroic post-bellum age conscious volunteers can be found to sacrifice the quiescence of their molar nerves even in such a glorious cause as " the advancement of dental science."

There is a large workshop fitted with lathes, vices, and gas-burners for the making and repair of dental plates (marked *Clinique de Prothèse* on the plan), another for moulding plaster casts of jaws (*Fantômes* on plan), a radiographing room, a sterilization chamber, a technical library, a secretarial office, a common-room for the professors, and a very spacious central waiting-hall, besides the usual lockers and lavatories for students. The lecture and instrument-rooms are placed on the other floors.

The planning is admirably competent, so that the whole of the three floors enjoy an abundance of light. The trussed, cross-beamed ceilings are as severely simple as the wide, square staircase, which is relieved by a delightfully unobtrusive diagonal design of wrought-iron balustrading.

This thoroughly businesslike dental clinic is an admirable example of the result obtained when a good architect has been employed to design " a purely utilitarian construction." It is time the public realized that the only type of building which can possibly be described otherwise than as " utilitarian " is a monument; and a monument is often more of a sculptor's job than an architect's.



The decorative elements, both inside and outside the building, are few and simple, as this stair-landing suggests.



Dental Clinic, Lyons. [*By Michel Roux-Spitz.*

The large workshop (" Prothèse ") in which dental plates are made and repaired, is fitted with benches, vices, and modern implements. There is another, almost as big, for moulding plaster casts of jaws.

PRIMITIVE DETAIL OF TODAY

BY A. J. PENTY

Brickwork and Cribbing

Beautiful brickwork depends upon two things—good design and beautiful bricks—and in both directions there is room for improvement. Very few architects appear to be at home when they design brickwork, and the best efforts in design are often spoilt in execution because of the difficulty of getting hold of the right kind of bricks, for even when the architect knows what he wants he does not always know how to set about getting it. A few hints on this subject will not, therefore, be out of place.

Brickmakers have awakened to the idea that their mechanically perfect machine-made facing bricks are not popular among architects, but exactly why they do not understand. Some years ago I found myself in a brickyard and I saw some hand-made bricks stacked for drying. If these had been burnt just as they were they would have been the kind of brick that every architect of taste wanted. But no. I saw a man at work taking these excellent bricks one by one and making them mechanically perfect by pressing them into a perfectly smooth metal mould. This is what is meant by a hand-pressed brick. It is true such bricks are made by hand, but they are so mechanically perfect that they might just as well have been made by machinery.

To make matters worse, brickmakers sorted them out into three shades of colour—light, medium, and dark. Such architects as had an inkling of what was happening then began to ask for unsorted bricks, for this would have the advantage of giving broken colour, thus doing something to mitigate the evil of dead uniformity.

The reaction of this idea upon brickmakers made them rush to the opposite extreme. The ideal of uniformity gave place to that of exaggerated variety. Brickmakers began to mix their clay with coal-dust and other ingredients, and multi-coloured bricks began to find their way upon the market. The result can only be described as "arty." A wall built with such bricks will lack repose, because there is too much broken colour. A little broken colour may be excellent, but too much of it is as bad as dead uniformity.

The problem remains how to persuade brickmakers to return to the making of old-fashioned hand-made bricks. I suggest we specify hand-made, non-pressed, unsorted bricks of uneven texture, but not multi-coloured. I hope that is watertight. But you never can tell; the possibilities of error and misunderstanding seem infinite. Meanwhile, so long as brickmakers subscribe to a mechanical standard it is better to use seconds.

The ideal thickness for bricks is 2 in. The length and breadth do not seem to matter. Italian bricks are 11 in. long, Dutch bricks are 7 in., but they are invariably about 2 in. thick. It seems that the thickness is the only thing that matters.

Unfortunately, in these days, most of us have little option but to use bricks 2⅝ in. in thickness. But we might at least use 2 in. bricks for moulded or oversailing courses. This would make a great difference, since mouldings and oversailings look clumsy if they are 2⅝ in. thick.

Equal in importance with the bricks are the joints. Cement joints will ruin any building. Brown mortar is the thing to use, composed of about 3 parts of sand to 1 of lime. To this should be added a little Portland cement, because the lime on the market in these days is not as good as it was formerly. The exact quantity which it is desirable to use will vary according to the nature of the lime. But it may be said that it should not be more than about 1 in 9 and not less than 1 in 14.

The joint should not be weather or set back, for this is a debased technique, but cut off with one action of the trowel. This will leave the face of the joint rough and so it should remain. Bricklayers will want to use the point of the trowel to smooth the mortar. But it must not be allowed. Incidentally, joints should not be raked out and pointed afterwards, for the mortar used in the pointing is not incorporated with that in the joint, and sooner or later pointing will fall out.

Then there is the question of the thickness of joints. In early brickwork the joints are very thick—often an inch or more. The reason for this is that the earliest bricks were so rough that it was impossible to wall them with narrower joints. As the centuries succeed each other the bricks get thicker and the joints smaller, until they are only ¼ in. thick or less. Such joints are too thin, but it would be a pure affectation to make them an inch thick. All things considered, a joint about ⅜ in. thick is the best. Four courses of bricks 2⅝ in. thick to the foot and five courses 2 in. thick to the foot is the practice that has the sanction of the best modern taste.

Where dressings are used it is important that the colour of the brick used as a dressing should harmonize with that of the ordinary brickwork. As an example of what not to do, never use red brick dressings with London yellow stocks, for it is about as bad a combination of colour as is possible. On the contrary, use a brown brick, for this harmonizes with the yellow stocks, even enhancing their effect. Certain purple stocks can also be used with them with perfectly satisfactory results.

Where red bricks are used for the general walling, if dressings are employed, only rubber can be used, because only rubber can brighten the effect. But then don't overdo it.

In such a case I should limit the use to flat arches, where they would be set in putty with as narrow a joint as possible. And then don't insist on the joints. They look best when rubbed over and most of the joints obliterated. I should never use rubbers for quoins. In fact it is better not to use them at all, and the only excuse for using them is that the bricks may be too heavy in colour and something is required to liven up the elevation. The only job of late years where I have used rubbers was one where I was so foolish as to use multi-coloured bricks; and I got the chestnuts out of the fire by using rubber arches which, by attracting attention to themselves, had the effect of keeping the multi-colours in subjection. I think it might be said that rubbers are entirely superfluous if we get the right kind of bricks for the general walling.

Plates 14-16: Brick Arches and Chimneystacks.

Coming to details, plate fourteen is devoted entirely to brickwork treatments of arches. These details are something like a crib. And they are cribbed without apology; not only because I am not quite sure if they are original designs, since brick detail of this kind is to be found in Holland and Belgium, but because the forms are so primary and fundamental that I feel they ought to be common property.

And here I would like to say a word in defence of cribbing, for I can see no way of building up a new tradition of architecture apart from cribbing. It is by cribbing that new ideas become common property, and for that reason we must learn to crib with a good conscience. There is nothing discreditable about it, for all great artists in all ages have been great cribbers. What is discreditable is cribbing and altering for the sake of being different. This is wrong.

PLATE 14

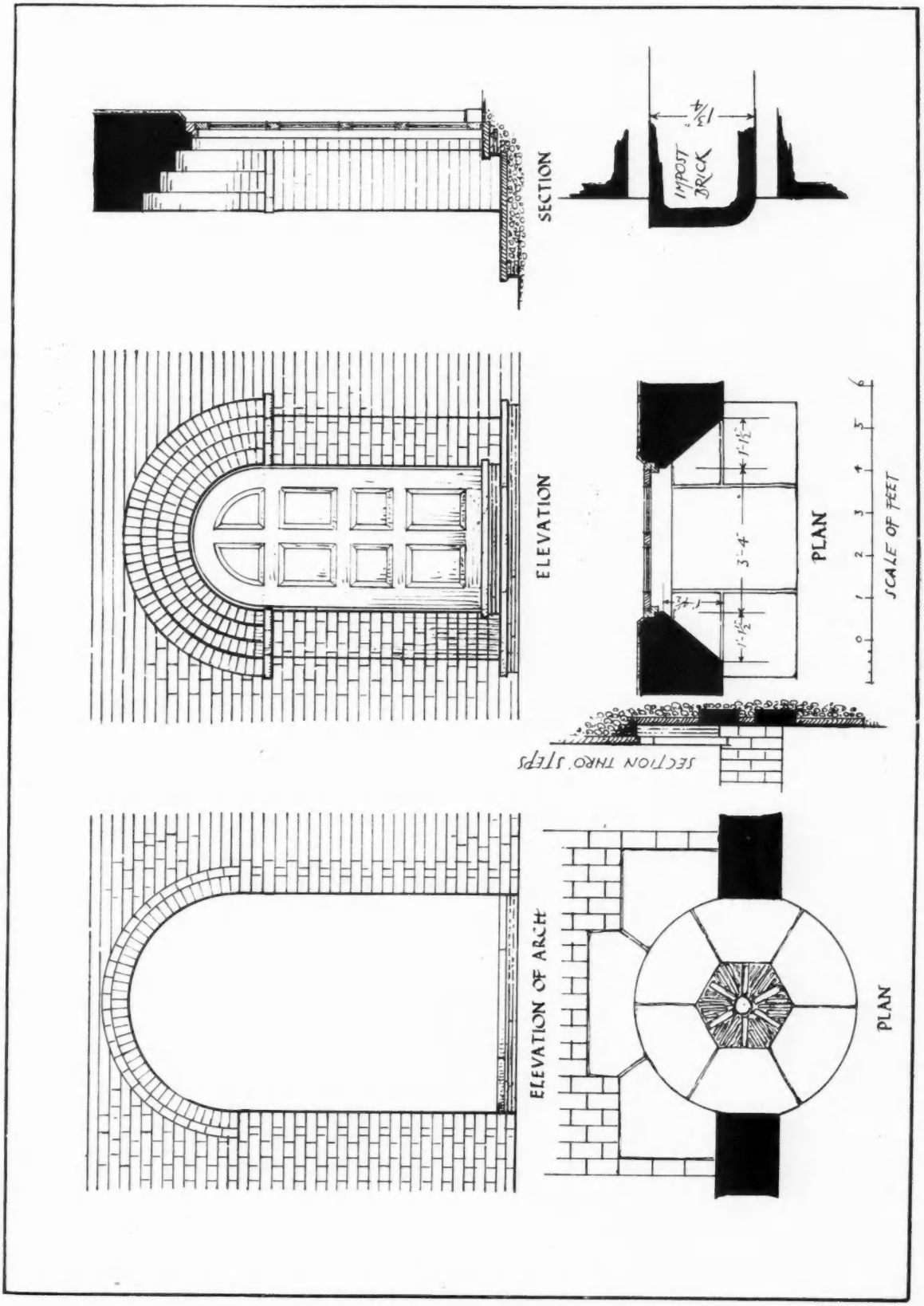

SECTION
13/4
IMPOST BRICK
ELEVATION
PLAN
3'-4"
1'-1½"
3'-1"
SCALE OF FEET
0 1 2 3 4 5 6
SECTION THRO' STEPS
ELEVATION OF ARCH
PLAN

PLATE 14

because, when alterations are made merely for the sake of being different, they are invariably mistaken and the effect is spoilt. On the contrary, the only justification for altering any detail one cribs is to bring it into harmony with other parts of the design or because one sees an improvement.

Let me repeat, it is to crib and then to alter and spoil that is despicable. And it is despicable because it betrays a mean spirit—cowardice rather than a love of perfection.

When 'Omer smote 'is bloomin' lyre
He'd 'eard men sing by land and sea:
An' what 'e thought 'e might require
'E went and took—the same as me!

The market-girls an' fishermen,
The shepherds an' the sailors, too,
They 'eard old songs turn up again
But kep' it quiet—same as you!

They knew 'e stole; 'e knew they knowed;
They didn't tell, nor make a fuss,
But winked at 'Omer down the road,
An' 'e winked back—the same as us!

From *Barrack Room Ballads*, by kind permission of Mr. Rudyard Kipling.

Precisely. That is the right spirit, to crib and not to be self-conscious about it. That is how all the great traditions were built up. They repose on cribbing; and let us not forget it.

There are a few points in connection with the plate to which attention should be directed. In the two-ringed arch on the left the inner ring is brick-on-edge, and on the outer one the bricks are laid flat.

The riser of the semicircular step is formed with roofing tiles, while the tread should be formed with old flags or, if unobtainable, with self-faced flags. If the riser is 5 in. high, the flags should be 2 in. thick; if 6 in. high, 2½ in. thick.

The doorway explains itself. But I might draw attention to the fact that the splayed joints are at an angle of 50 deg. and not 45 deg. as might be supposed.

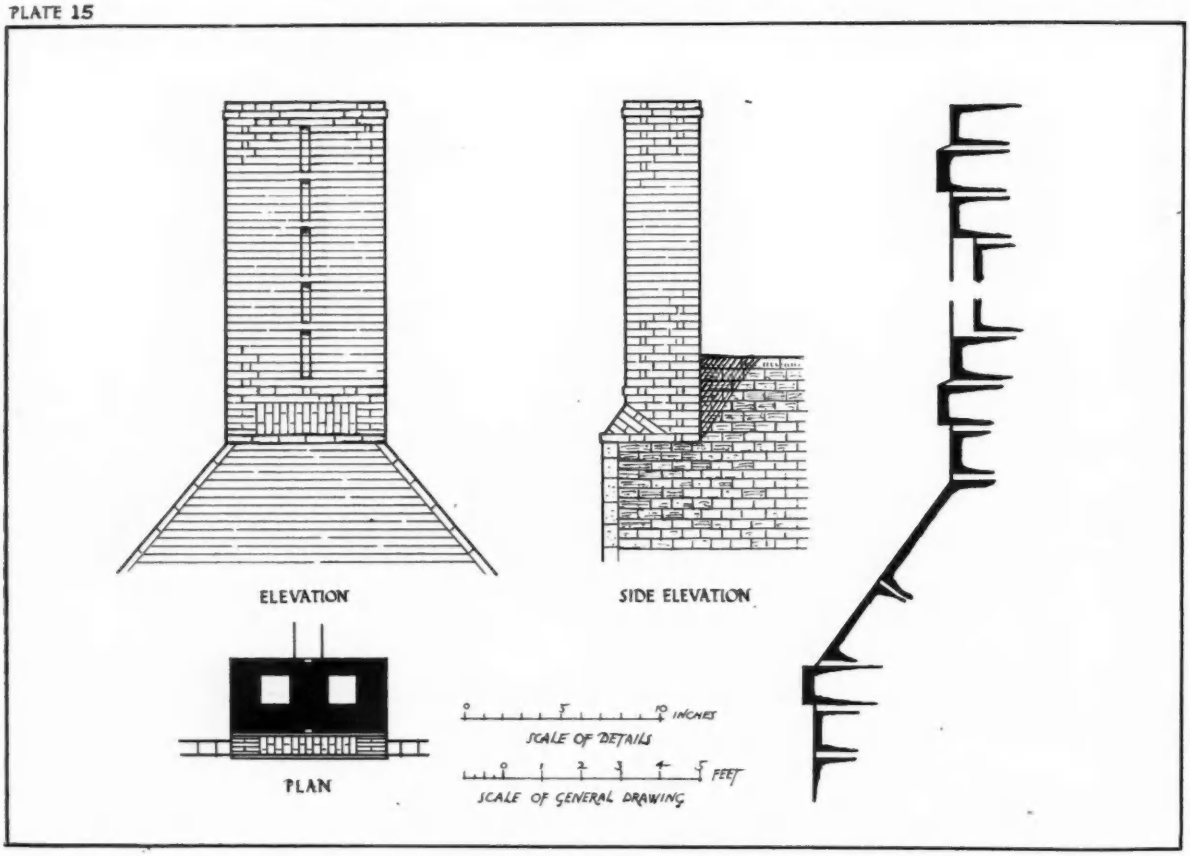
Plate fifteen illustrates a gable chimneystack which, without being a copy of any existing example, nevertheless in its details conforms to the brick traditions of Kent and Sussex.

Plate sixteen gives an example of the treatment of a chimneystack at the eaves. Figure one draws attention to a common mistake made in the placing of such chimneystacks which, when treated in this way, are not properly incorporated with the design. They look stuck on. The remedy is to make the chimneystack project only on one side, as in figure two. I have made the projection 1 ft. 6 in. But it need not be more than 4½ in. In that case the eaves at either side of the chimneystack can be on the same level. The roof can be wangled so that the ridge may be in the centre at either gable or hip, and it will not be noticed.

Rome Housing Congress

The Council of the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning have accepted the invitation of the Governor of Rome to hold the next International Housing and Town Planning Congress in Rome in September 1929. The invitation has also received the hearty support of the principal Italian municipalities, institutes for people's housing, and town-planning associations. Congress proceedings will open on September 12 in Rome and continue, including visits, until the 17th. From the 17th to the 19th there will be a visit to Naples, which will enable delegates to visit Pompeii, Capri, and Vesuvius. Following the visit to Naples there will be a congress meeting in Milan, followed by a lecture on the development of Milan and study tours of the city, which will enable delegates to observe the work being done in Milan and the surrounding district; also to visit the Lombardy lakes at the right season. Special arrangements will be made for travelling from Rome to Naples and Milan.

PLATE 15



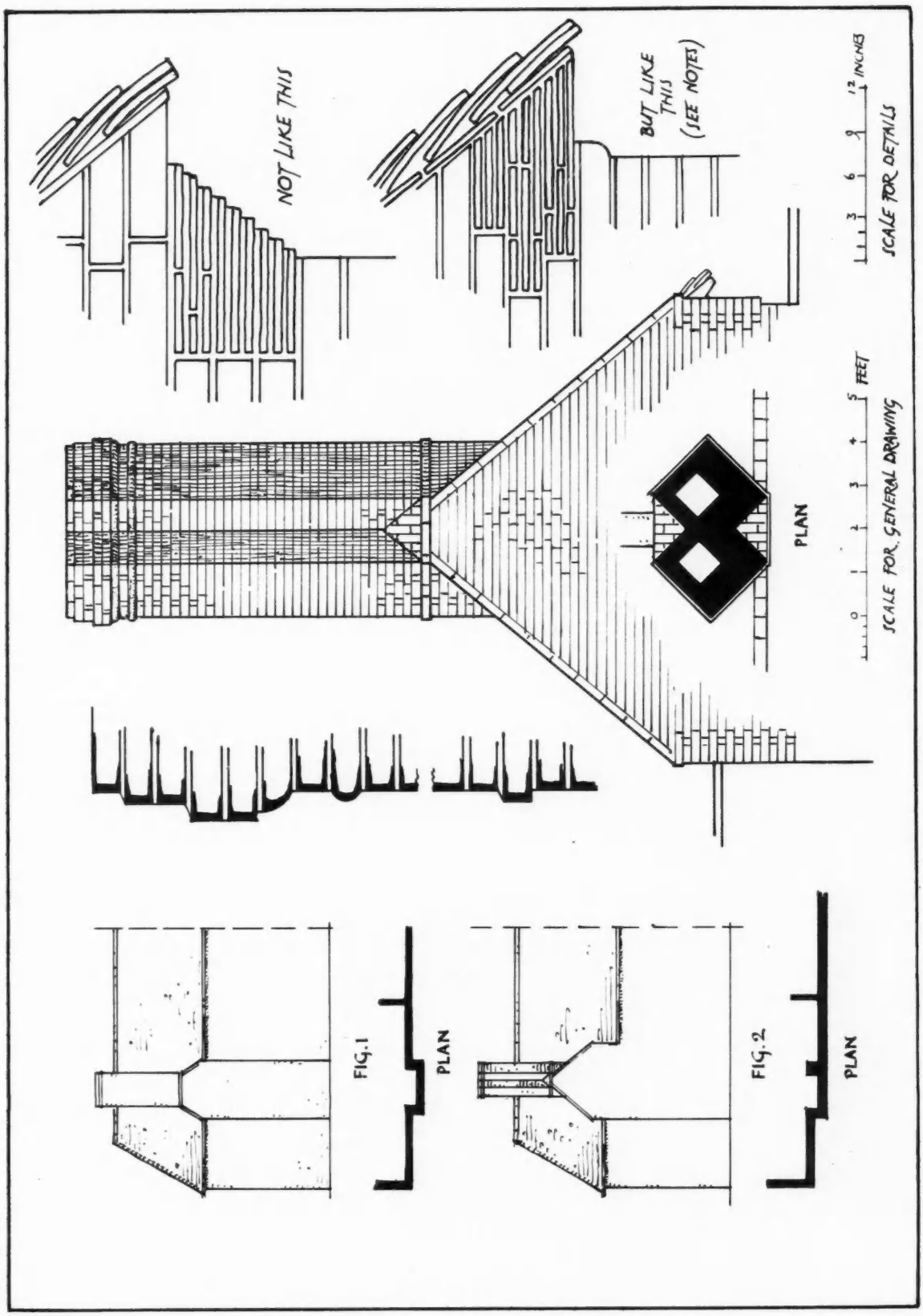

NOT LIKE THIS
BUT LIKE THIS (SEE NOTES)
PLAN
SCALE FOR GENERAL DRAWING
0 1 2 3 4 5 FEET
SCALE FOR DETAILS
3 6 12 INCHES
FIG. 1
PLAN
FIG. 2
PLAN

PLATE 16

LITERATURE

BYZANTINE DECORATION

M. Grabar's handbook, one of a series of short monographs on the applied arts, fills a distinct need for inexpensive treatment of a subject that has hitherto formed only a part of much more comprehensive (and bulky) efforts.

Thirty-two monochrome reproductions serve to cover the ground as well as reproductions may, but they leave one with an inevitable sense of disappointment. The nicety of judgment in colour-values is lost, and a compensating weakness in spatial instinct is emphasized.

The Byzantine colour-tradition was its most precious legacy. Alike in mosaic and in the passion for unadorned and variegated marbles, colour is made to shine out of and not upon the material used; the crudity arising from colour applied in the Russian way, as having an absolute value irrespective of subject and material, yields to a subdued richness that is organic in both.

Less can be said, however, for the quality of Byzantine design. Too often the decorator seems to have approached an interior as an aggregate of surfaces, each to be filled without regard to its function in the whole, provided that corresponding surfaces balanced each other.

This is true rather of Byzantine iconography than of the handling of conventional motives; a conspicuous example is to be seen in S. Apollinare Nuovo at Ravenna. But even in conventional subjects the sense of space-values is often weak; here the defect seems to proceed from the influence of Persian pottery and carpets; an intricate working-over of the whole surface distinguishes the design quite clearly from the Western insistence upon balance of line and space. At the same time one is conscious that, owing to the naturalistic tendency of classical influences, conventionalization in itself was never, even in the Saracenic atmosphere of Sicily, the perfect thing that Oriental hands made of it.

C. CAMPBELL CROWTHER

La Decoration Byzantine. Par André Grabar. Bruxelles: Les Editions G. van Oest.



Hardwick Hall, Derbyshire: the long gallery. From a watercolour by Joseph Nash. [*From* Life and Work of the People of England.]



The hall at Crewe Hall, Cheshire (since burnt), showing the screen. From a watercolour by Joseph Nash. [*From* Life and Work of the People of England.] *This and the above, though not contemporary drawings, show the elaborate decoration of the seventeenth century.*

A SHORT CUT TO HISTORY

To allow history to tell itself in a series of contemporary pictures is certainly a pleasant method of acquiring knowledge. If one were asked: "Shall children be given the sight of the delightful documents set down in *Life and Work of the People of England: Fourteenth Century?*" the answer would be an unhesitating "Yes," for we are convinced that the authors have received poor and dull criticism when we read in their preface, "but it appears that many teachers are not sympathetic to these contemporary representations. We cannot help feeling that contemporary pictures represent the life of a period in a manner unsurpassed for vivid interpretation, graphic power, and wealth of detail, with greater artistic vigour and value than modern transcripts, and teachers might well accustom themselves to enjoy and use them."

A child would like the drawing which does not hide anything by shadow, but tells a story in carefully drawn line, and if teachers could be persuaded to try the effect of such examples on their pupils as a drawing and history lesson combined the result would be that they themselves would learn to enjoy history. The drawing on plate 4 (*c*), showing the roasting of a fowl by means of a spit, with a monkey turning the same, gives a splendid lesson in the method of cooking in the fourteenth century, especially when it is compared with plate 7 (*e*) of a youngster being given a similar job.

The architectural side is rather weak, and one feels that some pictures of Perpendicular work might have been shown. The buildings depicted are rather more like scaffolds of buildings in that they are so lacking in support, but this is not generally through any mistaken notion of the needs of the case, but because so many people have to be shown on a single drawing, some peeping out of a window and others spreading over battlements.

The art of the seventeenth century is more like our own in that the old borders and diaper backgrounds have disappeared and good use is made of perspective. Houses are favourite subjects, either for a whole landscape sheet or as a background for some other subject. The views of London Bridge and of St. Paul's pasted on the inside of the cover front and back give an idea of the patience of the draughtsmen in giving a large collection of houses in the same view, a feeling which is carried on in (*c*) and (*d*) of plate 20, where "A range of farm buildings, Oxford," and "An Oxford College farmyard" are illustrated with a mighty lot of wood heaps in the courtyard.

The scene of bee-keeping, figure (*a*), plate 24, shows the methods to be much the same as those used thirty years ago, before the straw hive gave place to the wooden skep. The embarkation of sailors, plate 27 (*a*) and (*b*); and the burning off the barnacles (*a*), plate 41, show something of the difference between the seventeenth century and today.

The notes are brief and to the point, but one regrets an error, such as "Van Dyck, who settled in London and became painter-in-ordinary to Charles II." It was Charles I who employed him, and Van Dyck died in 1641.

WILLIAM HARVEY

Life and Work of the People of England: The Fourteenth Century. By Dorothy Hartley, art teacher, the Polytechnic Institute, London, and Margaret M. Elliot, B.A.LOND., St. Aloysius secondary school, London. B. T. Batsford, Ltd. Paper boards, 4s. 6d. net; cloth, 5s. 6d. net. Also *The Seventeenth Century*, by the same authors at the same price.

IN PARLIAMENT

BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

[*Owing to great pressure on our space we were reluctantly compelled to withhold publication of the following report from our last issue.*]

On the day before dissolution of Parliament, Sir M. Conway called attention to the danger of the destruction of the beauties of rural England by motor traffic. He said that, following the arrival of the motor-car, the introduction of bypass arterial roads had saved from destruction quite a number of villages and small towns that would otherwise have been endangered by the stream of traffic. But some of those great arterial roads plunged through previously unspoiled districts, where a great many trees—a great many more than was necessary—were cut down, and fields, woods, and lanes previously isolated were opened up.

One was saluted now at every point by petrol pumps and tea-rooms—some of them pretty, most of them hideous—garages and all kinds of erections scattered and pepper-potted all over the country. There was no necessity for the diminution of beauty because of the development of industry. Nor did he know why they should be willing to submit to the tyranny of advertisers.

The road through the centre of Kent used to be beautiful, but now, from the time they left London to the time they reached Maidstone, they passed one hideous thing after another. Every tea-house had a hoarding, and there were petrol pumps, garages, and sheds of every kind. Even when they reached Maidstone there was the ugliest advertisement in England, 30 ft. high, illuminated with electric light at night and covered by day with posters.

Those were things that made life



Reconstructed interior of fourteenth-century hall at Penshurst, Kent. From a model of the great hall at Penshurst, Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts, New York. [*From* Life and Work of the People of England.]

hideous along the roads in this country. The Ministries of Health and Transport should exercise their powers. When public opinion was properly awakened, perhaps the evil would be ended.

Col. Ashley, the Minister of Transport, said that a very considerable amount had been done by legislation and precept. Many institutions, like the Society for the Preservation of Rural England, and others, were doing excellent work in educating the public.

The Advertisement Regulation Act had given widespread powers to local authorities to regulate advertisements. That had resulted in a diminution, and when the five years which were allowed to existing advertisements under the Act were up, that diminution would be very much greater. No doubt some of the bungalows were extremely ugly, but it would be a very drastic step to take to add any considerable amount to the cost of housing by legislation in these days. In town-planning schemes model clauses could be inserted, with the consent of the Minister of Health, giving local authorities considerable powers to regulate the form of houses and their general appearance. He admitted that the new arterial road was not a thing of beauty, although it might be a joy for ever to the motorist. But they were doing all they could to mitigate ugliness by planting trees by the sides of the roads. He was president of the Roads Beautifying Association, which had already planted a good many miles of arterial roads with trees and shrubs. If they could induce the Girl Guides and Boy Scouts to look after those trees, in a very short time, say, within a generation, those roads would not be so ugly as they were at present.

The Government had devoted considerable attention to the preservation of old bridges. Three or four years ago he issued a circular to local authorities urging them at all costs to reconstruct an old bridge and not to pull it down. Curiously enough, it had been found in practice that it was cheaper in the end to reconstruct the old bridge, using the old stones again on the outside, than to put up a new structure altogether.

CORRESPONDENCE

OPEN COMPETITIONS

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—I was glad that Lord Londonderry spoke his mind about the drawbacks of open competitions at the dinner of the Architecture Club. Adherence to this form of competition is so inherent in the minds of architects and, indeed, laymen, that a champion voicing opposite views is seldom heard.

The chief, and to me the only, advantage of the open competition is the chance it gives for the young and brilliant man's work to be discovered. But I feel that real genius will come to the fore without this aid, and in any case the rare chance of discovering a genius is too much to pay for the very mediocre standard of work submitted in so many competitions. Open competitions are not particularly popular amongst the best men, and generally speaking, they have neither the time nor the inclination to enter for them. The system is cumbersome, lengthy, expensive, and irksome to most competitors, bad for their other work, and often unsatisfactory to the promoters.

Limited competitions, if you like, and perhaps an occasional open one, but not an open competition as an accepted custom to be resorted to on almost every occasion.

A. B. KNAPP FISHER

LAW REPORTS

RESTRICTIVE COVENANT: RIGHT TO ERECT PROJECTING HOARDING

Slaters and Bodega, Ltd., v. *John Morley, Ltd. Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Eve*

The question raised in this action was in regard to the right of a lessee to erect a projecting hoarding from the front of his premises, in view of the terms of a restrictive covenant.

Plaintiffs were Slaters and Bodega, Ltd., and they brought their action against John Morley, Ltd., of 65a Oxford Street, seeking an injunction restraining the defendants from erecting without the consent of the plaintiffs, on the northern external wall of their premises in Oxford Street, a hoarding or advertisement board covering the front of the first, second, and third floors of the premises and projecting from the wall 14 in., or from otherwise committing a breach of the restrictive covenants contained in their lease of January 1928.

Mr. Greene, K.C., for the plaintiffs, stated that the lease which had been assigned to the defendants was for a period of twenty-one years at rents of £1,125 for the first year and £1,750 for the succeeding years. The restrictive covenant was "not to erect any building, erection or portico in, upon or adjoining, or which should project beyond the external walls of the premises," but this clause was not to prevent the lessee from "displaying advertisements upon, but not projecting from the external walls of the premises as heretofore." It was alleged that the defendants had allowed an advertisement hoarding to project 14 in. and that the hoarding was let at a rental of £12 a week to a billposting company. His clients' case was that the defendants by their action had infringed the covenants of their lease.

Mr. A. Grant, K.C., for the defendants, submitted that the projection came under the saving clause. Under it, the defendants were entitled to erect a hoarding, as their predecessors in title had done. His case was that previous hoardings had existed.

Evidence was called in support of counsel's contention that hoardings had been affixed to the premises before.

His lordship held that in the circumstances there had been no breach of the covenant and he dismissed the action, with costs. Giving judgment, his lordship said he had to decide the true meaning of the words "project beyond" and to do so one must look at the context in which they occurred. He thought the intention was to secure to the lessee that there should be no departure from the nature of the hoarding which had been used for the display of advertisements heretofore, and no colourable attempt to alter the nature of the materials used for the display of advertisements. On the whole he came to the conclusion that the word project was used more in reference to the material which might have been used, such as a sign, signpost or flags, rather than a mere excrescence necessary for the purpose of displaying advertisements. The real intention was to allow the lessee, so long as this means of displaying advertisements was adhered to, the right to continue to use the walls for hoardings.

ALLEGED NUISANCE FROM NOISE

Davison v. *Madgwick. Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Clauson*

In this case the complaint was of nuisance by noise from the business of a haulage contractor, the plaintiff being Mr. T. J. Davison, of Silverleigh, Rayleigh Road, Thundersley, Essex, and the defendant, Mr. S. G. Madgwick, a neighbour, of Rayleigh Road.

Sir Gerald Hurst, K.C., for the plaintiff, said his client was a retired engineer, and he lived in his own freehold house, in a pleasant residential area. The defendant carried milk from farmers to dairymen, and the complaint made was as to the "banging and clanging" of the empty churns in the defendant's yard. This went on, with intervals, from early morning until late at night, with the result that the plaintiff was unable to enjoy his garden or lawn and could only sleep in the front of his house, and there with the windows closed.

On behalf of the defendant, Mr. A. Grant, K.C., said his case was that

instead of being a quiet neighbourhood, since the opening of the arterial road from London to Southend, there had been a considerable volume of heavy traffic on the Rayleigh Road, and that the case for the plaintiff as to noise from the handling of the churns was a gross exaggeration. The noise from the road was accompanied by vibration.

His lordship dismissed the action, with costs. The question he had to answer was whether the defendant, by carrying on his business in the way he had done, seriously interfered with the comfort physically of the plaintiff in the occupation of his house according to the ordinary notions prevalent among reasonable English men and women. Until recent years Rayleigh Road was a quiet country road with attractive houses, but since the construction of the arterial road there had been a large volume of traffic, including heavy traffic. He found on the evidence that the defendant's business was reasonably and properly carried on and without any element of carelessness as to making unnecessary noise. It was for the plaintiff to make out his case, and in his lordship's opinion there was not such a noise from the defendant's business as constituted such a serious interference with the comfort of the plaintiff as to amount to a nuisance.

TRADE NOTES

Messrs. Marb-l-Cote Distributing Corporation, Ltd., have opened branch offices at 54 Cabinet Chambers, Basinghall Street, Leeds, and 12 Waterloo Street, Glasgow, C.2.

The Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., have appointed two new directors: Messrs. Washington Wheatley and Herbert Edwin Giles. These gentlemen have been senior managers for many years, and have been appointed directors in recognition of their valuable services to the company.

The Ipswich branch of the General Electric Co., Ltd., has moved from Commercial Union Buildings, Princes Street, to larger premises in Westgate Chambers, 40B Westgate Street, Ipswich. The telephone number and telegraphic address will remain as at present, viz.: Ipswich 2379, and "Electricity" Ipswich.

The main part of the interior of the stand of the Electrical Development Association at the North-East Coast Exhibition at Newcastle-on-Tyne is used as a lounge, in which cinema films are displayed from time to time. On either side of the room two of the Association's poster-boards are erected. On these posters are shown, and will be changed as the exhibition proceeds. Below the poster-board is a shelf on which are fixed boxes bearing illuminated transparencies showing various applications of electricity. Seven panels display paintings of electrical interest. The Electric Lamp Manufacturers' Association are responsible for a Hall of Light at the exhibition to indicate how the electric lamp of the present day may be employed to the greatest advantage in every field of lighting service.

CURRENT WORK

Following are the names of the general contractors and some of the sub-contractors for the buildings illustrated in this issue.

Claridge's Hotel, Brook Street, W.1, for New Claridge's Hotel, Ltd. (pages 786 to 788). General contractors, F. and H. F. Higgs, who were also responsible for the demolition; Mr. B. H. Goulding, clerk of works; Mr. Peak (Messrs. F. and H. F. Higgs), general foreman: Joseph Armitage, stone carving; David Colville, structural steel; Doulton & Co., sanitary fittings; Comyn Ching & Co., Ltd., door furniture, casements, window furniture, revolving doors, metalwork, and metal doors; Chubb and Son, Ltd., fireproof safe; Geo. Jackson & Co., plaster; Mr. E. G. Garton, metalwork; Burke & Co., marble; Art Pavements and Decorations, and Messrs. Carter & Co., Ltd., tiling William Smith, metal doors; Express Lift Co., Ltd., lifts; James Hetley & Co., glass.

Armstrong College Mining Department, illustrated on pages 789 to 794. General contractors, Stephen Easten, Ltd. Sub-contractors: Tees Side Bridge and Engineering Works, Ltd., steelwork; Maughan and Sons, stonework; Ames and Finnis, sandfaced bricks and roof tiles; The Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., floors and staircase; Mellowes & Co., Ltd., roof-lights; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., metal windows; A. M. Macdougall and Son, wood-block floors; Shanks & Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings; J. L. Emms, cast lead work; Smith, Major and Stevens, Ltd., lift; The Synchronome Co., Ltd., clocks; Joseph Armitage, carving; H. Walker and Son, Ltd., heating and ventilating; Robson and Coleman, electric lighting; North of England School Furnishing Co., Ltd., woodwork fittings in research laboratories, lecture theatre, and museum; Fraser and Chalmers, engineering equipment in general laboratory; Huntley and Sparks, Cabot's quilt.

The New Department of Zoology, King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh University (pages 795 and 796); Mr. W. F. Mitchell, consulting electrical engineer; Mr. J. Cordiner, clerk of works. Contractors: Neil M'Leod and Sons, Ltd., mason work; Colin Macandrew, Ltd., joiner work; William Barton and Sons, plumber work and electrical work; Stuart's Granolithic Co., Ltd., reinforced concrete work; David Fisher and Sons, plaster work; Toffolo, Jackson & Co., terrazzo work; Ashwell and Nesbit, heating; Smith, Major and Stevens, lift; Henry Hope and Sons, windows; Thomas Hadden, wrought-iron stair railings, gates, etc.; Morison & Co., museum cases; The Art Metal Construction Co., steel bookcases; North of England School Furnishing Co., Darlington, seating of the lecture-rooms.

FRONTISPIECE

The illustration on page 782 is reproduced by courtesy of the German State Railways.

COMPETITION CALENDAR

June 15. Proposed Mental Hospital, Ardee. The Louth County Council invite architects to submit designs for a Mental Hospital on a site at Ardee. Assessor: Mr. George P. Sherridan, A.R.I.B.A. Premiums, £300, £125, £75. Last day for questions, March 31, 1929. Total cost, £75,000. Latest date for submitting designs, June 15. Conditions of the competition and map of the site may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Louth County Council, Court House Dundalk.

June 17. Design for front of typical commercia building. Open to anyone of British nationality practising architecture. Assessors: Mr. Maurice B. Adams, F.R.I.B.A., assisted by Messrs. Alexander Maclean, M.A., R.B.A., and H. Gordon Selfridge. Premium: Fifty Guineas. Particulars from Mr. G. B. J. Athoe, Secretary, 1 Wilbraham Place, London, S.W.1.

NEW INVENTIONS

[The following particulars of new inventions are specially compiled for THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office, All inquiries concerning inventions, patents, and specifications should be addressed to the Editor, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. For copies of the full specifications here enumerated readers should apply to the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2. The price is 1s. each.]

LATEST PATENT APPLICATIONS

13184. Butcher, A. P. Building construction, &c. April 29.

13449. Flack, F. C. Fireproof floors. April 30.

13532. Jarman, J. A. Windows. May 1.

13502. Leckenby, C. Manufacture of bricks, &c. May 1.

13694. McAllister, J. Metal-faced plywood, &c. May 2.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED

310307. Fitzgerald, J. M. Reinforced-concrete cribbing.

310554. Kreill, H. Process of protecting wood and metal from corrosive influences.

284671. Engelhardt, E. Hothouses, greenhouses, conservatories, and the like.

310557. Rogers, R. G. Rolfe. Concrete structures.

310636. Manchester Trades Supply Co., Ltd., and Fearnhead, J. H. Tile surrounds for fireplaces.

ABSTRACT PUBLISHED.

308105. Carson, N. B. Moulding floors in situ.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

LONDON AND DISTRICTS

The HACKNEY B.C. is to erect thirty-five flats at Powell Road.

It is suggested that the HACKNEY B.C. Baths Committee should prepare a scheme for the provision of washhouses in the borough.

The Art Reproduction Co., Ltd., is about to reconstruct its premises in Fetter Lane, FLEET STREET, E.C., at a cost of £11,000.

A Wesleyan church is to be erected at NEW MALDEN from the design of Mr. George E. Withers, F.R.I.B.A. The cost will be £16,500.

The HENDON U.D.C. has purchased a site at Cressingham Road on the Watling estate for the erection of a maternity and child welfare centre.

The L.C.C. will shortly be placing a contract for the erection of fifty-eight tenements on the WAPPING estate, the cost being estimated at £32,800.

Plans passed by the FULHAM B.C.: Additions, "Hand and Flower" public-house, 617 King's Road, abutting upon Edith Row; flats, 2 Parsons Green, for Messrs. Allen and Potter.

The L.C.C. has made a grant of £6,284 to the governors of Owen's Girls' School, Finsbury, in respect of improvements and additions to the school building.

Plans passed by the HACKNEY B.C.: Buildings, Wellington Road and Shacklewell Lane, for Messrs. T. Gates and Sons; additions to Messrs. Bush's warehouse, Ash Grove Works, Sheep Lane, for Messrs. J. Hamilton and Son.

The WESTMINSTER City Council has obtained sanction to borrow £173,750 in respect of the provision of public baths and washhouses land a maternity and child welfare centre on the Marshall Street and Dufour's Place site.

The ST. PANCRAS B.C. Housing Committee is to erect the fifth block of thirty-six tenements on Clarendon Street site of the Council's Somers Town housing scheme at a cost of £19,769, and acquire and recondition four houses for rehousing purposes at a cost of £2,500.

Plans passed by the HACKNEY Corporation: Rebuilding, "Duke of York" public-house, Caroline Street, for Mr. G. G. Macfarlane; extension to factory, 98 Daubeney Road, for Mr. J. A. Bateman; factory, rear of 22, 24, and 26 Shore Road, for Messrs. W. Silk and Son, Ltd.

Messrs. Daniel Smith, Oakley and Garrard, who are acting for the Parochial Church Council of St. Mary Magdalene Church, Munster Square, intimate that the Church Council is contemplating the erection of a Mission Hall at Longford Street, ST. PANCRAS.

Plans passed by the HAMPTON U.D.C.: Three houses, Park Road, for Messrs. E. Prosser & Co.; shed to house chlorination plant, Upper Sunbury Road, for Mr. H. F. Cronin, on behalf of the Metropolitan Water Board; house, Tudor Road, for Mr. J. P. A. Rowe; house, Percy Road, for Mr. T. R. G. Humber; house, Holly Bush Lane, for Mr. A. A. Smith; eight houses, Mark Hole Lane, for Mr. W. T. Pugh; alterations and additions, School Road, Hampton Hill, for Mr. C. Jakeman, on behalf of St. James's Parochial Council.

EASTERN COUNTIES

The BEDFORD Corporation has prepared a scheme for extending the various Corporation depots at an estimated cost of £21,000.

Plans passed by the LOWESTOFT Corporation: Four houses, Colville Road, Oulton Broad, for Mr. A. E. Ingles; house, Yarmouth Road, Oulton Broad, for Mr. C. F. Clarke; bungalow, Blackheath Road, for Mr. S. J. Westgate; house, Kirkley Run, for Mr. E. Tegerdine; shop and house, Victoria Road, for Mr. G. A. Gaze; house, Kirkley Park Road, for Mr. G. Harvey; house and two shops, Beccles Road, Oulton Broad, for Mr. W. G. Mitchell.

Plans passed by the BEDFORD Corporation: Extension of printing works, St. Mary's Street, for Mr. I. Daughtry; store, 22 Harpur Street, for Messrs. H. Young and Son; seven garages, Beverley Crescent, for Mr. A. W. G. Prosser; four houses, Goldington Road, for Messrs. H. Young and Son; house, Beverley Crescent, for Mr. E. H. C. Inskip; additions, The Bedford Arms public-house, Bromham Road, for Messrs. Usher and Anthony; rebuilding, "Wait for the Wagon" Inn, Grey Friars Walk, for Messrs. R. Phipps & Co.; house and garage, Beresford Road, for Mr. E. H. C. Inskip; rebuilding, 6 Cauldwell Street, for Westminster Bank, Ltd.



No. 105 Union Street, Glasgow. Designed by Launcelot H. Ross. The façade is faced with Greek white statuary marble with Belgian base and Verde antique marble bands.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES

The Kent Education Committee has purchased a site for a secondary school at St. Arvans, PENGE.

The Kent C.C. is to purchase Beale Farm, MARDEN, which comprises 109 acres, for small holdings.

A sum of £15,000 has been promised towards the cost of building a cathedral at GUILDFORD.

The HAMPSHIRE Education Committee is to proceed with the erection of a senior mixed school for 200 at Fair Oak at a cost of £8,100, and is also to erect an elementary school for 350 children at Bedhampton.

The Kent C.C. is to carry out the following schemes at LENHAM Sanatorium: Enlargement of dining hall at a cost of £750; construction of a covered way at a cost of £350; repairs to cottages at a cost of £146; and provision of new quarters for the housing of the whole of the nursing staff at a cost of approximately £6,000.

The number of building plans submitted to the POOLE Council from January 1, 1929, to April 30, 1929, comprise the following: dwelling-houses, 211; workshops and stores, 17; shops, 9; garages, 102; public buildings, 8; new streets and sewers, 7; other buildings, 59. Plans for public buildings include additions (fifteen bedrooms and usual offices) to "The Haven Hotel," Banks Road, Sandbanks; extensions to "Sandacres Hotel" (to be known as "Sandbanks Hotel"), Banks Road, Sandbanks (thirty bedrooms, usual offices —dining and recreation rooms and large garage); large tea-house and restaurant, Branksome Chine; alterations and additions (ten bedrooms and usual offices), "The Branksome Tower Hotel," Westminster Road.

SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES

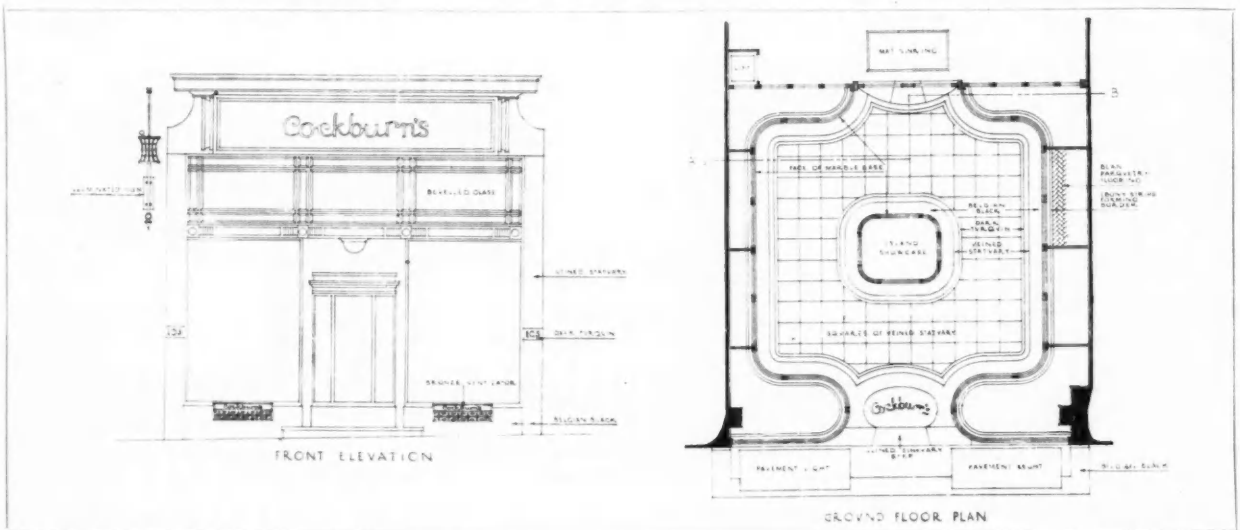
The PLYMOUTH Education Committee has obtained sanction for a loan of £5,200 for alterations and improvements at Somerset Place School.

Plans passed by the PORTLAND U.D.C.: Six houses, Clarence Road, for Messrs. Smith and Lander; alterations, 15 Easton Square, for Mr. A. Comben; alterations and additions, South Dorset Steam Laundry.

Plans passed by the DORCHESTER Corporation: House, Monmouth Road, for Mr. W. Cannings; conversion of stable and shop into classrooms, for the Westfield Convent; two houses, Louise Road, for Mr. H. E. Tite.

MIDLAND COUNTIES

Messrs. Sherriff & Co. are to develop an estate off Glenfield Road, LEICESTER.



Designed by Launcelot H. Ross.

A SHOP-FRONT IN GLASGOW. Detail of the front elevation and ground-floor plan. The ventilator grilles on each side of the entrance doorway, and the name above, are executed in bronze. The marble floor of the arcade is finished in Greek white with Belgian black and blue Turquin border. (For scale, see drawing on next page.)

The LEAMINGTON Corporation has passed estate plans for Messrs. Standbridge and Parker, east of Wathen Road, and Messrs. Anelay and Son, builders, for land south of Radford Road.

The WARWICKSHIRE Education Committee is to acquire a site at Binley for the erection of an elementary school, and has also obtained a site at Stratford-on-Avon for the erection of a high school.

NORTHERN COUNTIES

The trustees of the Wibsey Wesleyan Church are obtaining land at Northfield Road and Adam Street, BRADFORD, for church purposes.

The WAKEFIELD Corporation has authorized the city surveyor to prepare plans and estimates for the erection of public baths in Almshouse Lane.

The MANCHESTER Corporation has leased land on the Wilbraham estate to the University Settlement for a community centre.

The BLYTH Education Committee has prepared plans for the erection of a selective central school to accommodate 480 boys and girls in one school.

The foundation-stone of the new buildings which are being erected at Howell's School, DENBIGH, at a cost of over £80,000, has been laid.

The HULL Education Committee has approved the proposed site for a school on the Derringham Bank housing estate.

The LEEDS Corporation has obtained sanction to borrow £8,850 in respect of additional works to complete the wholesale meat market and slaughter-house in New York Street.

The Governors of the BRADFORD Girls' Grammar School have obtained sanction from the Board of Education to the purchase of the Lady Royde estate as a site for the new girls' grammar school.

The BRADFORD Corporation Mental Deficiency Committee has decided to postpone a proposal to build a new home for mental defectives at Clayton Heights, at a cost of £100,000.

The CARLISLE General Purposes Committee recommends the utilization of the prison site for shops and business premises in connection with the English Street improvement scheme.

The BRADFORD Corporation Watch Committee has examined and approved plans for alterations at the Savoy Picture House and the Hippodrome Picture House.

Plans passed by the OSSETT Corporation: House, Kingsway, for Mr. John Broadhead; house, Kingsway, for Mr. Fred Wainwright; extension to warehouse, Moorcroft Mills, for Messrs. Hepworth Bros., Ltd.

The BRADFORD Corporation Markets Committee has decided that shops and storerooms be erected on the site of the present market gardeners' stands in St. James's wholesale fruit market, and has asked the city architect to prepare plans.

The Education Committee has asked the BRADFORD city architect to prepare plans for a new elementary school on the Eccleshall housing estate, and also to prepare plans for extensions at the Undercliffe Girls' Modern School and the Wyke Modern School.

The BARNSLEY Corporation has obtained sanction to borrow £29,300 for buildings, roads, water supply and electricity, etc., and £3,950 for plant for digested house, equipment of cold stores, machinery, and insulation of cold stores at the public abattoir.

Plans passed by the CARLISLE Corporation: Bungalow, Harraby, for Mr. J. J. Foster; house and shop, Shady Grove Road, for Mr. J. J. Brannan; extensions, Carlisle Café, English Street, for Mr. S. W. B. Jack, architect; steel shelter stand, Brunton Park, for Mr. S. W. B. Jack, architect, on behalf of the Carlisle United Association Football Club.

Plans passed by the BARNSLEY Corporation: New premises, Queen Street, for Messrs. F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd.; workshop, Sheffield Road, for Messrs. W. Goodyear and Sons; eight garages, Greenfoot Lane, for Messrs. Holling Bros.; extensions to mill, Old Mill Lane, for the Yorkshire Paper Mills, Ltd.; two shops, John Street, for Mrs. Kitching.

Plans passed by the WAKEFIELD Corporation: Two houses, Dewsbury Road, for Mr. A. Gawthorpe; five houses, Cotton Street, for Mr. J. Kitson; two houses, Milnthorpe Crescent, for Messrs. Glew Brothers; two houses, Horbury Road, for Mr. H. Dobson; two houses, Dewsbury Road, for Messrs. Kay and Lunan; additions, Clayton Hospital, Northgate, for Mr. W. H. Watson, on behalf of the Governors.

Plans passed by the BRADFORD Corporation: Six houses, Duchy Avenue and Duchy Grove, for Mr. A. Procter; three houses, Poplar Road, for Messrs. Shepherd Bros. and Brown; four houses, Mount Road, Wibsey, for Messrs. Ellis Balmforth and Sons; six houses, Giles Street, for Messrs. Briggs and Hellewell; six houses, St. Leonard's Grove, for Mr. F. P. Leach and Sons, Ltd.; one house, Norman Mount, for Mr. F. Whitham; four houses, Briarwood Grove and Briarwood Drive, for Mr. J. A. Groves; six houses, Highfield Crescent, for Mr. F. W. Wilkinson; seven bungalows, Lodore Road and Ennerdale Road, for Mr. E. A. Gadie; twelve houses, Thornbury Avenue, for Messrs. A. Cansfield and Sons; four houses, Leeds Road and Leamington Drive, for Messrs. W. North and Son; four houses, Cleckheaton Road, for Mr. J. Bentley.



No. 105 Union Street, Glasgow. The showroom. The woodwork, both internally and externally, is Australian black bean.

SCOTLAND

The GLASGOW Corporation Housing Committee has prepared a layout of the housing scheme at West Drumoyne, showing a proposal to build 203 three-story tenements comprising 1,212 houses.

WALES

The SWANSEA Corporation Parks Committee is considering the provision of a bathing pool on the foreshore.

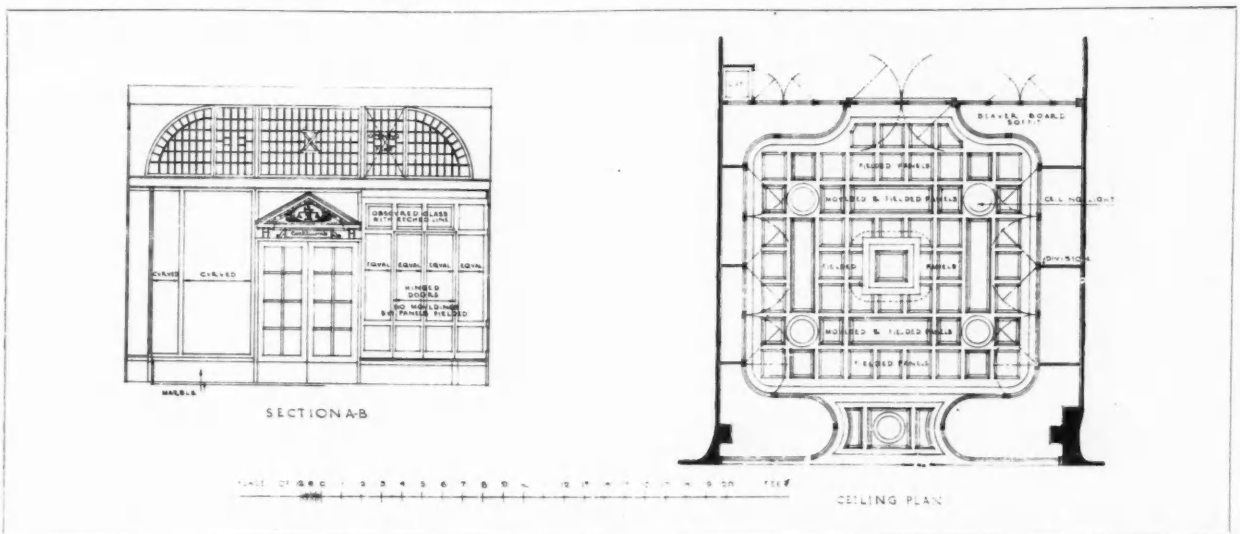
The SWANSEA Housing Committee is seeking sanction to borrow £42,766 for the erection of a further 103 houses on the Townhill site.

The SWANSEA Corporation Estates Committee has approved a layout plan for the erection of an additional ten houses in Cockett Road.

The PEMBROKESHIRE County Council has voted £4,000 for the proposed new reservoir, and £6,600 for new hot and cold water supply system at the mental institution.

The BARMOUTH Urban Council is to promote a Bill in Parliament to acquire powers for the construction of sea defence works, roads, and promenades. The cost of the scheme is estimated at £138,000.

Plans passed by the SWANSEA Corporation: Two houses, Walters Street, for Messrs. Weaver Bros.; bungalow, Trewyddfa Road, for Mrs. D. Davies; machine and tool shed, Heol-las recreation ground, for the Parks Committee; shop, Gelligrafog, for Mr. W. Wilde; house, Llangyfelach Road, Morriston, for Mr. J. Lewis; rebuilding premises, King's Lane, for Mr. M. R. Morgan; house and shop, Carmarthen Road and Sta tionRoad, Fforestfach, for Mr. W. J. Davies; sub-station, Brynmill Park, for the Electricity Committee; additions, Eaton Road, for Messrs. Howells & Co.; house and shop, Penygraig Road, for Mr. A. V. Rowlands; two houses, Gower Road, Killay, for Mr. W. G. Connick; two houses, Lon Gwynfryn, for Mr. Dl. Phillips; two houses, Hazel Road, for Mr. J. R. Cheley; house, Parcwern Road, for Mr. W. H. Powning; two houses, Hendrefoilan Road, for Mr. F. Williams; twenty houses, Sketty Park estate, for Mr. Syd Davies; two houses, Stepney Road, Cockett, for Mrs. S. J. Wright; two houses, Kimberley Road, for Mr. A. L. Mansell; house, Waunarlwydd Road, for Mr. D. R. Williams; four houses, Goitre Fawr Road, for Messrs. Rosser and Bedford; two houses, Rivers Lane, West Cross, for Messrs. Samuel and Evans; two houses, Thistleboon, for Messrs. Beynon and Thomas; twelve houses, Cockett Road, for Mr. Syd. Davies; house, Llangyfelach Road, Clasement, for Mr. E. G. Jones.



[*Designed by Launcelot H. Ross.*

A SHOP-FRONT IN GLASGOW. Sections showing front from the interior of the shop and ceiling plan. The glass above the showcase is obscured with etched line. The surround at the bottom of the showcase is of marble. The flooring is of bean parquetry, with ebony strip border.

RATES OF WAGES

The initial letter opposite every entry indicates the grade under the Ministry of Labour schedule. The district is that to which the borough is assigned in the same schedule. Column I gives the rates for craftsmen; Column II for labourers; the rate for craftsmen working at trades in which a separate rate maintains is given in a footnote. The table is a selection only. Particulars for lesser localities not included may be obtained upon application in writing.

			I	II
			s. d.	s. d.
A_1	ABERDARE	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_1	Abergavenny	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B	Abingdon ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Accrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Addlestone	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Adlington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Airdrie ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
C	Aldeburgh	E. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Altrincham	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Appleby ..	N.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Atherstone	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Aylesbury ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B_2	BANBURY ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bangor ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Barnard Castle	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barnsley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Barnstaple	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Barrow ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barry ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Basingstoke	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bath ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Batley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Bedford ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Berwick-on-Tweed	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Bewdley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	Bicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Birkenhead	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A	Birmingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bishop Auckland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackburn	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackpool	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blyth ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Bognor ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Bolton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Boston ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Bournemouth	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Bovey Tracey	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Bradford ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Brentwood	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Bridgend ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Bridgwater	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_1	Bridlington	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Brighouse ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Brighton ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Bristol ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Brixham ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Bromsgrove	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
C	Bromyard ..	Mid. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Burnley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burslem ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burton-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bury ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Buxton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	CAMBRIDGE	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Canterbury	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Cardiff ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Carlisle ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Carmarthen	S. Wales & M.	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Carnarvon	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Carnforth ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Castleford	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Chatham ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Chelmsford	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Cheltenham	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Chester ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Chesterfield	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Chichester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Chorley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Cirencester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Clitheroe ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Clydebank	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Coalville ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Colchester ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Colne ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Colwyn Bay	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Consett ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Conway ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Coventry ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Crewe ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Cumberland	.....	1 6	1 1½
A	DARLINGTON	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Darwen ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Deal ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Denbigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Derby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Dewsbury	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Didcot ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Doncaster	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Dorchester	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Driffield ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A	Droitwich	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Dudley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Dundee ..	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Durham ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	EASTBOURNE	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Ebbw Vale	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Edinburgh	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	E. Glamorganshire & Monmouthshire	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Exeter ..	S.W. Counties	*1 6½	1 2
B_2	Exmouth ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	FELIXSTOWE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Filey ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A	Fleetwood ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Folkestone	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Frodsham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Frome ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	GATESHEAD	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Gillingham	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Gloucester	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Goole ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Gosport ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Grantham	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Gravesend	S. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Greenock ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Grimsby ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Guildford ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	HALIFAX	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hanley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Harrogate	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hartlepools	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Harwich ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Hastings ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Hatfield ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Hereford ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B	Hertford ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Heysham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Howden ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Huddersfield	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hull ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	ILKLEY ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Immingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Ipswich ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Isle of Wight	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	JARROW ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	KEIGHLEY	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Kendal ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Keswick ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Kettering ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	King's Lynn	E. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	LANCASTER	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Leamington	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Leeds ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leek ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Lewes ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Lichfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lincoln ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Liverpool ..	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A_2	Llandudno	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Llanelly ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	London (12 miles radius)		1 9	1 4
	Do. (12-15 miles radius)		1 8½	1 3½
A	Long Eaton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Loughborough	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Luton ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Lytham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	MACCLESFIELD	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Maidstone	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Malvern ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Manchester	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Mansfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Margate ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Matlock ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Merthyr ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Middlesbrough	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Middlewich	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Minehead ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Monmouth	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	S. and E. Glamorganshire			
	Morecambe	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	NANTWICH	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Neath ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nelson ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newcastle ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newport ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Normanton	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Northampton	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	North Staffs.	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	North Shields	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Norwich ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Nottingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nuneaton ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	OAKHAM ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Oldham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Oswestry ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Oxford ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	PAISLEY ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Pembroke	S. Wales & M.	1 4	1 0
A	Perth ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Peterborough	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Plymouth	S.W. Counties	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Pontefract	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Pontypridd	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Portsmouth	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Preston ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	QUEENSFERRY	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	READING	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Reigate ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Retford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Rhondda Valley	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Ripon ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A	Rochdale ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Rochester ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Ruabon ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Rugby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Rugeley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Runcorn ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	ST. ALBANS	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	St. Helens ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Salisbury ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_1	Scarborough	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Scunthorpe	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Sheffield ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Shipley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Shrewsbury	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Skipton ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Slough ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Solihull ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	South'pton	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Southend-on-Sea	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Southport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	S. Shields ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Stafford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Stockport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stockton-on-Tees	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stoke-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Stroud ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Sunderland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swadlincote	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swansea ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B	Swindon ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	TAMWORTH	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Taunton ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Teeside Dist.	N.E. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Teignmouth	S.W. Coast	1 5½	1 1½
A	Todmorden	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Torquay ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
C	Truro ..	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
B_1	Tunbridge Wells	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Tunstall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Tyne District	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	WAKEFIELD	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Walsall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Warrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Warwick ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Wellingborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Weston-s-Mare	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Whitby ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Widnes ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Wigan ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Winchester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Windsor ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Wolverhampton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Worcester	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Worksop ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Wrexham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Wycombe	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	YARMOUTH	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Yeovil ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	York ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½

* In these areas the rates of wages for certain trades (usually painters and plasterers) vary slightly from those given.

The rates for every trade in any given area will be sent on request.

PRICES CURRENT

The wages are the Union rates current in London at the time of publication. The prices are for good quality material, and are intended to cover delivery at works, wharf, station, or yard as customary, but will vary according to quality and quantity. The measured prices are based upon the foregoing, and include usual builders' profits. Though every care has been taken in its compilation it is impossible to guarantee the accuracy of the list, and readers are advised to have the figures confirmed by trade inquiry.

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

EXCAVATOR, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* NAVVY, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* TIMBERMAN, 1s. 5½d. *per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour;* WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. *per shift.*

Broken brick or stone. 2 in., per yd.	£0	11	6
Thames ballast, per yd.	0	10	0
Pit gravel, per yd.	0	15	0
Pit sand, per yd.	0	12	6
Washed sand, per yd.	0	15	0

Screened ballast or gravel, add 10 per cent. per yd.
Clinker, breeze, etc., prices according to locality.

Portland cement, per ton	£2	8	0
Lias lime, per ton	2	0	0

Sacks charged extra at 1s. 9d. each and credited when returned at 1s. 6d.
Transport hire per day:

Cart and horse	£1	3	0	*Trailer*	£0	15	0
3-ton motor lorry	3	15	0	*Steam roller*	4	5	0
Steam lorry, 5-ton	4	0	0	*Water cart*	1	5	0

EXCAVATING and throwing out in ordinary earth not exceeding 6 ft. deep, basis price, per yd. cube . 0 3 0
Exceeding 6 ft., but under 12 ft., add 30 per cent.
In stiff clay, add 30 per cent.
In underpinning, add 100 per cent.
In rock, including blasting, add 225 per cent.
If basketed out, add 80 per cent. to 150 per cent.
Headings, including timbering, add 400 per cent.

RETURN, fill, and ram, ordinary earth, per yd.	£0	1	6
SPREAD and level, including wheeling, per yd.	0	1	6
FILLING into carts and carting away to a shoot or deposit, per yd. cube	0	10	6
TRIMMING earth to slopes, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
HACKING up old grano. or similar paving, per yd. sup.	0	1	3
PLANKING to excavations, per ft. sup.	0	0	5
DO. over 10 ft. deep, add for each 5 ft. in depth, 30 per cent.			
IF left in, add to above prices, per ft. cube	0	2	0
HARDCORE, 2 in. ring, filled and rammed, 4 in. thick. per yd. sup.	0	2	1
DO. 6 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	2	10
PUDDLING, per yd. cube	1	10	0
CEMENT CONCRETE, 4-2-1, per yd. cube	2	3	0
DO. 6-2-1, per yd. cube	1	18	0
DO. in upper floors, add 15 per cent.			
DO. in reinforced-concrete work, add 20 per cent.			
DO. in underpinning, add 60 per cent.			
LIAS-LIME CONCRETE, per yd. cube	£1	16	0
BREEZE CONCRETE, per yd. cube	1	7	0
DO. in lintels, etc., per ft. cube	0	1	6
CEMENT concrete 4-2-1 in lintels packed around reinforcement, per ft. cube	0	3	9
FINE concrete benching to bottom of manholes, per ft. cube	0	3	0
FINISHING surface of concrete spade face, per yd. sup.	0	0	9

DRAINER

LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* TIMBERMAN, 1s. 5½d. *per hour;* BRICKLAYER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* PLUMBER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. *per shift.*

Stoneware pipes, tested quality, 4 in. per ft.	£0	0	10
DO. *6 in., per ft.*	0	1	3
DO. *9 in., per ft.*	0	2	3
Cast-iron pipes, coated, 9 ft. lengths, 4 in., per yd.	0	5	6
DO. *6 in., per yd.*	0	8	0
Portland cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.			
Leadwool, per cwt.	£2	0	0
Gaskin, per lb.	0	0	4½
STONEWARE DRAINS, jointed in cement, tested pipes, 4 in., per ft.	0	4	3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0	5	0
DO. 9 in., per ft.	0	7	9
CAST-IRON DRAINS, jointed in lead, 4 in., per ft.	0	8	3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0	10	3

Note.—These prices include digging concrete bed and filling for normal depths, and are average prices.
Fittings in Stoneware and Iron according to type. *See* Trade Lists.

BRICKLAYER

BRICKLAYER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour.*

London stocks, per M.	£4	5	0
Flettons, per M.	2	15	0
White facing bricks, per M.	5	0	0
Multi-coloured facings, per M.	7	7	9
Best red facings, per M.	7	7	9
Rubbers, 9¾ in., per M.	12	0	6
Staffordshire blue, per M.	9	5	0
Firebricks, 2½ in., per M.	9	0	0
Glazed sall, white, and ivory stretchers, per M.	21	10	0
DO. *headers, per M.*	20	10	0
Colours, extra, per M.	5	10	0
Seconds, less, per M.	1	0	0
Cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.			
Lime, grey stone, per ton	£2	11	6
Mixed lime mortar, per yd.	1	6	0
Dampcourse, in rolls of 4½ in., per roll	0	2	6
DO. *9 in. per roll*	0	4	9
DO. *14 in. per roll*	0	7	6
DO. *18 in. per roll*	0	9	6
BRICKWORK in stone lime mortar, Flettons or equal, per rod	32	0	0
DO. in cement do., per rod	34	10	0
DO. in stocks, add 25 per cent. per rod.			
DO. in blues, add 100 per cent. per rod.			
DO. circular on plan, add 12½ per cent. per rod.			
DO. in backing to masonry, add 12½ per cent. per rod.			
DO. in raising on old walls, etc., add 12½ per cent. per rod.			
DO. in underpinning, add 20 per cent. per rod.			
HALF-BRICK walls in stocks in cement mortar (1–3), per ft. sup	£0	1	0
BEDDING plates in cement mortar, per ft. run	0	0	3
BEDDING window or door frames, per ft. run	0	0	3
LEAVING chases 2½ in. deep for edges of concrete floors not exceeding 6 in. thick, per ft. run	0	0	2
CUTTING do. in old walls in cement, per ft. run	0	0	4
CUTTING, toothing and bonding new work to old (labour and materials), per ft. sup.	0	0	7
TERRA-COTTA flue pipes 9 in. diameter, jointed in fireclay, including all cuttings, per ft. run	0	3	6
DO. 14 ft. by 9 in. do., per ft. run	0	6	0
FLAUNCHING chimney pots, each	0	2	0
CUTTING and pinning ends of timbers, etc., in cement	0	1	0
FACINGS fair, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	3
DO. picked stocks, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	7
DO. red rubbers gauged and set in putty, per ft. sup. extra	0	4	9
DO. in salt white or ivory glazed, per ft. sup. extra	0	5	6
TUCK pointing, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	10
WEATHER pointing, do. do.	0	0	3
TILE creasing with cement fillet each side per ft. run	0	0	6
GRANOLITHIC PAVING, 1 in., per yd. sup.	0	5	0
DO. 1½ in., per yd. sup.	0	6	0
DO. 2 in. per yd. sup.	0	7	0
If coloured with red oxide, per yd. sup.	0	1	0
If finished with carborundum, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
If in small quantities in finishing to steps, etc., per ft. sup.	0	1	4
Jointing new grano. paving to old, per ft. run	0	0	4
Extra for dishing grano. or cement paving around gullies, each	0	1	6
BITUMINOUS DAMP COURSE, ex rolls, per ft. sup.	0	0	7
ASPHALT (MASTIC) DAMP COURSE, ½ in., per yd. sup	0	8	0
DO. vertical, per yd. sup.	0	11	0
SLATE DAMP COURSE, per ft. sup.	0	0	10
ASPHALT ROOFING (MASTIC) in two thicknesses, ¾ in., per yd.	0	8	6
DO. SKIRTING, 6 in.	0	0	11
BREEZE PARTITION BLOCKS, set in cement, 1½ in. per yd. sup	0	5	3
DO. DO. 3 in.	0	6	6
BREEZE fixing bricks, extra for each	0	0	3

MASON

MASON, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* DO. *fixer,* 1s. 10d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. per hour; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour.*

Portland Stone:			
Whitbed, per ft. cube	£0	4	6
Basebed, per ft. cube	0	4	9
Bath stone, per ft. cube	0	3	0
Usual trade extras for large blocks.			
York paving, av. 2½ in., per yd. super.	0	11	0
York templates sawn, per ft. cube	0	7	6
Slate shelves, rubbed, 1 in., per ft. sup.	0	2	6
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.			
HOISTING and setting stone, per ft. cube	£0	2	2
DO. for every 10 ft. above 30 ft. add 15 per cent.			
PLAIN face Portland basis, per ft. sup.	£0	2	8
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	0
SUNK FACE, per ft. sup.	0	3	9
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	10
JOINTS, arch, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. sunk, per ft. sup.	0	2	7
DO. DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
CIRCULAR-CIRCULAR work, per ft. sup.	1	2	0
PLAIN MOULDING, straight, per inch of girth, per ft. run	0	1	1
DO. circular, do., per ft. run	0	1	4
HALF SAWING, per ft. sup.	0	1	0
Add to the foregoing prices, if in York stone, 35 per cent.			
DO. Mansfield, 12½ per cent.			
Deduct for Bath, 33⅓ per cent.			
DO. for Chilmark, 5 per cent.			
SETTING 1 in. slate shelving in cement, per ft. sup.	£0	0	6
RUBBED round nosing to do., per ft. lin.	£0	0	6
YORK STEPS, rubbed T. & R., ft. cub. fixed	1	7	6
YORK SILLS, W. & T., ft. cub. fixed	1	10	0
ARTIFICIAL stone paving, 2 in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO. 2½ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	1	3

SLATER AND TILER

SLATER, 1s. 9d *per hour;* TILER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour.*
N.B.—Tiling is often executed as piecework.

Slates, 1st quality, per 1,200:			
Portmadoc Ladies	£13	0	0
Countess	25	0	0
Duchess	32	0	0

Old Delabole	*Med. Grey.*			*Med. Green*		
24 in. × 12 in.	£42	11	3	£45	1	0
20 in. × 10 in.	31	4	3	33	0	6
16 in. × 10 in.	20	18	0	22	4	9
14 in. × 8 in.	12	1	0	12	16	3

Green Randoms, per ton	8	3	9
Grey-green do., per ton	7	3	9
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long, per ton	5	13	9
In 4-ton truck loads, delivered Nine Elms station.			
Clips, lead per lb.	£0	0	6
Clips, copper, per lb.	0	2	0
Nails, compo, per cwt.	1	6	0
Nails, copper, per lb.	0	2	2
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above			
Hand-made tiles, per M	£5	18	0
Machine-made tiles, per M.	5	8	0
Westmorland slates, large, per ton	9	0	0
DO. *Peggies, per ton*	7	5	0

SLATING, 3 in. lap, compo nails, Portmadoc or equal:

Ladies, per square	£4	0	0
Countess, per square	4	5	0
Duchess, per square	4	10	0
WESTMORLAND, in diminishing courses, per square	6	5	0
CORNISH DO., per square	6	3	0
Add, if vertical, per square approx.	0	13	0
Add, if with copper nails, per square approx.	0	2	6
Double course at eaves, per ft. approx.	0	1	0

SLATING with Old Delabole slates to a 3 in. lap with copper nails, at per square.

	Med. Grey.			Med. Green		
24 in. × 12 in.	£5	0	0	£5	2	0
20 in. × 10 in.	5	5	0	5	10	0
16 in. × 10 in.	4	15	0	5	1	0
14 in. × 8 in.	4	10	0	4	15	0
Green randoms				6	7	0
Grey-green do.				5	9	0
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long				4	13	6

TILING, 4 in. gauge, every 4th course nailed, in hand-made tiles, average per square	4	0	0
DO., machine-made do., per square	3	10	0
Vertical Tiling, including pointing, add 18s. 0d. per square.			
FIXING lead soakers, per dozen	£0	0	10
STRIPPING old slates and stacking for re-use, and clearing away surplus and rubbish, per square	0	10	0
LABOUR only in laying slates, but including nails, per square	1	0	0

See "Sundries for Asbestos Tiling."

CARPENTER AND JOINER

CARPENTER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* JOINER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour.*

Timber, average prices at Docks, London Standard,

Scandinavian, etc. (equal to 2nds):			
7 × 3, per std.	£23	0	0
11 × 4, per std.	30	0	0
Memel or Equal. Slightly less than foregoing.			
Flooring, P.E., 1 in., per sq.	£1	5	0
DO. *T. and G., 1 in., per sq.*	1	5	0
Planed boards, 1 in. × 11 in., per std.	30	0	0
Wainscot oak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	4
Mahogany, Honduras, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	4
DO. *Cuba, per ft. sup. of 1 in.*	0	2	6
DO., *African, per ft. sup.*	0	1	3
Teak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	3
DO., *ft. cube*	0	14	0
FIR fixed in wall plates, lintels, sleepers, etc., per ft. cube	0	5	0
DO. framed in floors, roofs, etc., per ft. cube	0	6	0
DO. framed in trusses, etc., including ironwork, per ft. cube	0	8	6
PITCH PINE, add 33⅓ per cent.			
FIXING only boarding in floors, roofs, etc., per sq.	0	13	6
SARKING FELT laid, 1-ply, per yd.	0	1	6
DO. 3-ply per yd.	0	1	9
CENTERING for concrete, etc., including horsing and striking, per sq.	2	10	0
TURNING pieces to flat or segmental soffits, 4½ in. wide, per ft. run	0	0	4½
DO. 9 in. wide and over per ft. sup.	0	1	2

[*continued overleaf*

CARPENTER AND JOINER: *continued.*

SHUTTERING to face of concrete, per square	£1	10	0
DO. in narrow widths to beams, etc., per ft. sup.	0	0	6
USE and waste of timbers, allow 25 per cent. of above prices.			
SLATE BATTENING, per sq.	£0	12	6
DEAL boarding to flats, 1 in. thick and firrings to falls, per square	2	10	0
STOUT feather-edged tilting fillet to eaves, per ft. run	0	0	6
FEATHER-edged springer to trimmer arches, per ft. run	0	0	4
STOUT herringbone strutting (joists measured in), per ft. run	0	0	6
SOUND boarding, ⅞ in. thick and fillets nailed to sides of joists (joists measured over), per square	2	0	0
RUBEROID or similar quality roofing, one ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., two-ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	6
DO., three-ply, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
TONGUED and grooved flooring, 1½ in. thick, laid complete with splayed headings, per square	2	5	0
DEAL skirting torus, moulded 1½ in. thick, including grounds and backings, per ft. sup.	0	1	0
TONGUED and mitred angles to do.	0	0	6
WOOD block flooring standard blocks laid herringbone in mastic:			
Deal 1 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	10	0
DO. 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	12	0
Maple 1½ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	15	0
DEAL moulded sashes, 1⅛ in. with moulded bars in small squares, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. 2 in. do., per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DEAL cased frames, oak sills and 2 in. moulded sashes, brass-faced pulleys and iron weights, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
MOULDED horns, extra each	0	0	3
DOORS, 4-panel square both sides, 1⅛ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. moulded both sides per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. 2 in. thick, square both sides, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0	3	0
DO. in 3 panels, moulded both sides, upper panel with diminished stiles with moulded bars for glass, per ft. sup.	0	3	6
If in oak, mahogany or teak, multiply 3 times.			
DEAL frames, 4 in. × 3 in., rebated and beaded, per ft. cube	£0	15	0
Add for extra labours, per ft. run	0	0	1
STAIRCASE work:			
DEAL treads 1⅛ in. and risers 1 in., tongued and grooved including fir carriages, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DEAL wall strings, 1⅛ in. thick, moulded, per ft. run	0	2	6
If ramped, per ft. run	0	5	0
SHORT ramps, extra each	0	7	6
ENDS of treads and risers housed to strings, each	0	1	0
2 in. deal mopstick handrail fixed to brackets, per ft. run	0	1	6
4½ in. × 3 in. oak fully moulded handrail, per ft. run	0	5	6
1⅛ in. square deal bar balusters, framed in, per ft. run	0	0	6
FITTINGS:			
SHELVES and bearers, 1 in., cross-tongued, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
1¼ in. beaded cupboard fronts, moulded and square, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
TEAK grooved draining boards, 1¼ in. thick and bedding per ft. sup.	0	4	6
IRONMONGERY:			
Fixing only (including providing screws):			
To DEAL—			
Hinges to sashes, per pair	0	1	2
Do. to doors, per pair	0	1	7
Barrel bolts, 9 in., iron, each	0	1	0
Sash fasteners, each	0	1	0
Rim locks, each	0	1	9
Mortice locks, each	0	4	0

SMITH

SMITH, *weekly rate equals* 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour*; MATE, *do.* 1*s.* 4*d. per hour*; ERECTOR, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour*; FITTER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour*; LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Mild Steel in British standard sections, per ton	£12	10	0
Sheet Steel:			
Flat sheets, black, per ton	17	0	0
DO., *galvd., per ton*	18	0	0
Corrugated sheets, galvd., per ton	18	0	0
Driving screws, galvd., per grs.	0	1	10
Washers, galvd., per grs.	0	1	1
Bolts and nuts per cwt. and up	1	18	0
MILD STEEL in trusses, etc., erected, per ton	25	0	0
DO., in small sections as reinforcement, per ton	16	0	0
DO., in compounds, per ton	17	0	0
DO., in bar or rod reinforcement, per ton	22	10	0
WROT-IRON in chimney bars, etc., including building in, per cwt.	2	0	0
DO., in light railings and balusters, per cwt.	2	5	0
FIXING only corrugated sheeting, including washers and driving screws, per yd.	0	2	0

PLUMBER

PLUMBER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour*; MATE OR LABOURER, 1*s.* 4½*d. per hour.*

Lead, milled sheet, per cwt.	£1	12	6
DO. *drawn pipes, per cwt.*	1	13	0
DO. *soil pipe, per cwt.*	1	16	0
DO. *scrap, per cwt.*	1	1	0
Copper, sheet, per lb.	0	1	0
Solder, plumber's, per lb.	0	1	0
DO. *fine, per lb.*	0	1	6
Cast-iron pipes, etc.:			
L.C.C. soil, 3 in., per yd.	0	3	0
DO. *4 in. per yd.*	0	3	8
R.W.P., 2½ in. per yd.	0	1	6
DO. *3 in., per yd.*	0	1	9
DO. *4 in., per yd.*	0	2	6
Gutter, 4 in. H.R., per yd.	0	1	0
DO. *4 in. O.G., per yd.*	0	1	4
MILLED LEAD and labour in gutters, flashings, etc. per cwt.	3	2	6
LEAD PIPE, fixed, including running joints, bends, and tacks, ½ in., per ft.	0	2	2
DO. ⅝ in., per ft.	0	2	5
DO. 1 in., per ft.	0	3	4
DO. 1¼ in., per ft.	0	4	5
LEAD WASTE or soil, fixed as above, complete, 2½ in., per ft.	0	6	6
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	7	9
DO. 4 in., per ft.	0	10	6
WIPED soldered joint, ½ in., each	0	2	6
DO. ⅝ in., each	0	3	2
DO. 1 in., each	0	3	8
BRASS screw-down stop cock and two soldered joints, ½ in., each	0	11	0
DO. ⅝ in., each	0	13	6
CAST-IRON rainwater pipe, jointed in red lead, 2½ in., per ft. run	0	1	4
DO. 3 in., per ft. run	0	1	8
DO. 4 in., per ft. run	0	2	0
CAST-IRON H.R. GUTTER, fixed, with all clips, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	6
DO. O.G., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	9
CAST-IRON SOIL PIPE, fixed with caulked joints and all ears, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	2	0
Fixing only:			
W.C. PANS and all joints, P. or S., and including joints to water waste preventers, each	2	5	0
BATHS, with all joints	1	3	6
LAVATORY BASINS only, with all joints, on brackets, each	1	10	0

PLASTERER

PLASTERER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour (plus allowances in London only)*; LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Chalk lime, per ton	£2	17	0
Hair, per cwt.	2	5	0
Sand and cement see "Excavator," etc., above.			
Lime putty, per cwt.	£0	2	9
Hair mortar, per yd.	1	7	0
Fine stuff, per yd.	1	14	0
Sawn laths, per bdl.	0	2	5
Keene's cement, per ton	5	15	0
Sirapite, per ton	3	10	0
DO. *fine, per ton*	3	18	0
Plaster, per ton	3	0	0
DO. *white, per ton*	3	12	6
DO. *fine, per ton*	5	12	0
Lath nails, per lb.	0	0	4
Ferrocrete, per ton	2	15	6
LATHING with sawn laths, per yd.	0	1	7
METAL LATHING, per yd.	0	2	6
FLOATING in Cement and Sand, 1 to 3, for tiling or woodblock, ¼ in. per yd.	0	2	4
DO. vertical, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER, on brickwork, 1 to 3, per yd.	0	2	0
RENDER in Portland and set in fine stuff, per yd.	0	3	3
RENDER, float, and set, trowelled, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER and set in Sirapite, per yd.	0	2	5
DO. in Thistle plaster, per yd.	0	2	5
EXTRA, if on but not including lathing, any of foregoing, per yd.	0	0	5
EXTRA, if on ceilings, per yd.	0	0	5
ANGLES, rounded Keene's on Portland, per ft. lin.	0	0	6
PLAIN CORNICES, in plaster, per inch girth, including dubbing out, etc., per ft. lin.	0	0	2
WHITE glazed tiling set in Portland and jointed in Parian, per yd., from	1	11	6
FIBROUS PLASTER SLABS, per yd.	0	1	10

GLAZIER

GLAZIER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

Glass: 4ths in crates:			
Clear, 21 oz.	£0	0	4½
DO. 26 oz.	0	0	5
Cathedral white, per ft.	0	0	7½
Polished plate, British ¼ in., up to 2 ft. sup. per ft.	0	1	2
DO. *4 ft. sup.* „	0	2	3
DO. *6 ft. sup.* „	0	2	6
DO. *20 ft. sup.* „	0	3	1
DO. *45 ft. sup.* „	0	3	3
DO. *65 ft. sup.* „	0	3	5
DO. *100 ft. sup.* „	0	3	10
Rough plate, ⅛ in., per ft.	0	0	6½
DO. *¼ in., per ft.*	0	0	6½
Linseed oil putty, per cwt.	0	15	0
GLAZING in putty, clear sheet, 21 oz.	0	0	11
DO. 26 oz.	0	1	0
GLAZING in beads, 21 oz., per ft.	£0	1	1
DO. 26 ozs., per ft.	0	1	4

Small sizes slightly less (under 3 ft. sup.).

Patent glazing in rough plate, normal span, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per ft.

LEAD LIGHTS, plain, med. sqs. 21 oz., usual domestic sizes, fixed, per ft. sup. and up | £0 | 3 | 0

Glazing only, polished plate, 6½*d.* to 8*d.* per ft. according to size.

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER

PAINTER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour*; LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour*; FRENCH POLISHER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour*; PAPERHANGER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

Genuine white lead, per cwt.	£3	4	0
Linseed oil, raw, per gall.	0	3	5
DO., *boiled, per gall.*	0	3	7
Turpentine, per gall	0	4	4
Liquid driers, per gall.	0	15	0
Knotting, per gall.	1	4	0
Distemper, washable, in ordinary colours, per cwt., and up	2	5	0
Double size, per firkin	0	3	6
Pumice stone, per lb.	0	0	4½
Single gold leaf (transferable), per book	0	2	0
Varnish, copal, per gall, and up	0	17	6
DO., *flat, per gall.*	1	5	0
DO., *paper, per gall.*	1	5	0
French polish, per gall.	0	16	0
Ready mixed paints, per cwt. and up	3	10	6
LIME WHITING, per yd. sup.	0	0	3
WASH, stop, and whiten, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
DO., and 2 coats distemper with proprietary distemper, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
KNOT, stop, and prime, per yd. sup.	0	0	7
PLAIN PAINTING, including mouldings, and on plaster or joinery, 1st coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
DO., subsequent coats, per yd. sup.	0	0	8
DO., enamel coat, per yd. sup.	0	1	0
BRUSH-GRAIN, and 2 coats varnish, per yd. sup.	0	3	8
FIGURED DO., DO., per yd. sup.	0	5	6
FRENCH POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	1	2
WAX POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	0	6
STRIPPING old paper and preparing per piece	0	1	7
HANGING PAPER, ordinary, per piece	0	1	10
DO., fine, per piece, and upwards	0	2	4
VARNISHING PAPER, 1 coat, per piece	0	9	0
CANVAS, strained and fixed, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
VARNISHING, hard oak, 1st coat, yd. sup.	0	1	2
DO., each subsequent coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	11

SUNDRIES

Fibre or wood pulp boardings, according to quality and quantity.

The measured work price is on the same basis . . . per ft. sup. | £0 | 0 | 2½

FIBRE BOARDINGS, including cutting and waste, fixed on, but not including studs or grounds, per ft. sup. . . . from 3d. to	0	0	6
Plaster-board, per yd. sup. . from	0	1	7
PLASTER-BOARD, fixed as last, per yd. sup. . . . from	0	2	8
Asbestos sheeting, 5/32 in., grey flat, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., *corrugated, per yd. sup.*	0	3	3
ASBESTOS SHEETING, fixed as last, flat, per yd. sup	0	4	0
DO., corrugated, per yd. sup.	0	5	0
ASBESTOS slating or tiling on, but not including battens, or boards, plain "diamond" per square, grey	2	15	0
DO., red	3	0	0
Asbestos cement slates or tiles, 5/32 in. punched per M. grey	16	0	0
DO., *red*	18	0	0
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION FLOORING: Laid in two coats, average ¾ in. thick, in plain colour, per yd. sup.	0	7	0
DO., ½ in. thick, suitable for domestic work, unpolished, per yd.	0	6	6
Metal casements for wood frames, domestic sizes, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO., *in metal frames, per ft. sup.*	0	1	9
HANGING only metal casement in, but not including wood frames, each	0	2	10
BUILDING in metal casement frames, per ft. sup.	0	0	7

Waterproofing compounds for cement. Add about 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. to the cost of cement used.

PLYWOOD, per ft. sup.

Thickness	5/16 in.			¼ in.			⅜ in.			½ in.		
Qualities ..	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d
Birch	4	3	2½	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	3½	2	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7	6
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	—	1 0½	10	—
Figured Oak 1 side	8½	7	—	10	8	—	11½	—	—	1 6	—	—
Plain Oak 1 side	6½	6	—	7½	7	—	9½	—	—	1 0	—	—
Oregon Pine	5	4	—	5½	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29

NORTHERN ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Annual Meeting at 6 Higham Place, Newcastle. **7.30 p.m.**

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Exhibition in the Galleries of the designs submitted in the R.I.B.A. Competitions for a Garage in the Theatre Area of London, and a National Sign for Petrol-filling Stations and Garages. Open until June 29. 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Saturday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. International Exhibition of Modern Commercial Architecture. Open daily till June 8.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Exhibition of American Etchings and Engravings. Open daily, from 10–6, until June 22. Engleheart Exhibition of Miniatures. Daily until June 30. **10 a.m.**

IMPERIAL GALLERY OF ART, Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W.7. Exhibition of Paintings, Drawings, Engravings, and Sculpture by artists resident in Great Britain and the Dominions. Open until June 29. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. **10 a.m.**

SOUTH-EASTERN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS. At the R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Annual General Meeting. **4.30 p.m.**

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34-36 Bedford Square, W.C.1. Exhibition of work by Einar Forseth. Open till June 19. **10 a.m.**

THURSDAY, MAY 30

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "French Furniture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **7 p.m.**

FRIDAY, MAY 31

TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE, at Caxton Hall, Caxton Street. S.W.1. "Economics of Town and Estate Development." By Sir Theodore Chambers, K.B.E., F.S.I. **6 p.m.**

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "Recent Discoveries of the British School of Archæology in Egypt at Beth-Paleth, Palestine." By Professor Sir Flinders Petrie, F.R.S., F.B.A. **5.30 p.m.**

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Southampton Row, W.C.1. Annual Exhibition of Students' Work in Silversmithing, Jewellery, Enamelling, Chasing, Engraving, Die-Sinking, Metal Casting, Furniture, Stained Glass, Modelling, Wood and Stone Carving, Pottery, Costume, Embroidery, Weaving, Writing and Illuminating, Printing, Bookbinding, Illustration, Wood Engraving, Lithography, Etching, Architecture, Drawing, Painting and Design. Open till June 26. 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. **10 a.m.**

SATURDAY, JUNE 1

Sunrise, 4.49. Sunset, 9.7.

A.A.S.T.A. Visit to Chiltern Court Flats; Metropolitan Railway, Baker Street Building Scheme. Meet Station entrance to flats. **2.15 p.m.**

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "Recent Discoveries of the British School of Archæology in Egypt at Beth-Paleth, Palestine." By Professor Sir Flinders Petrie, F.R.S., F.B.A. **3 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Early English Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. 12 noon. "English Seventeenth-century Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. **3 p.m.**

INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, 1 Wilbraham Place, Belgravia, S.W.1. Visit to Southern Railway's new Sutton to Wimbledon Branch Line.

LONDON COUNTY HALL, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1. Exhibition of Prints and Watercolours: "Views of Old London." Open to the public every Saturday from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Bank Holidays from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. **10.30 a.m.**

MONDAY, JUNE 3

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "English Fifteenth-century Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. 12 noon. "Italian Renaissance Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. **3 p.m.**

TUESDAY, JUNE 4

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "French Renaissance Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. 12 noon. "French Eighteenth-century Furniture." By L. O. Faraker. **3 p.m.**

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "The Life, History, and Folklore of a Kerry Island." By Robin Flower, B.A., D.LITT. **5.30 p.m.**

ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY. At the Lecture Theatre of the Royal Society of Arts, 18 John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. Annual General Meeting. **7 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Indian Section: "Sculpture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **3 p.m.**

THURSDAY, JUNE 6

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, The Castle, Winchester. Exhibition of Selected Testimonies of Study for R.I.B.A. Intermediate and Final Examinations at Portsmouth. Open till June 12.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "French Romanesque Architecture." By Arthur Stratton. (Public Lecture.) **5 p.m.**

ROYAL INCORPORATION OF ARCHITECTS IN SCOTLAND, Glasgow. Annual Conference. Delegates to be entertained by the Corporation Magistrates Committee.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Early English Woodwork." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **12 noon.**

SATURDAY, JUNE 8

Sunrise, 4.44. Sunset, 9.13.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Chippendale." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **7 p.m**

MONDAY, JUNE 10

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Business Meeting. **8 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS. Designs entered for the Competition of Industrial Designs to be forwarded to the Imperial College of Science and Technology, Imperial Institute Road, South Kensington, S.W., between this date and June 12.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "The Life, History, and Folklore of a Kerry Island." By Robin Flower, B.A., D.LITT. **5.30 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. Summer Meeting in France till June 22.

BRITISH ARCHITECTS' CONFERENCE, YORK. Open till Saturday, June 15.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Annual Conversazione.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13

BRITISH ARCHITECTS' CONFERENCE, YORK. Meeting at Tempest Anderson Hall. "The Control of Elevation," by William Heywood. **10.30 a.m.**

FRIDAY, JUNE 14

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "French Gothic and Renaissance Architecture." (Public Lecture.) By Hector Corfiato. **5 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Tudor and Jacobean Furniture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 12 noon. "Mural Decoration." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 5 p.m. **12 noon.**

BRITISH ARCHITECTS' CONFERENCE, YORK. Motor Coach Tours. Banquet at Assembly Rooms at 7.15 p.m. **7.15 p.m.**

SATURDAY, JUNE 15

Sunrise, 4.42. Sunset, 9.18.

A.A.S.T.A. Visit to Banbury's Steel Works, Croydon.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Early Renaissance Sculpture." By L. O. Faraker. **7 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19

SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION. Annual Summer Meeting at Belfast. Open till Saturday, June 22, inclusive.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Indian Section: "Woodwork." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **3 p.m.**

THURSDAY, JUNE 20

LONDON SOCIETY. Annual Excursion by Steamer down the River. **2 p.m.**

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.1. "Late Renaissance Architecture in France." Public Lecture by Professor A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A. **5 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Eighteenth-century Furniture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 12 noon. "Seventeenth-century Wall Decoration." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **3 p.m.**

SATURDAY, JUNE 22

Sunrise, 4.43. Sunset, 9.21.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Ecclesiastical Metalwork." By L. O. Faraker. 12 noon. Indian Section: "Architecture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **3 p.m.**

A.A.S.T.A. Tenth Anniversary Dinner at the Holborn Restaurant. **6.45 p.m.**

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Excursion.

MONDAY, JUNE 24

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. General Meeting. Presentation of the Royal Gold Medal to Monsieur V. A. F. Laloux. **8.30 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, Adelphi, W.C.2. Annual General Meeting. **4 p.m.**

SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION, 12 Great George Street, S.W.1. Special Diploma Examinations for Diplomas in Rating, Forestry, Surveying and Levelling, Agricultural and Tenant Right Valuations, and Sanitary Science. Till Friday, June 28, inclusive.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Indian Section: "Metalwork." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **3 p.m.**

THURSDAY, JUNE 27

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Architecture." By L. O. Faraker. 12 noon. "Architecture." By L. O. Faraker. **3 p.m.**

FRIDAY, JUNE 28

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Evolution of the Chair." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 12 noon. "Eighteenth-century Wall Decoration." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **3 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Annual Exhibition, Bournemouth. Open until July 10. Opening Address by W. H. Ansell, F.R.I.B.A.

SATURDAY, JULY 6

Sunrise, 9.18. Sunset, 9.47.

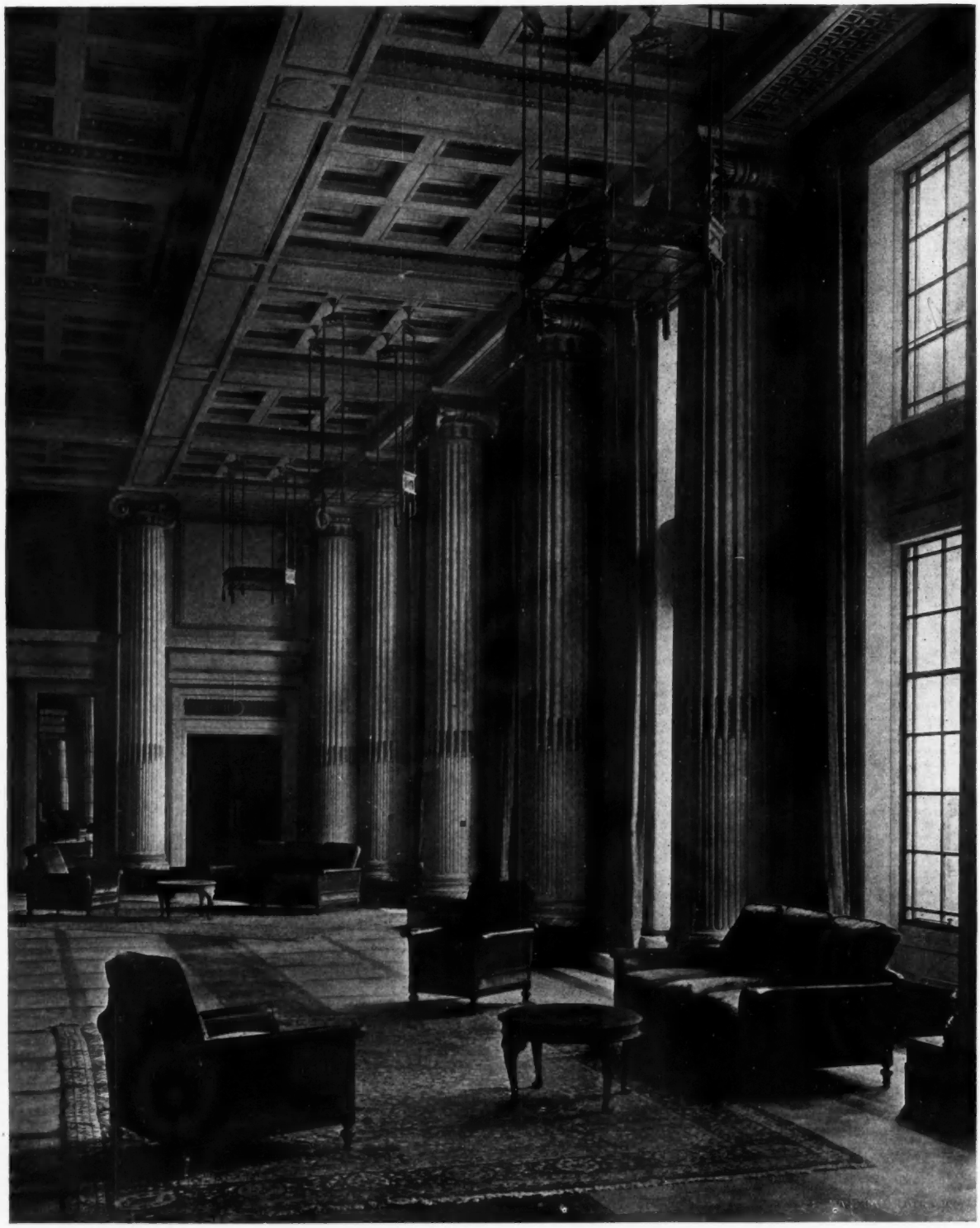
R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Tour to United States and Canada by Cunard liner "Laconia"; date of departure July 13. Members wishing to take part in this trip should apply for further particulars to the Secretary.

MONDAY, JULY 8

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, University College, Gower Street, W.C. Exhibition of Egyptian Antiquities. Open daily till July 27, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. July 10 and 19 from 6.30 to 8.30 p.m. **10 a.m.**

SATURDAY, JULY 13

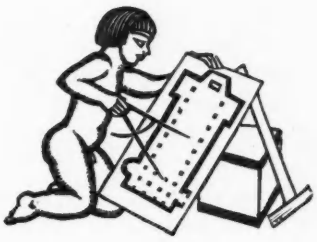
ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE. Congress and Health Exhibition at Cutler's Hall, Sheffield. President of the Architecture and Engineering section, Sir Banister Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. Open daily until July 20. **12 noon.**



NOTTINGHAM EXCHANGE: THE RECEPTION HALL.
DESIGNED BY T. CECIL HOWITT.

Opened by the Prince of Wales last Wednesday, the new Nottingham Exchange building has been erected at a cost of approximately £502,000. The reception hall—the principal room on the first floor—is 84 ft. by 43 ft. The deep lounge chairs have finely carved arms and legs, and are upholstered with silk velvet specially procured. In a future issue the building will be fully illustrated and described. Another example of the architect's work appears on pages 839-841 of the present issue.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1929

SPEAKING UNPOLITICALLY

"Could architecture be any less precarious an art under any form of government yet conceived by the mind of man?"

A NOISE of tub-thumping fills the air. Candidates of every party abuse the other parties in long and tiresome speeches. Odd fragments of unwholesome personal history hurtle to and fro; and vituperation and heated vindications filter through the open doors of board schools and assembly-rooms the country over. It is election time.

Can we bring ourselves to associate this horrid clamour with the idea of responsible government and the glory of the English constitution? We well know that one of these backbiting and all too talkative tribes will be our elected governors in a month or so. Yet it worries us very little really.

Who can repress the hopes and fears that, like the speculations of poor relations at the decease of rich uncles, pass involuntarily through the mind at such times as this? One Government is very like another; but change is change, and the old order was not so bad that a newer might be worse.

Under which of the three parties, then, could architecture flourish—and architects wax fat?

Life has been pretty tolerable under the dispensations of this last. We did things fairly grandly, did we not? Put up our quota of little houses for well-to-do workers; rebuilt Regent Street a little nearer to our heart's desire, and carried out sundry alterations and additions to the City of London. And we paid our taxes the while and went our way fairly cheerfully, and have come to this moment solvent and fairly hopeful.

It might have been worse; but might it not be much worse under a Socialist Government? Might we not all become officials in a vast scheme of nationalized architecture, designing unending blocks of offices for the Ministry of Pensions? But no, those have already been designed by the officials of the past, and new brooms do not deign to sweep old corridors. But what of our patrons, the capitalists? Where would they figure in the Socialist State? Never fear; they *would* figure, and though they might suffer a sea change, they would be there, never fear.

And would architecture have to respond to the atmosphere of international comradeship and the abstract ethics of Socialism and Communism? It were well purged if it could; but it will not, for the Socialists are but men, not too well travelled or too learned, and nothing of that will come to pass. The Communism of Park Lane is with us already, as surely as that of Battersea, and we shall go on building the various forms of communal dwellings under whatever form of government we get.

But if there arose a Mussolini, who knew not architecture, what a change there might be! Or a Mussolini who was an honorary Fellow of the R.I.B.A., how greater, even, the change. And if he decreed that the Elizabethan period, as representing the true flowering of English art, should be followed by all true and patriotic Fascist architects, what then? Or if he insisted that all pediments should be broken to honour Sir Christopher Wren, the only Mussolini of architecture! O, there might be worse fates in store for us than any Socialism could bring.

But could architecture be any less precarious an art under any form of government yet conceived by the mind of man? Jobs will continue to fall from heaven into the offices of the just and the unjust, come what may. It is a natural dispensation. Architects will always hate one another with greater venom than they will hate their Government; and the young ones will curse the conditions of society that allow the old ones to take the cream of everything that goes; and the old ones will take the cream and forget the times when they were young.

And the world will not alter very much—and elections of the Council of the R.I.B.A. will take place in June as usual.

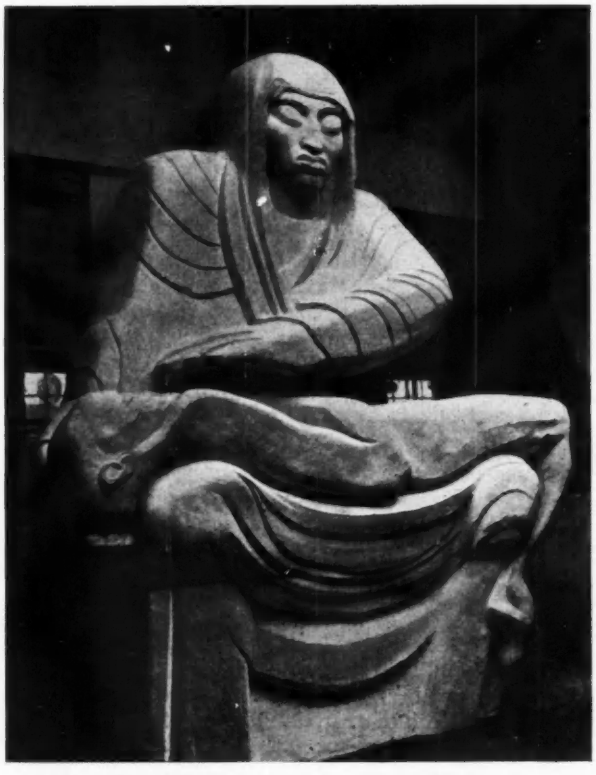
NEWS & TOPICS

MR. EPSTEIN'S LATEST

THE sight of Mr. Epstein's new sculptural group on the Underground building reminds me of the fact that this is not his first appearance in public. Compare it with his earliest figures on the Medical building in the Strand, and then with " Rima." Not that any similarity of purpose, position, or scale allows the comparison. They don't. It is rather the growth of the sense of being governed by the programme of environment that interests me, in the review of the three works, and the deepening intensity of his conception. " Rima " was good stone-carving, but not very good garden ornament. This last is the best of its kind in every way. It takes to itself the lines of the building and is governed by the nature of its position; but in some way it has taken more than this, for the building, great block of sightless windows as it is, has become a foil and a background to a Madonna and Child.

*

There lies the risk of asking the " wild men of the studio " to your party: they are apt to become the party itself. I can't help but feel that the abstract and only half-human conception of the modern skyscraper, aggregated out of a series of regular units, vertical and horizontal, is powerless to withstand the force of a living work of sculpture. In this building the regular fenestration has left the four winds " blowing where they list," so that even the logical position of Epstein's group over the entrance cannot hope to co-ordinate features cut off by high walls of chequered stone and glass.



Jacob Epstein's full-relief sculpture " Night," 9 ft. in height, cut direct in the stone, 15 ft. above pavement level, on the new Underground building.

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SPECIALIZATION IN ARCHITECTURE

It is fairly true to say that the architect today is a specialist or nothing. Let an architect design successfully a theatre, a hospital or a factory, and it is more than likely that one job will lead to another until his knowledge of his particular line makes him willy-nilly a specialist. In this way, I suppose, the firm of Adams, Holden, and Pearson have become specialists in hospital design, as Wallis, Gilbert and Partners are known as factory architects. It is not so much that these men are possessed of knowledge inaccessible to others, or that it is beyond the power of unspecialized architects to design good hospitals or factories. Their accumulated knowledge of the facts of their subject must naturally bring a certain fluency to their design, but I think that it is the prestige of having done one hospital or one factory that attracts to them the others that follow, and makes them, so far as their clients are concerned, safe men. No other theory explains the success of the many bad architects who are, nevertheless, well-known " specialists." Messrs. Adams, Holden, and Pearson are good architects long before they are specialists; and despite the fine work of Messrs. Wallis, Gilbert, an example of which, the Editor tells me, will be found in this issue, the best factory to be erected in this country was designed by a man who was thought to be a specialist in small houses. On the whole, I don't think much of the " specialist " theory.

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IN HOSPITAL PLANNING—

Nevertheless, Mr. H. Percy Adams's paper on " English Hospital Planning," read before the R.I.B.A. on Monday, teemed with interest for the historian as well as the constructionist. It was, it seems, primarily the poor ventilation of the old block-type hospitals that led to the evolution of the modern pavilion-type. The Crimean War immediately preceded the change, and led to a great revolution in planning; on the other hand, the late Great War has left no mark so significant—merely a bowing by the Ministry of Health to the inevitable in relaxing planning conditions on the score of promoting cheap construction. Among the plans tried out in time past was that of the circular ward; but it was discarded as too expensive to build, besides being out of favour with patients. From America comes the latest idea: wards laid out with the beds parallel to, instead of at right angles to, the windows. Mr. Adams was perfectly right in suggesting that promoters of hospital schemes should consult the architect *before* selection of a site; unexpected expenses, due to lack of facilities in such matters as drainage, water, and lighting, have crippled many a proposal.

*

—SCIENCE MUST RULE

One or two points, taken at random from the lecturer's detailed consideration of every department of a hospital building, struck me as peculiarly interesting. In the old days an operating theatre had accommodation for 150-200 students in stepped galleries; today's has just a raised platform for a few spectators. The reason is obvious—when pointed out. The multitude never could, and never did, see enough of what was passing on the operation-table to learn anything. Incidentally, he let fall that out

of over 100 theatres he has designed, no two are alike; for the doctor is paramount in this sphere. Science rules, indeed! The architect must pay her assiduous court when it comes to designing such an apartment as an X-ray room, for example. The rays can be deadly. They make nothing of an ordinary brick wall, and may strike impartially at innocent individuals (or photographic plates in a dark room!) some distance away. Hence the walls, etc., are lined with lead or barium plaster, according to certain prescriptions laid down; but "it is the architect's business to see that the walls and doors are sufficiently protected to deal with scattered radiation." Such a job can be no sinecure for the architect. Then there was a point about vertical soil-pipes. "Lead pipes, even of 8-lb. weight, are useless and should not be used . . . after twenty years the urine deposit entirely chokes the pipe, and this cannot be cleared without damage, whereas an iron pipe can be plunged from top to bottom, and should be of heavy cast iron, barfed inside, and have blue lead-caulked joints. Another advantage is that the hot water used in the bed-pan sinks has no effect on the iron, but buckles lead pipes."

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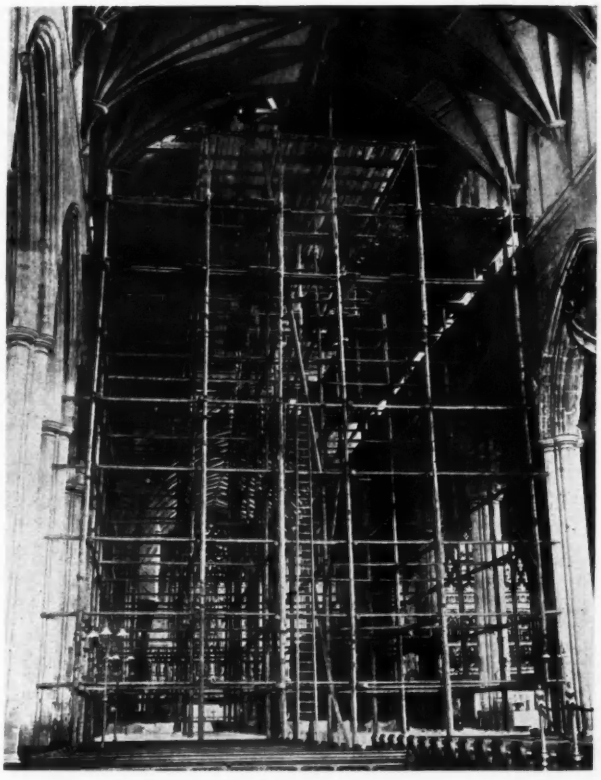
WATER PROBLEMS

The unusual lack of rain during the spring and early summer of this year is causing a good deal of anxiety among those responsible for water supplies in England. The population of England is so congested, at least three times as overcrowded as the population of China, that the problem of supplying sufficient water is serious. The Ministry of Health is urging various localities to join together so as to utilize more fully existing sources of supply. But all the time the demand for more water increases, for the public have changed their habits and expect plenty of water for their daily baths. Since the war over half a million new houses have been built by local authorities, each containing a bath; and this has added enormously to the daily consumption. It is estimated that in a house of small size, containing a family of two or three children, at least 100 gallons of water are used a day. Another reason for the increased consumption lies in the restrictions now imposed by the Ministry of Health on the use of preservatives for food. This has led to the extended use of refrigerators. As certain types of refrigerators depend upon a constant supply of running water, a large addition to the quantity required for ordinary domestic purposes is thus involved. Consequently, Parliament has been asked to authorize the companies which supply water to make a special charge in respect of water for refrigerators.

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THE MANSARD MALAPROP

I find it very hard to understand how the mansard form of roof has managed to insinuate its ungainly presence in the steel-framed construction of London street buildings. I knew that the literal interpretation of the law governing the height of buildings might result in a roof that coincided with the angle defining the set-back from the upper cornice, but I had never expected that architects generally would be satisfied with the literal when it resulted in a roof so manifestly out of harmony with the new verticality of street architecture and the true properties of steel construction. If the mansard roof came into being under a misapprehension, no one has as yet resolved it into terms of good street architecture, and so the propagation of dormer windows goes forward apace. I have watched, indeed, with hopeful interest, the steel framework of a new bank in Whitehall. Surely here, I thought, where the monumental nature of so many of the buildings enforces a certain ruling of horizontal and vertical planes—surely this new bank will be crowned by the noble attic story. But no (curse it for a low-brow!), there go the raking steel joists to turn a fine mass of building into a hybrid.



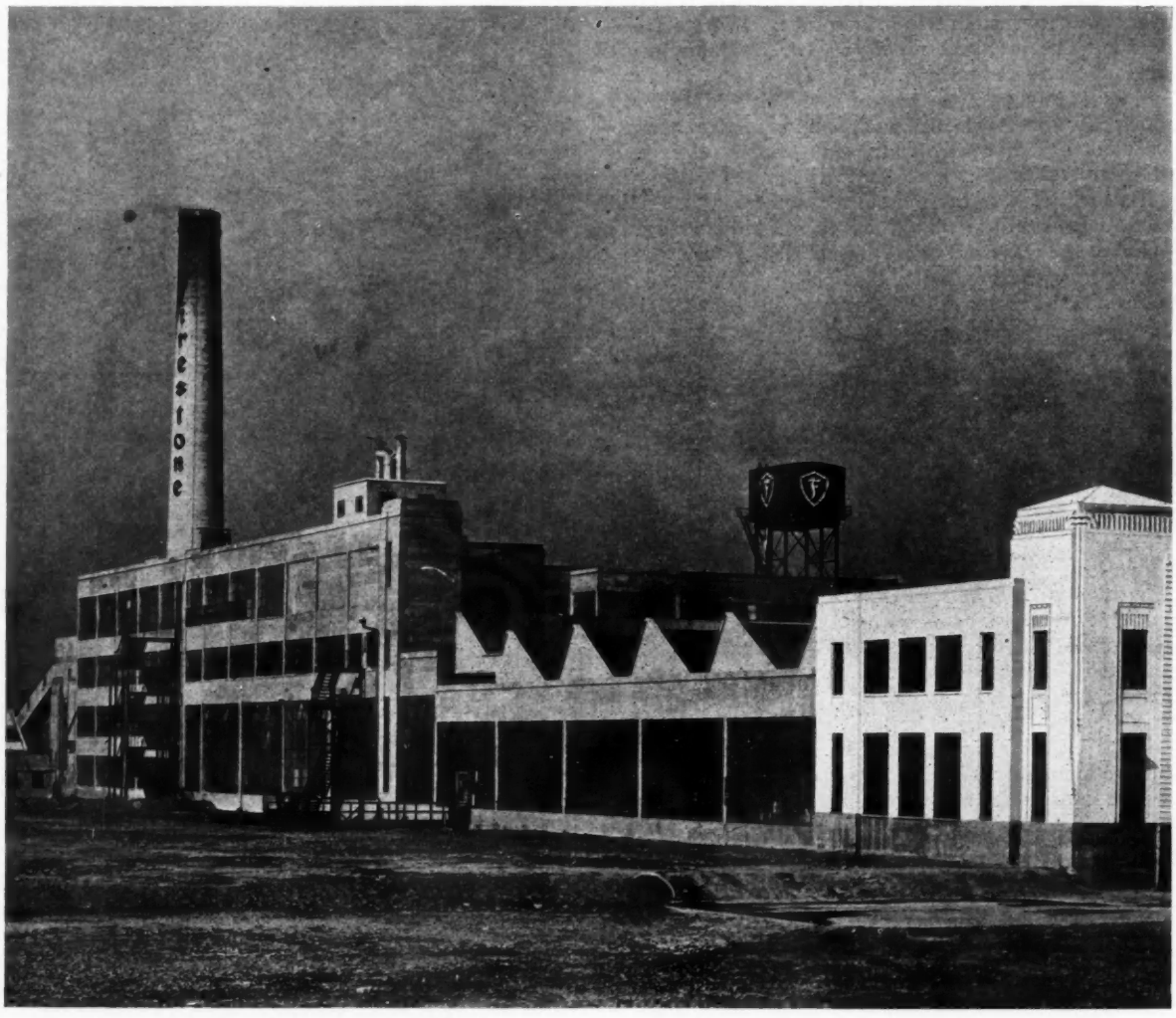
Scaffolding in the nave of St. Botolph's Church, Boston, Lincs. Cracks have appeared in the bell-tower (the famous "stump") and the wood roof has fallen a victim to death-watch beetles.

★

BUSY INSECTS

I have been admiring the elaborate scaffolding that now entirely envelops the central spire of the Houses of Parliament and looks like the work of some busy insect. It is very interesting, but beside the positive grandeur of the scaffolding within the nave of St. Botolph, Boston, a pigmy work. This intricate lattice of tiny poles, that still look strong and, in the whole, massive, conveys a sense of scale, of distance and space, that sets imagination aflame. Alas, that the appearance of the scaffolding is but a symbol of combat offered against the work of a very busy insect indeed—the death-watch beetle! As in the prison scenes of Piranesi, the sense of space is amplified by the receding arches in unequal series and the tiny figures that move in the hindermost recesses of the grim architecture; so here, the repeated sequence of slender framework, paling into the distance of the nave, offers a perspective deeper by reason of the complexity along which the eye is led, every interval of space insistently marked, until the whole is nearly grander than the architecture which the feeble timber is powerless to support.

ASTRAGAL



This general view, taken from the Great West Road, gives an impression of the extent of the buildings, which cover an area of approximately five acres. They fall into four sections: the administrative block, facing the road; the factory proper; a four-story

TYRE FACTORY AT

DESIGNED BY WALLIS,

THE days have passed when any premises offering walls, a roof and floor-space might be used indifferently for the manufacture of, say, bedding or butterscotch. The building here described and illustrated is not merely a factory; it is a tyre factory. Every stage in the intricate processes that go to the making of the modern rubber tyre had to be visualized, together with the conditions that would give it favourable house-room, before the architects put pencil to paper. In effect, their architectural perspective was to be an idealized graph of the practical perspective of manufacture.

Of a site, sloping towards the east, and some 1,000 ft. square in extent, the whole was first levelled, and on a portion of this the present buildings, representing about one-third of the scheme ultimately in view, were laid out. The southern or main frontage is bounded by the Great West Road, the northern by the canal and railway sidings. A loop-road describes an arc within the area lying between them, defining the points of convenient delivery and despatch for raw materials and finished products. On the strip, some 200 ft. across, to the north of it, and thus immediately adjacent to the heavy transport facilities, is placed the power-producing plant. Within the arc itself is the factory, of which the straight road-front of the administrative offices, with a central main entrance, represents the chord.

This factory block has three subdivisions. The office portion, of reinforced concrete, two stories in height, covers a rectangle running back 50 ft. from the frontage of 200 ft. Behind it stands a single-floor, steel-framed building with saw-tooth ridge north lights, over 300 ft. in depth, with a basement under part of it. This is the manufacturing area, proper. Flanking it again, is a section of four stories, of the reinforced concrete frame type, 100 ft. deep, housing stores and subsidiary manufacturing departments, such as repair shops.

Circulation, alike of personnel, services (heat, steam, electricity, etc.), and material, has received special thought.



building, housing stores, etc.; and the power-house. The first three are intimately connected, but the power-house is separated from them by a loop-road affording transport facilities for raw materials and finished products to and from the stores.

HOUNSLOW, MIDDLESEX

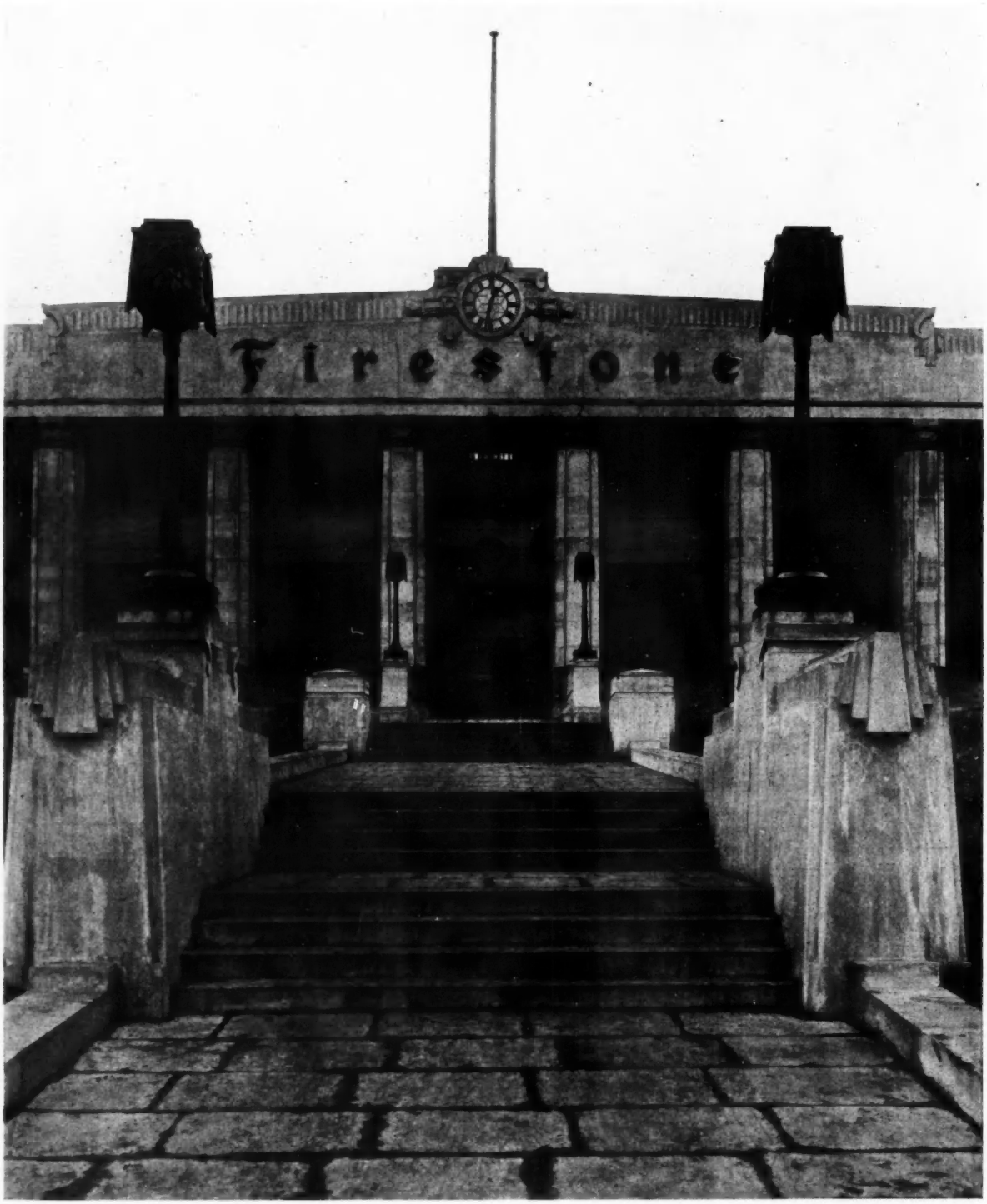
GILBERT AND PARTNERS

A glass-sided aisle is formed at mezzanine level down the centre of the single-story area, connecting the two higher buildings. Within it are the quarters of the technical staff, who thus supervise—literally—the whole of the work in progress beneath them. The services, unusually varied, since electricity, steam heat, hydraulic power, compressed air and gas must all be at hand, are laid on from the power station in a trunk tunnel, 700 ft. long, running right across the site from back to front. As for the material under fabrication, its paths are mapped out in very orderly sequence. Raw materials, coming into the main factory from the ground floor of the four-story building, are treated in a series of machines disposed in parallel aisles, travelling in advancing stages up one side, across the top, and down the other, to emerge, perfected, on the same side of the building as they first entered it.

Of the administrative block the whole of the ground floor and half of the first are given over to offices, subdivided by removable partitions of teak and plate glass, which are remarkably sound-proof in use and, of course, admirably adapted for the exercise of control. There is a main central staircase, and two others, one at either end. Canteens for both staff and employees, a medical centre, bathrooms, and locker-rooms occupy the remainder of the first floor. Drinking-water fountains are provided throughout the building.

Externally, the finish of what is as yet only the central portion of a façade which will eventually mask the working premises in their rear, is in white cement, except for the main piers, which are faced in stone. A striking decorative scheme is obtained by the insertion of tiles of decided but harmonious colours to mark the main entrance doorway, with its lettering above, the band which emphasizes a kind of architrave embracing the span of the main front, and the bases and caps of its pillars. Powerful flood-lamps illuminate the whole after dark.

In connection with the multi-purpose power-house, three cylindrical reinforced concrete tanks, all of 250,000

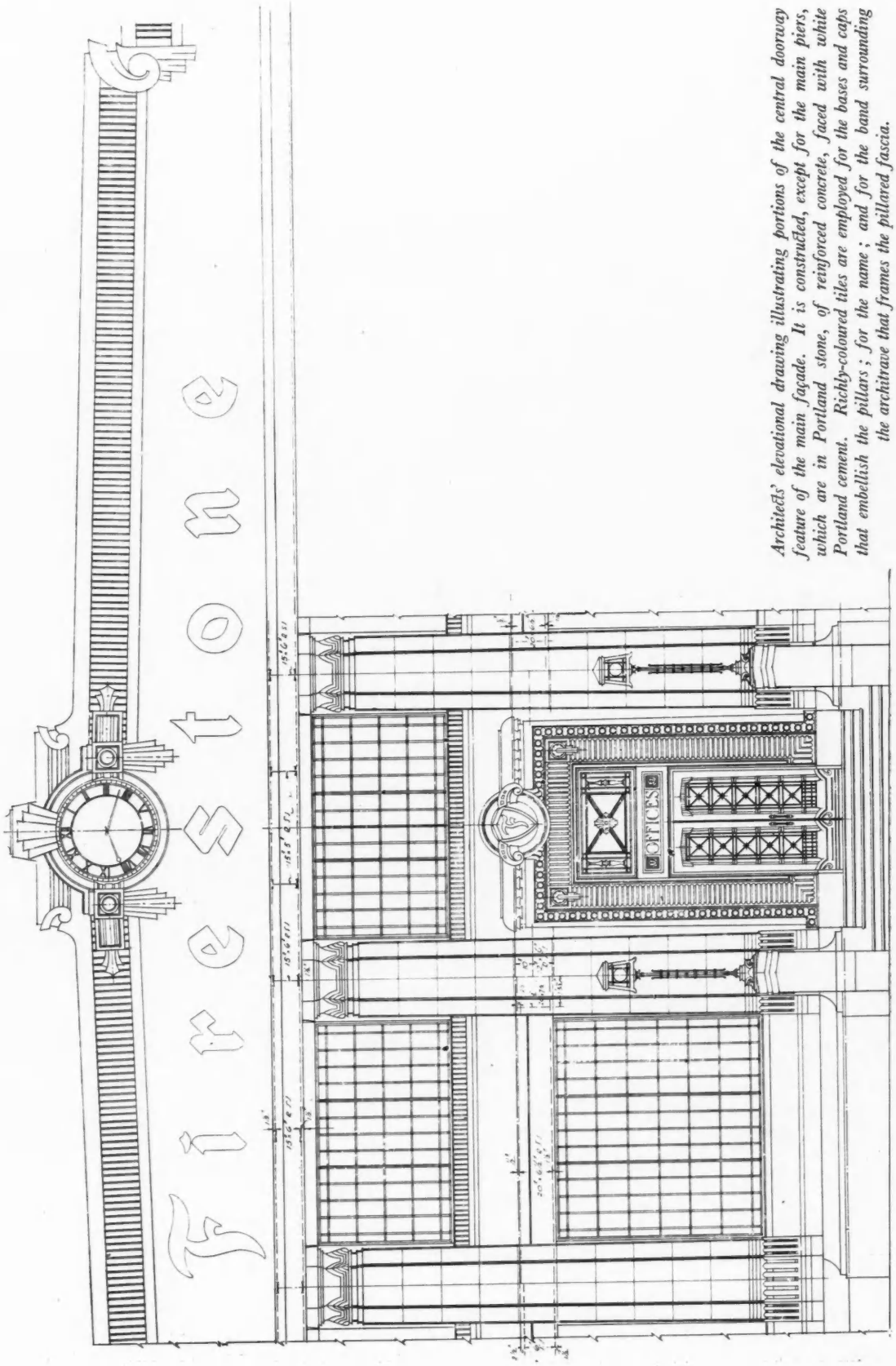


Tyre Factory, Hounslow.] [*By Wallis, Gilbert and Partners.*

Looking up the entrance avenue towards the central doorway, of which the architects' elevation is seen on the facing page.

gallons capacity, were erected, to contain, respectively, water from an adjacent arterial well, canal water and used water. The walls of these tanks, which taper in width from 15 in. at the base to 7 in. at the top, were rendered impervious to water, as the concrete was placed, by the addition of a well-known waterproofing liquid to the gauging water. The fire-sprinkler installation throughout the buildings is served by a 75,000-gallon water-tank mounted at the top of an elevated steel tower.

Speed was of the essence of the contract. Three weeks was the time allotted for the production of the contract drawings; and the first tyre was actually made in the new

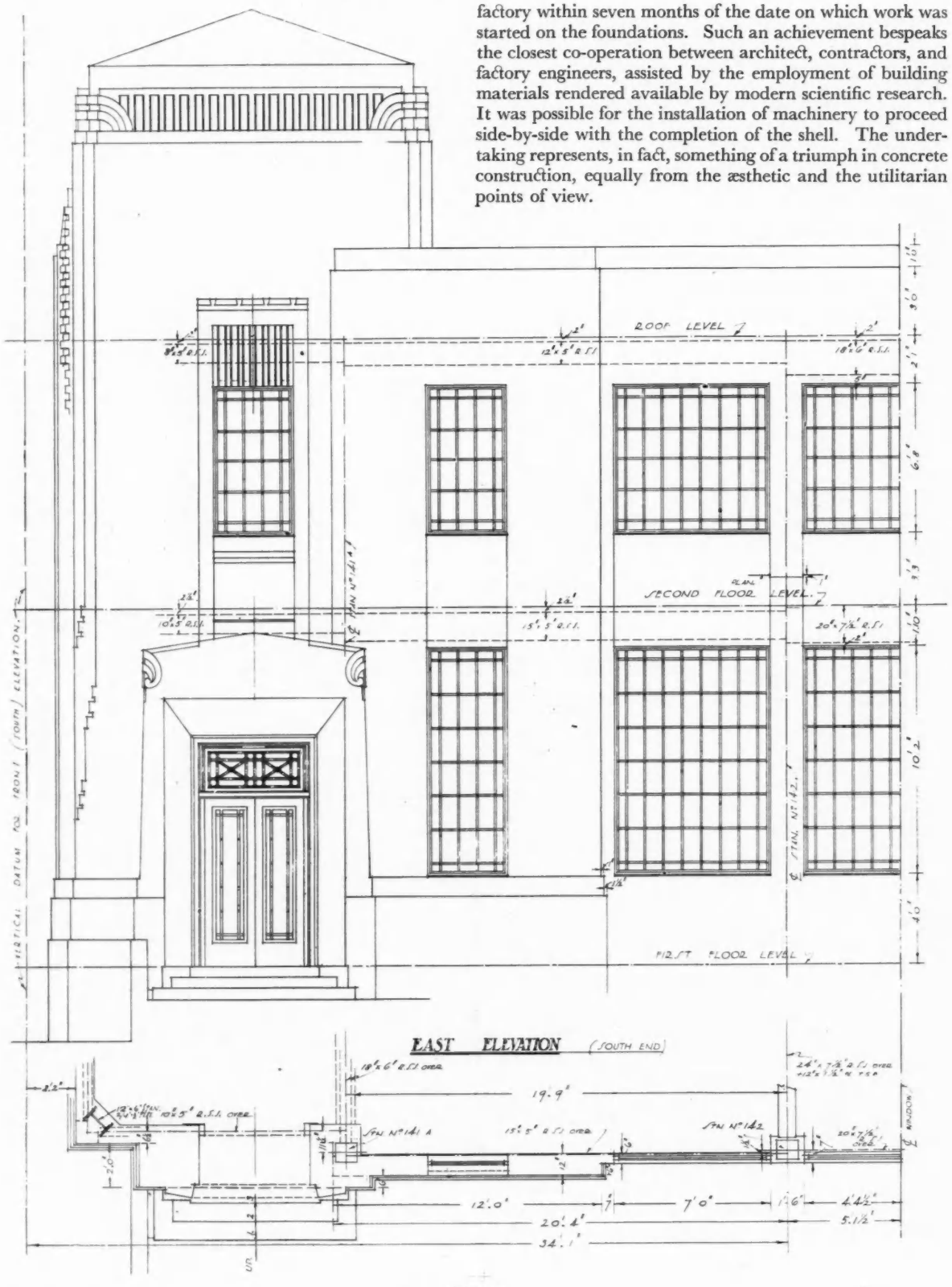


Architects' elevational drawing illustrating portions of the central doorway feature of the main façade. It is constructed, except for the main piers, which are in Portland stone, of reinforced concrete, faced with white Portland cement. Richly-coloured tiles are employed for the bases and caps that embellish the pillars; for the name; and for the band surrounding the architrave that frames the pillared fascia.

[By Wallis, Gilbert and Partners.

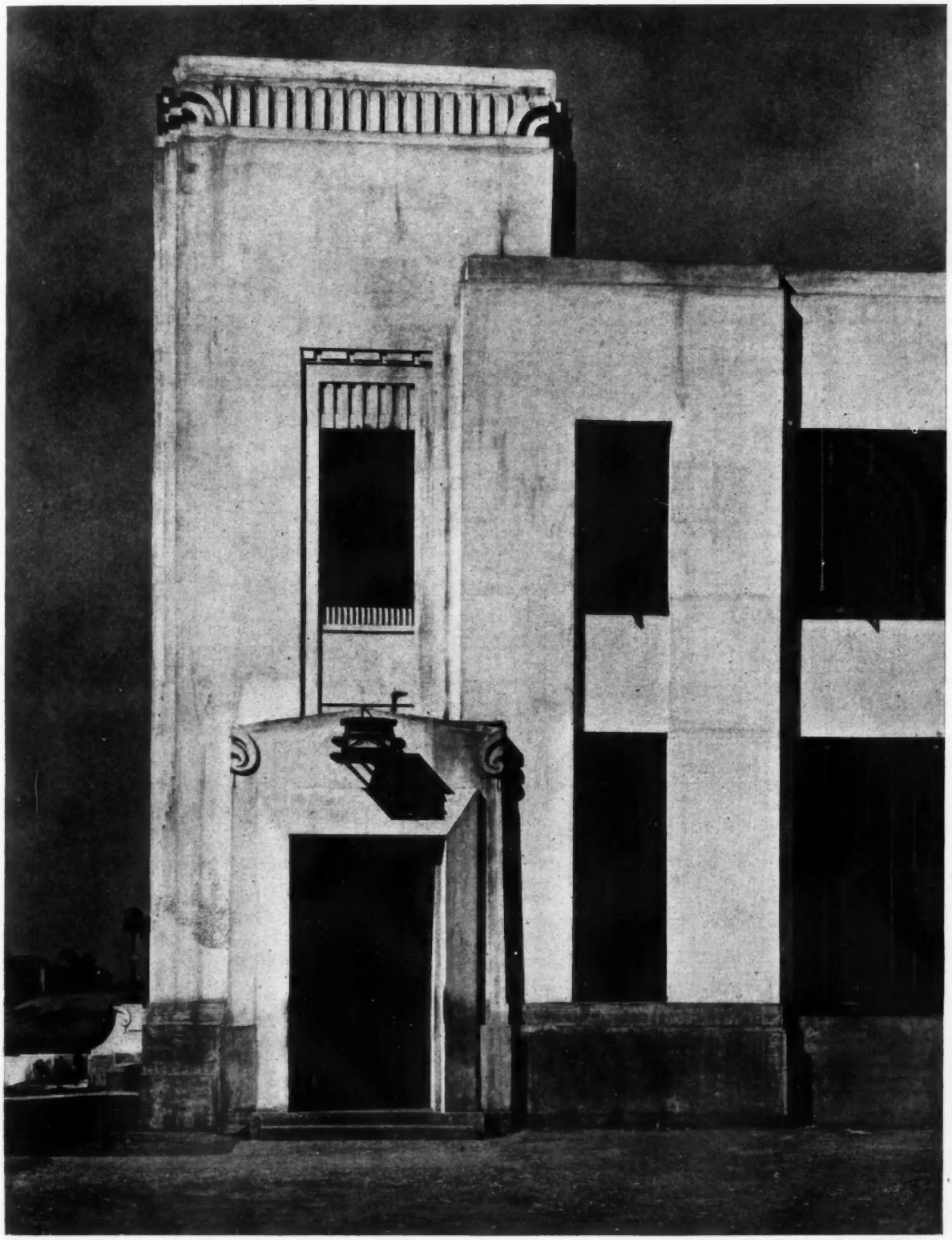
Tyre Factory, Hounslow.]

factory within seven months of the date on which work was started on the foundations. Such an achievement bespeaks the closest co-operation between architect, contractors, and factory engineers, assisted by the employment of building materials rendered available by modern scientific research. It was possible for the installation of machinery to proceed side-by-side with the completion of the shell. The undertaking represents, in fact, something of a triumph in concrete construction, equally from the æsthetic and the utilitarian points of view.



Tyre Factory, Hounslow.] *[By Wallis, Gilbert and Partners.*

Architects' detail of portion of side elevation of the administrative block, showing tower and a subsidiary entrance.



Tyre Factory, Hounslow.] *[By Wallis, Gilbert and Partners.*

How the design illustrated on the facing page actually appears, after erection of the administrative block. Though this section of the building is only two floors in height it conveys a suggestion of greater loftiness, assisted by the slight convergence given to some of the upward lines.



Tyre Factory, Hounslow.] [*By Wallis, Gilbert and Partners.*

The main front flood-lit by powerful projectors. The proportions acquire a special significance, seen against the mysterious background of night, and the angle of the artificial lighting enables the modelled decorative lines to be more readily appreciated than in the direct glare of sunlight.

MIDLAND BANK: NEW HEAD OFFICE, POULTRY, E.C.

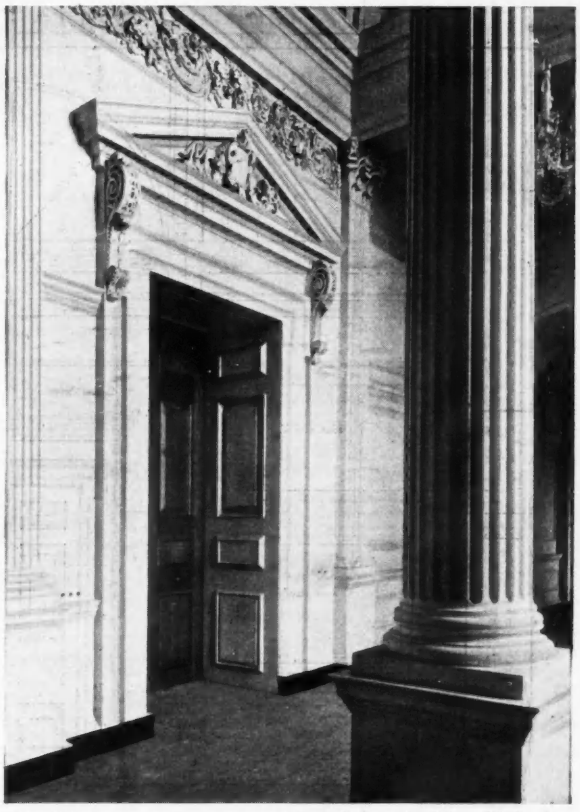
Photographs and Detail Drawings of the Board Room Corridor



The central feature of the corridor, with its great bronze window and barrel vault, gives an excellent sense of proportion.



A view of the corridor on plateau-level, looking east.



Sir Edwin Lutyens's interpretation of the principle of Wren's work as shown in this corridor is extraordinarily attractive.

On this page are reproduced photographs of the long corridor on plateau-level, leading to the board room of the new head office of the Midland Bank in Poultry, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, who is associated with Gotch and Saunders.

The following four pages show the working drawings for the joiner of a portion of the corridor, reduced from the original $\frac{1}{4}$ in. and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. scale details.

All illustrations of this building are somewhat in the nature of a novel published in serial form; nothing is quite complete, and will not be for some time.

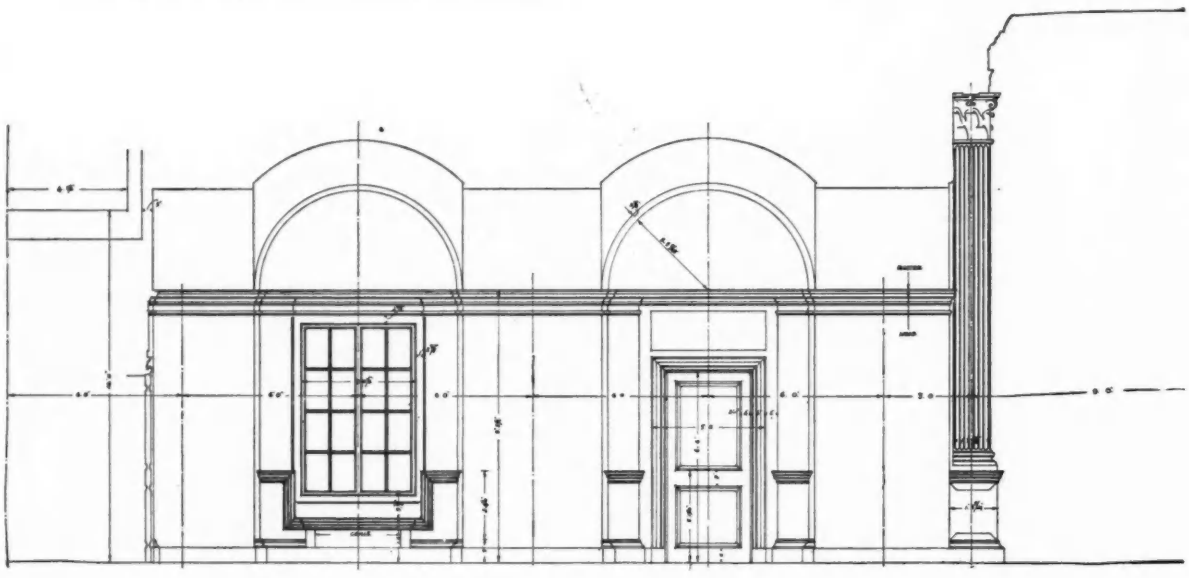
The subject of these photographs and drawings, the long corridor and approach to the board room will not be completed until such time as the adjoining properties to east and west are available. Carpets and furniture are also lacking, and the colour supplied by these will relieve the present rather cold and austere effect of the unfinished conception. At the moment the rich tone of the walnut doors and the black of the skirting provide the only relief to the white walls and ceiling; the walls are of yellow pine painted, with heavy bolection moulded panels alternating with plain surfaces which form the supports to the wide arches carrying the domes over each bay.

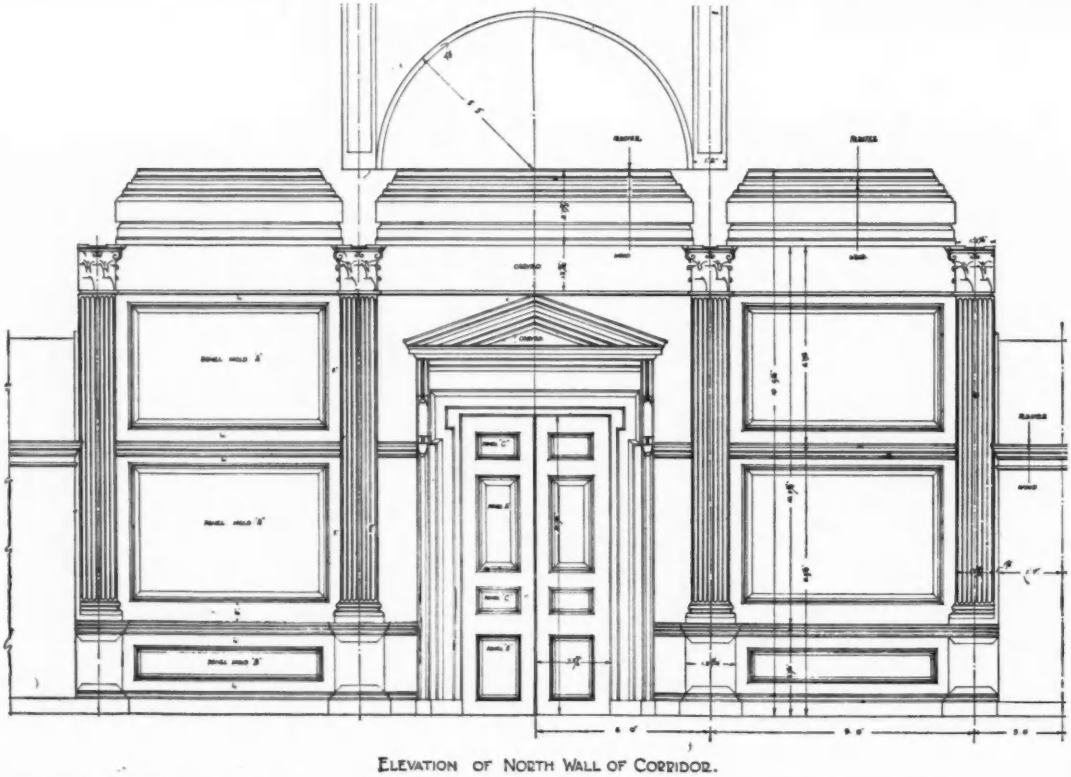
The central feature with its great bronze window and barrel vault, which is 28 ft. 7 in. in height, gives an excellent sense of proportion.

MIDLAND BANK LIMITED NEW HEAD OFFICES

DETAILS OF BOARD ROOM CORRIDOR.

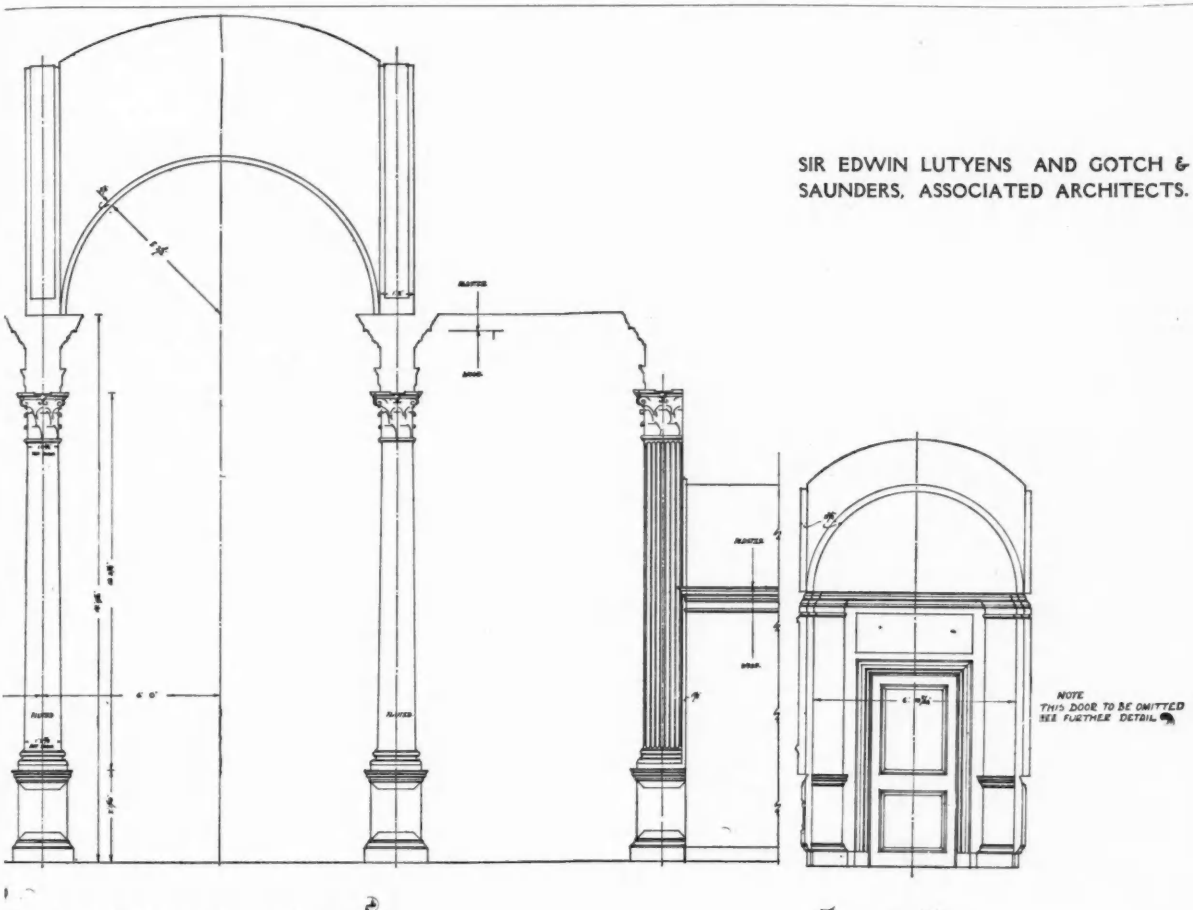






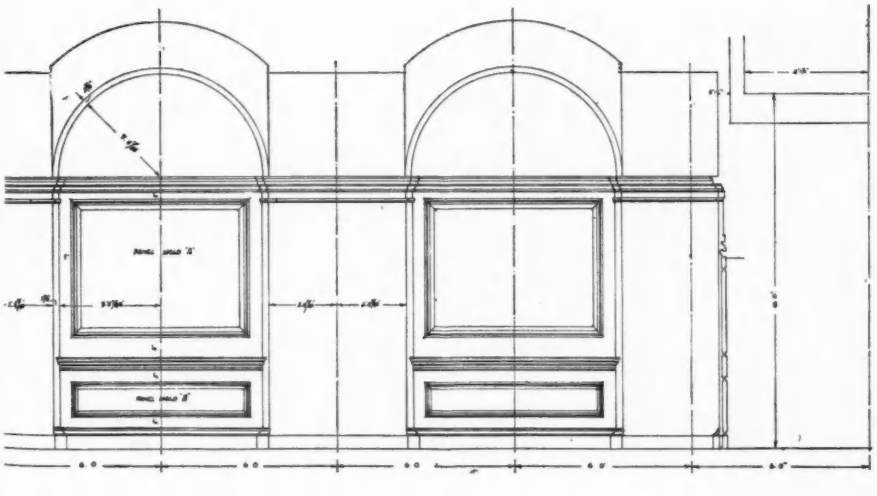
ELEVATION OF NORTH WALL OF CORRIDOR.

SIR EDWIN LUTYENS AND GOTCH & SAUNDERS, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS.



ELEVATION OF SOUTH WALL OF CORRIDOR

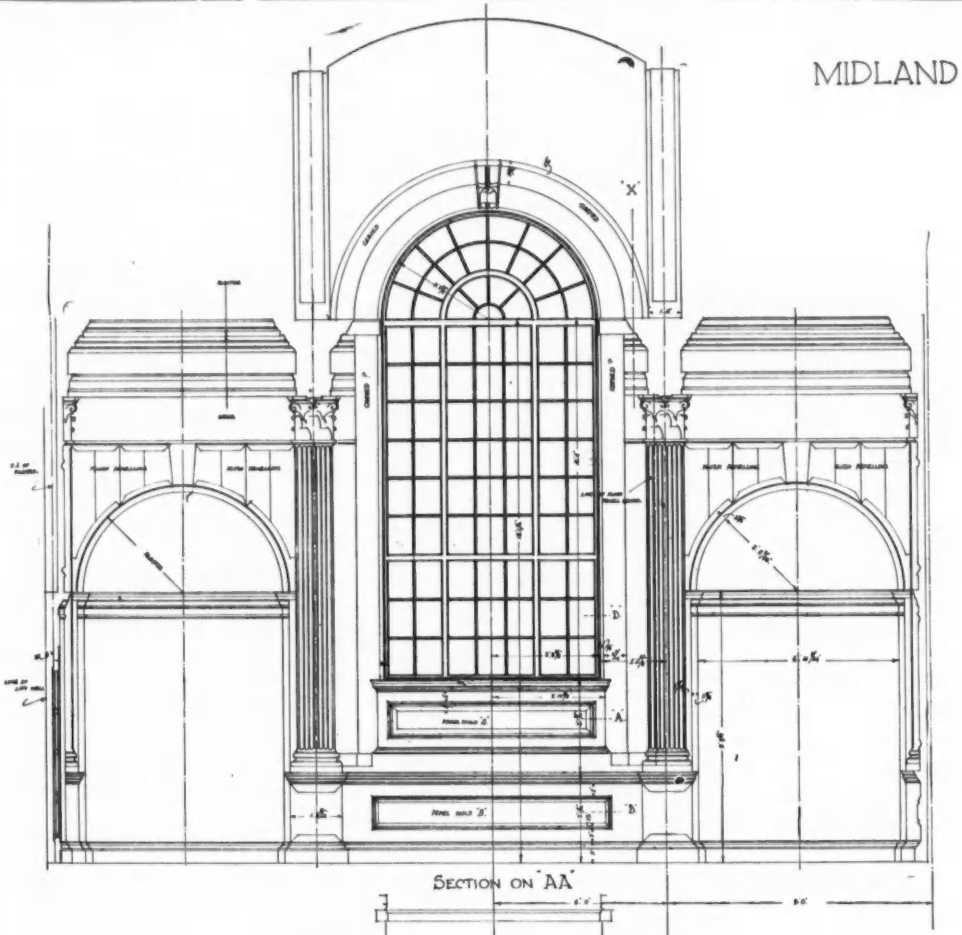
END OF CORRIDOR



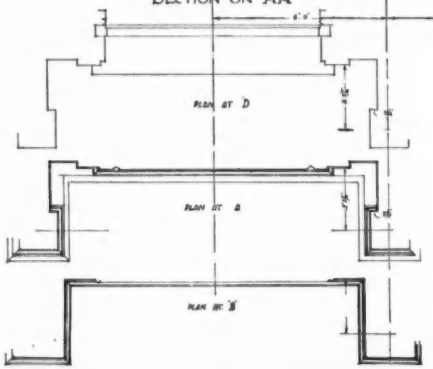
The long corridor and approach to the board room will not be completed until such time as the adjoining properties to east and west of the new head offices are available. Then, another two bays will be added at each end, with a door forming the finish to the increased vista, instead of the plain panelled end seen in the photograph reproduced on page 829.

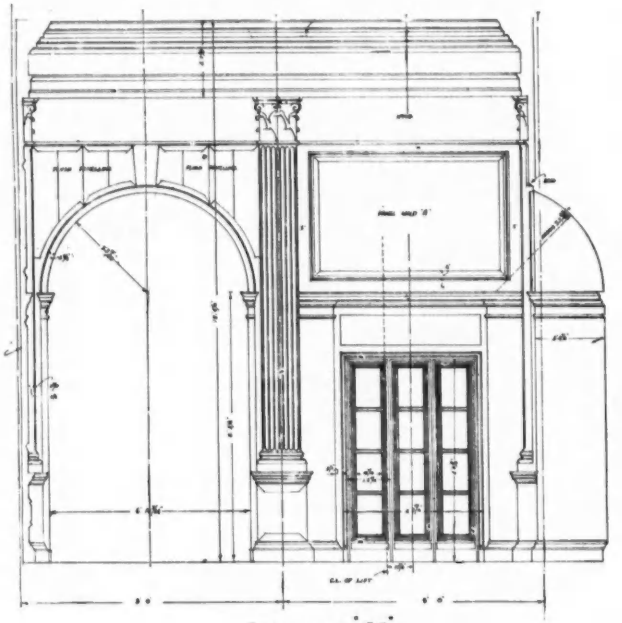
MIDLAND BANK LIMITED New Head Offices.

Details of Board Room Corridor.



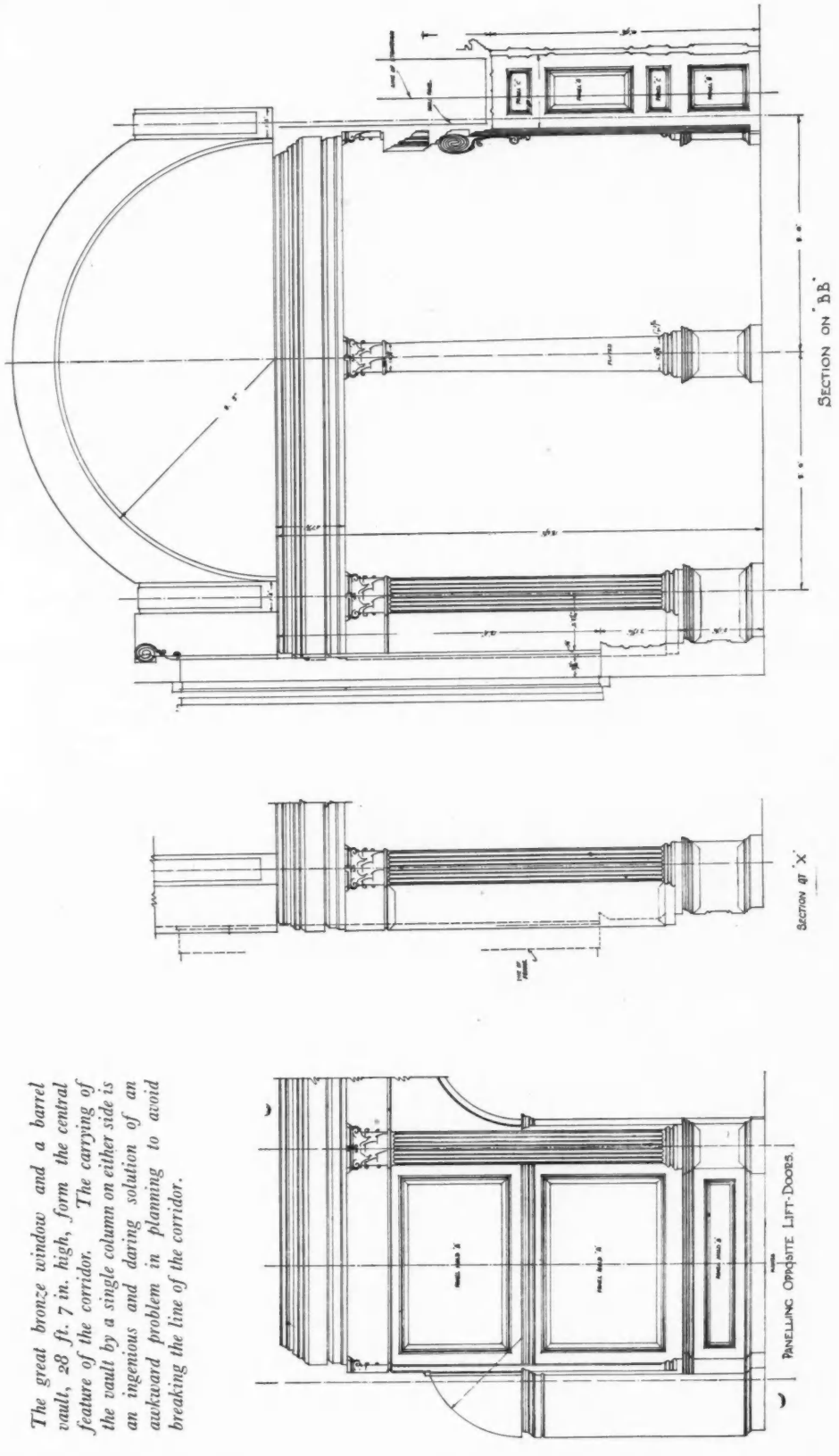
SECTION ON "AA"





SECTION ON "CC"

SIR EDWIN LUTYENS, AND GOTCH & SAUNDERS,
ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS.



The great bronze window and a barrel vault, 28 ft. 7 in. high, form the central feature of the corridor. The carrying of the vault by a single column on either side is an ingenious and daring solution of an awkward problem in planning to avoid breaking the line of the corridor.

ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS.

BRANCH LIBRARY AT EASTBOURNE

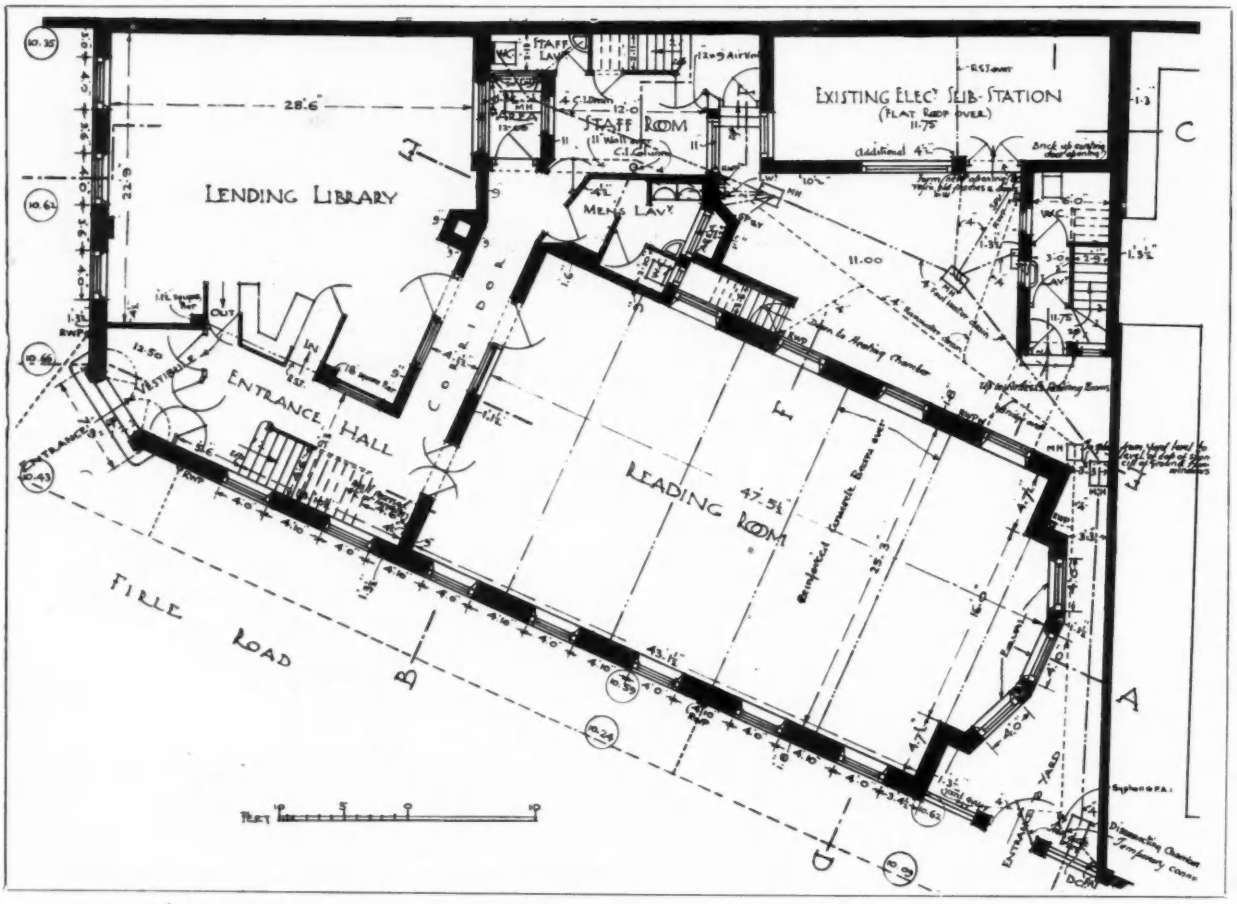
DESIGNED BY L. ROSEVEARE

Designed for a corner site, a portion of which was already occupied, the building provides, on the ground floor, a reading-room and a lending library, with staff rooms; on the first floor, a children's room and a lecture hall, with two retiring-rooms attached; and, on the second floor, caretaker's quarters, consisting of kitchen, living, and three bedrooms.

The exterior, in Queen Anne style, is carried out in Wrotham sand-faced purple kiln stocks, with Berwick red sand-faced brick facings. Internally, apart from the bookshelves, used for the classification and display of volumes, which are of steel, the fittings, generally, are in oak and oxidized metal. The prevailing colour-scheme is buff and brown. Every room is particularly well lit by day and by night, when lighting of the diffused type is brought into service. The entire building is centrally heated. The contract price was £9,300.



Main entrance of the branch public library at the corner of Seaside and Firle Road, Eastbourne, recently provided to cater for the needs of the eastern portion of the town.



The architect's drawing of the ground-floor plan. On the first floor are provided a children's room and a lecture hall, capable of seating 250 persons, and with a stage large enough for dramatic performances.



ENGLISH PRECEDENT No. 66

GLAZED SCREEN,
NO. 34 HAYMARKET,
LONDON.

The treatment of internal screens reached a high state of perfection at the close of the eighteenth century. The high-class jeweller, the chemist, and the tobacconist spared no expense when building or altering shop premises. The examples which exist prove that careful drawings were made and considered. There was a certain standardization in the forms of glazing which did not affect freedom and variety. These spider fanlights, in leadwork, were supplied by the famous firm of Bottomley, who had premises in Cheapside.—[A. E. RICHARDSON.]

THE HONEYWOOD FILE

BY KARSHISH

XIII: Technical Matters

The house is showing above ground all round. Spinlove, the architect, Grigblay, the builder, and Sir Leslie Brash, the owner, are the chief persons concerned.

GRIGBLAY TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 27/12/24

We are now several courses above datum all round and have a good deal of material prepared and shall be glad of a certificate for £2,000.

Yours faithfully,

SPINLOVE TO HOOCHKOFT

Dear Sirs, 29/12/24

On my return to the office today I found a parcel containing a box of fifty cigars. I am led to think that these have been sent by you, as your trade card with the season's greetings was found on the floor.

I appreciate your friendly intentions, but you will understand that it is impossible for me to accept presents from those with whom I do business in my professional capacity.

If you will confirm that you sent the parcel I will return it to you.

Yours faithfully,

Spinlove is right in returning the parcel and in the reason he gives for doing so; and, as he lays claim to no superior virtues, he will wound no susceptibilities—if Hoochkoft should harbour any, which is unlikely. It occasionally happens that a builder or specialist or merchant, yielding to a feeling of good fellowship or personal regard or gratitude for some friendly act, will, as an individual, send an architect the kind of gift that passes between convivial friends at Christmas; but all such ingenuousnes has been rendered suspect by commercial enterprise, which is ready to falsify the purest motives of humanity at sixpence a time, and which fouls everything it touches. To accept gifts from firms is impossible; and an architect who accepts from individuals must expect to lose the respect of the giver, as he deserves to do, for he has in like degree lost his own self-respect.

There are practising architects who are contemptuous of those who refuse gifts, and laugh scornfully at the idea of a couple of boxes of cigars or a case of champagne weighing with them when, as arbiters, they have to determine the measure due from and to the giver, and to interpret the contract against his interests. The scornful tone of that laugh is the reaction from the laugher's contempt for himself in accepting; and if his impartiality in meting out justice is not, in fact, swayed, it is because of a coarseness of nature, which is insensitive to obligations that do not involve self-interest. The gifts are offered as an investment by those whose business it is to get full return for their investments, and they are accepted by those who desire possession and whose greed outweighs their self-respect.

HOOCHKOFT TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 31/12/24

We thank you for your kind appreciation and trust that you will not put yourself to the inconvenience of returning the small customary token we venture to send at this time of the year to our more valued customers, with whom we trust we may be permitted to include your good self.

With our respectful compliments for your good health and prosperity in the coming year,

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Hoochkoft send this greasy letter in view of the fact that they have deceived Spinlove and intend to press the claim for picked bricks which they know he will resist. The reference to the architect as a customer is a deceptive gloss. Spinlove is the agent of Brash, who is the customer—a very different matter—though Spinlove's habit of ordering goods without stating that he does so on behalf of his client would lead us to believe that he is not fully aware of the distinction. There is no reason why Brash, as a customer, should not accept Hoochkoft's cigars, but this he will never have a chance of doing. It is never the principal to whom the gift is offered, but his agent; it is not the lady of the house to whom the grocer sends the drum of candied fruits, but her cook.

SPINLOVE TO HOOCHKOFT

Box of cigars posted today under separate cover.

For J. SPINLOVE.
R. S. PINTLE.

A well-known architect tells me that when any gift is sent to him he accepts it with a grateful letter of appreciation and thanks, and an expression of his very deep regret that his doing so will make it impossible for him to place any orders with the giver in future. If his example were widely copied the practice would soon end.

SPINLOVE TO GRIGBLAY

Dear Sirs, 1/1/25

In reply to your letter asking for certificate, will you let me know how you arrive at your estimate of £2,000?

Yours faithfully,

GRIGBLAY TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 5/1/25

We enclose estimate for certificate, as requested. If not convenient, please draw certificate for such less amount as you may think proper.

Yours faithfully,

SPINLOVE TO TINGE (Quantity Surveyor)

Dear Mr. Tinge, 7/1/25

The builder has applied for certificate for £2,000. I enclose his estimate. The walls are up an average of two courses above ground floor all round—there are about 10,000 common and 3,000 facing bricks on site and ground-floor window frames are practically made. His claim for materials prepared and on site seems excessive, and the inclusion of £400, out of preliminary and general provisions, does not appear justified. Will you please examine the figures?

Yours truly,

TINGE TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 10/1/25

Value of work done and materials prepared or on site £2,250, less 20 per cent. retention, £1,800.

Estimate returned herewith.

Yours faithfully,

SPINLOVE TO GRIGBLAY

Dear Sirs, 12/1/25

I have examined your estimate, but am unable to agree that you are entitled to a certificate of £2,000; and as the contract stipulates that certificates shall be for not less than £2,000, you are not entitled to any certificate.

Yours faithfully,

Spinlove has no business to write these graceless letters to the builder, which will wound his self-respect and make bad blood. The tone is that of Scotland Yard addressing a ticket-of-leave man. No doubt Grigblay is "trying it on," but there is no harm in asking, for some architects are easy-going and, knowing their man, are willing to stretch a point to oblige him. A builder has to pay his merchant or lose 2½ per cent. discount usually allowed for settlement within three months, and if he is to make full use of his capital, as most of them do, he must get his money in promptly or borrow at interest, in which case his profits will vanish.

Spinlove ought to identify himself with the builder's interests as well as with his client's, and the sort of letter he ought to have written is somewhat as follows: "As I was not able to follow the details of your estimate I referred it to Mr. Tinge, who arrives at a figure, less retention, of £1,800. I should be glad to certify for this amount, but you will see that I have no power to do so as the contract stipulates a minimum of £2,000. I am afraid, therefore, that the matter must stand over for a few weeks."

No builder could object to such a letter as this. The quantity surveyor is an impartial authority; the terms of the contract are inviolable. Spinlove is right in keeping to the letter of the contract, however, and Grigblay will not be likely again to lay himself open to a similar repulse.

LADY BRASH TO SPINLOVE

Dear Mr. Spinlove, 15/1/25

I am writing as Sir Leslie is shooting with a friend at Westerham. I went down today and was horrified to find them busy *pouring water over the bricks ! ! !* I spoke to one of them, but I am afraid he did not pay much attention, so will you please be so good as to have it *stopped* as I particularly want it *dry*? All my family are subject to rheumatism, so you may imagine my feelings today when I saw *water being poured over them ! ! !*

How very cold the wind has been lately.

Yours sincerely,

It is a pity Lady Brash's regard for her family does not extend to another kind of relatives—grammatical.

SPINLOVE TO LADY BRASH

Dear Lady Brash, 17/1/25

Your house will, I can promise, be a thoroughly warm and a perfectly dry one. Bricks are always wetted so that the mortar will set hard. The walls will become quite dry in due time.

Yes, as you say, the wind has been very chilly. I hope Sir Leslie has had good sport.

Yours sincerely,

In point of fact it is difficult to get bricklayers to use enough water with absorbent bricks which, if not kept very wet, suck up moisture out of the mortar and give it no opportunity of setting properly. The bricklayer's hand gets softened by being constantly wet, and the sand on the handle of the trowel cuts his skin.

SPINLOVE TO GRIGBLAY

Dear Sirs, 22/1/25

When I was at your yard yesterday I had to condemn five cills, seven jambs, and two mullions on account of sap or shakes; I notice also a certain amount of sap in the timber coming from the sawmill. Will you please see that none is included in the worked-up stuff?

Yours faithfully,

GRIGBLAY TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 22/1/25

Our shop foreman tells us that you objected to some of the oak prepared for window frames. We may say that this is one of the best lots of oak we have seen for a great many years; it is ten years old, Sussex white, grown on the chalk, and not weald oak, and we defy anyone to show you finer timber as it is not to be had and there is very little as good as this anywhere. These slow-growing trees do not come very straight, so we are bound to get a little sound sap wood running in and out in places, and if we threw out all that showed a trace we should have to throw out more than half. Some of your jambs are near 9 ft. long. We will carefully select and keep any sappy angles on the back face; we will also creosote or tar the backs and underside of cills if you wish.

Yours faithfully,

It was easy for Spinlove to specify " the timber to be well seasoned, free from sap, large loose or dead knots, waney edges "—and all the rest of it. The point is, how is he to interpret words which describe the general characteristics of timber and which mean a different thing to different persons and have a different value according to the purpose for which the wood is to be used? In what degree is the timber to be free from those particular defects? To apply the rule literally and rigidly would drive any builder into flat revolt, and no arbitrator would support the interpretation. A bit of sap running in and out on the back angle of cill or jamb is of no account, and large live knots are characteristic of English oak as also are shakes, which cannot be objected to when they are superficial and the wood is well seasoned. If Spinlove has no stomach for the robust, rugged integrity of English oak he ought to have used Austrian or Danzig or Japanese.

Grigblay's letter strongly suggests that the stuff he is cutting is first class, and that Spinlove's objections are due to ignorance. The fact is that the established form of specification with its impracticable stipulations is not the best for securing first-rate work; a more discerning and indulgent description, which shows that the person specifying knows what he can get and means to have it, is the right thing, and enables a builder to understand what he is actually expected to provide. For instance, what exactly does " well seasoned " mean? How long seasoned and in what form? Seven years felled and three years in plank can be had, and the builder will provide it, or its equivalent, if he has allowed for it in his tender.

SPINLOVE TO GRIGBLAY

Dear Sirs, 27/1/25

I raise no objection to the general quality of the oak, but the specification is definite in ruling out sap, shakes, etc., and I must require you to conform to it.

Yours faithfully,

James is riding for a fall.

GRIGBLAY TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 3/2/25

Our shop foreman has now selected and got out the whole of the planks we propose to use for window and door frames for your inspection, and we shall be glad to have your approval of same before they go to the mill.

We may say that the planks we are selecting from have been in store for more than four years.

In the event of your not approving same perhaps you will let us know where we are to get it.

Yours faithfully,

This is a distinctly stiff letter for a builder to write to the architect. It is clear that Grigblay has no great respect for Spinlove's practical knowledge or experience and has no great regard for him personally. Spinlove, one imagines, is helpless : how is he to tell Grigblay what he wants or where it is to be got when he does not know? He ought, however, since he has approved of the general quality of the oak, to refuse to approve it in detail in plank, for the suitability of components of the window frames to be cut from the planks will depend entirely upon the skill and judgment of the joiner in laying out the work and scheming to avoid defects. If Spinlove accepts definite planks he will prejudice his position if, in avoiding waste, defective timber is worked up into jambs and cills.

(NEXT WEEK. XIV: A SPECIALIST COMES ON THE SCENE)

R.I.B.A. Council Report

The report of the Council of the R.I.B.A. for the official year 1928-1929, presented at the last meeting of the Royal Institute states that during the year 128 Fellows, 179 Associates, and seventeen Licentiates have been admitted, as against sixty-seven Fellows, eighty-seven Associates, eighteen Licentiates in the previous year.

Of the 1,533 Fellows whose names appear in the current *Kalendar*, 650, or 42 per cent., were elected from the Associate class; 306, or 20 per cent., were elected from the Licentiate class after examination; 248, or 17 per cent., were elected without examinations under the conditions which existed before the grant of the Charter of 1909; 200, or 14 per cent., were admitted under the Charter of 1925; fifty-nine, or 3 per cent., were elected under section iv., clause C (ii) of the Charter of 1925, and seventy-three, or 4 per cent., were elected by the Council under the powers contained in clause 2 of the Charter of 1909.

Of the 2,529 members of the Associate class, 1,557, or 61 per cent., have been elected since the date of the Armistice.

Of the 1,961 Licentiates, 1,012, or 52 per cent., were admitted under the Charter of 1909, and 949, or 48 per cent., under the Charter of 1925.

There are now twenty-eight allied societies with twenty-four branches in Great Britain and Ireland, and eighteen allied societies with sixteen branches in the Dominions and Colonies overseas. The membership of the allied societies, as given in the current *Kalendar*, has now reached a total of 6,315, including 2,674 members of the Royal Institute. The membership of the Architectural Association is now 1,587, including 725 members of the Royal Institute.



The south-western corner of the pavilion, seen from the eighteenth green. All the external woodwork is English oak, left natural. Both the hand-made Staffordshire tiles of the roof, and the 1¾ in. bricks of the chimneystacks, are slightly broken in colour.

GOLF CLUB HOUSE AT WOLLATON PARK, NORTHANTS.

DESIGNED BY T. CECIL HOWITT

Several points have received special consideration in laying out the plan of this Club House. Where the terrace front of a golf pavilion follows the favourite practice of overlooking the course, the approach by road is often perforce to the back premises, with full view of the untidinesses inseparable from them. Again, in many pavilions, numerous scattered entrances render control difficult. Others are spoilt by the addition, haphazard, of workshops, caddies' sheds, and other outbuildings. It will be seen how these problems have been met.

WOLLATON Park was recently purchased by the City of Nottingham from Lord Middleton, and represents an important addition to the city's open spaces. The subject of the present notes is the Wollaton Park Golf Club House, recently erected from designs by Mr. T. Cecil Howitt, A.R.I.B.A., in which interesting solutions are provided for problems of a kind incidental to sports pavilions of the kind.

SET AMONG LIME TREES

The situation offered for the club house was ideal, set, as it is, amidst lime trees, some of which are centuries old, on a site adjacent to Lime Tree Avenue, one of the most charming vistas in the Midlands. From its windows, too, views would be afforded of the well-known architectural beauty of Wollaton Hall. Such being the possibilities, a determined effort was made to turn them to the utmost account.

The majority of golf pavilions in England are planned with the main entrance at the back, such an arrangement being entailed by the policy, commonly adopted, of placing the front with its terrace or loggia so as to overlook the course. In approaching from the road, therefore, an unfortunate and unsightly first impression is often created, owing to the service arrangements being in full view—packing-cases and wine and mineral water crates awaiting removal, laundry hanging to dry, and so forth.

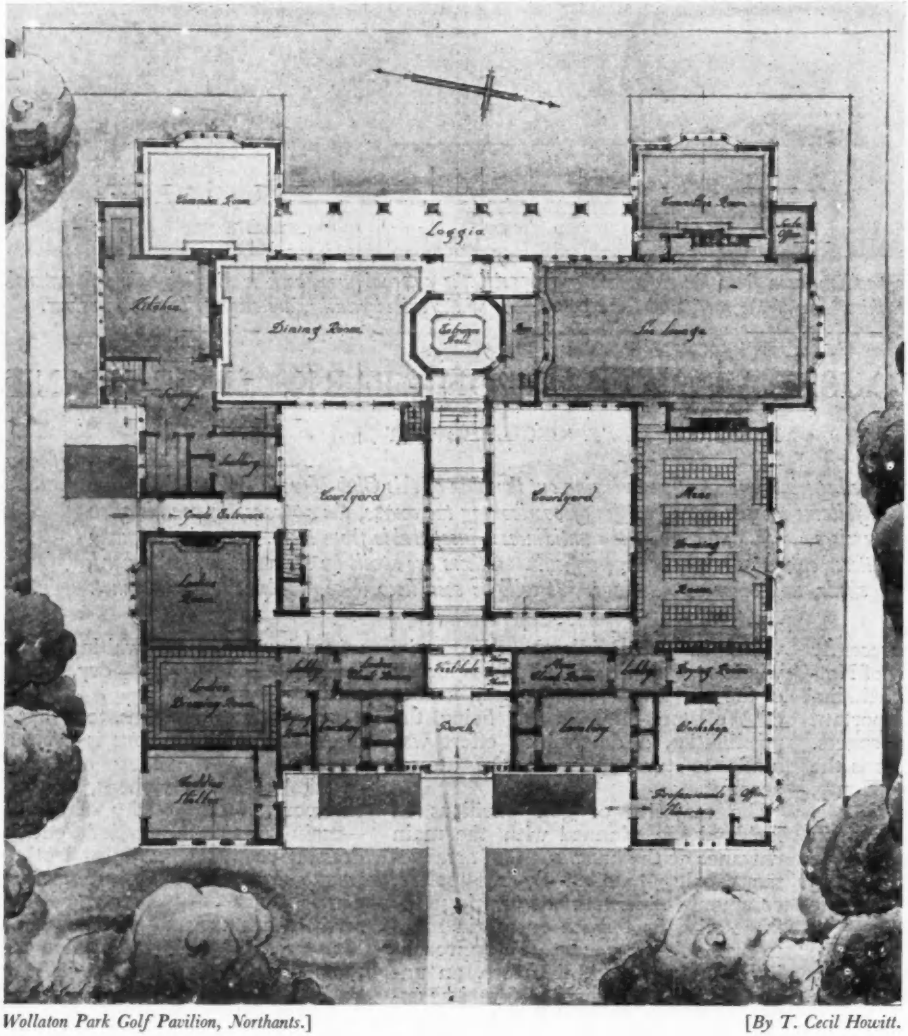
It sometimes happens, too, that the effect of good elevations is eventually impaired by the later addition of caddies' sheds, workshops, etc. Furthermore, a multiplicity of entrances—main approach, ladies' entrance, dressing-room doorways, and others—frequently makes for difficulty of control.

ADVANTAGES OF THE QUADRANGLE PLAN

It was after full consideration of all these drawbacks that, at Wollaton Park, the quadrangle plan was adopted, in conjunction with a single large common entrance from the carriage-drive. Internal courtyards provide for



In the dining-room the walls are finished in pale primrose and the woodwork in ivory white, while flame-colour prevails in the curtains, fireplace tiles, and light fittings in which the lamps themselves are concealed.



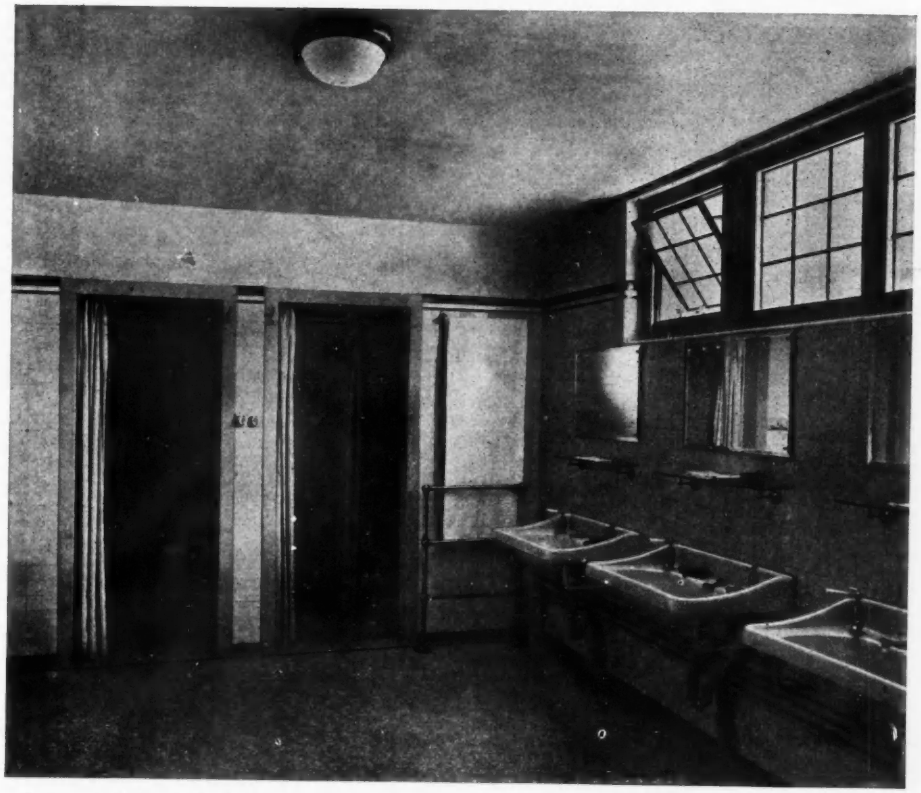
Wollaton Park Golf Pavilion, Northants.] [*By T. Cecil Howitt.*

The architect's plan. The pavilion is set among lime trees, the first tee being to the north of it, and the ninth and eighteenth greens facing the loggia.

the carrying on in discreet concealment of domestic and administrative operations, while a long corridor running between them gives members and visitors direct access to the reception rooms on the main front overlooking the course, and serves also to separate into two wings the ladies' and the men's quarters. Cloakroom facilities have been expressly provided for the use of players taking daily green tickets, in order to keep the members' rooms private. Finally, living accommodation for the steward is given over the kitchen premises. As a result of this compact scheme all the elevations are of a pleasing character, while the layout is extremely convenient.

CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS

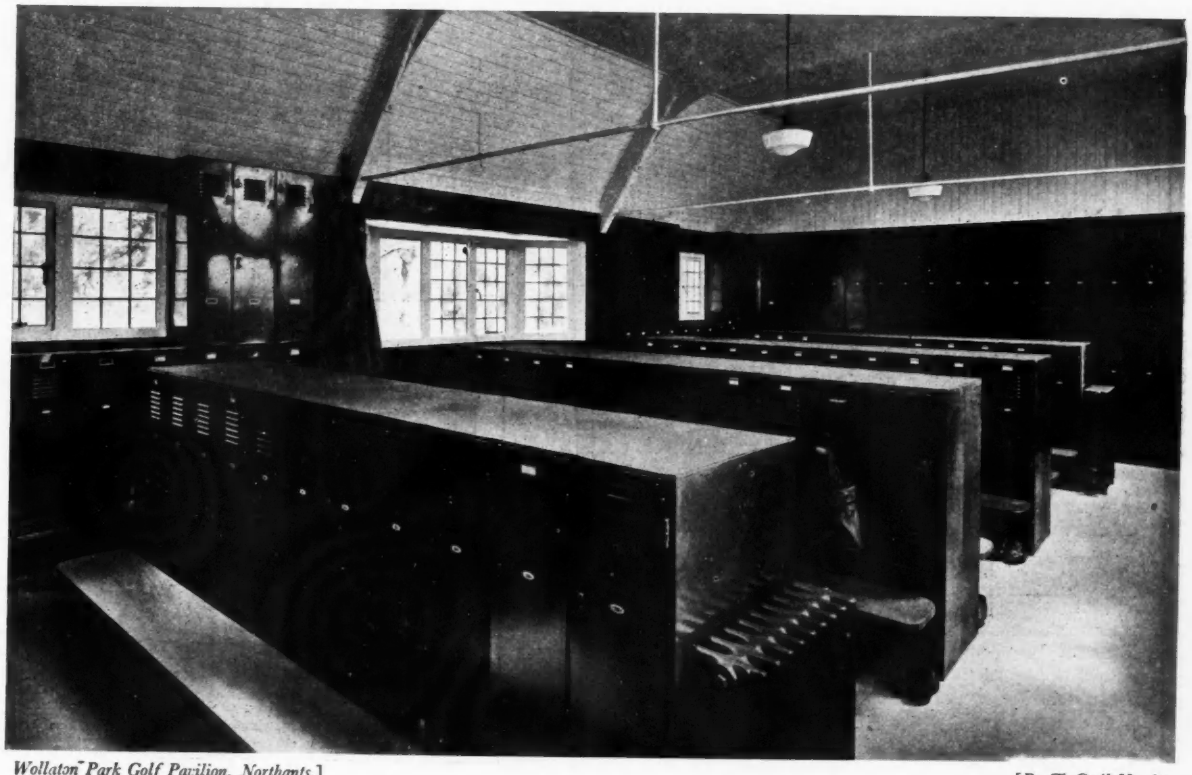
The prevailing shortage of bricklayers in the Nottingham district exercised some influence on the material, and therefore on the external appearance of the building. For, in view of it, the decision was made to confine brickwork practically to the foundation work and the chimneys, the pavilion being timber-framed in English oak. The treatment is on simple lines, all the more effective from the oak being left in its natural condition, apart



A corner of the men's lavatory, showing doorways leading to foot and shower baths. The walls are tiled to lintel height, and the floor is granolithic.

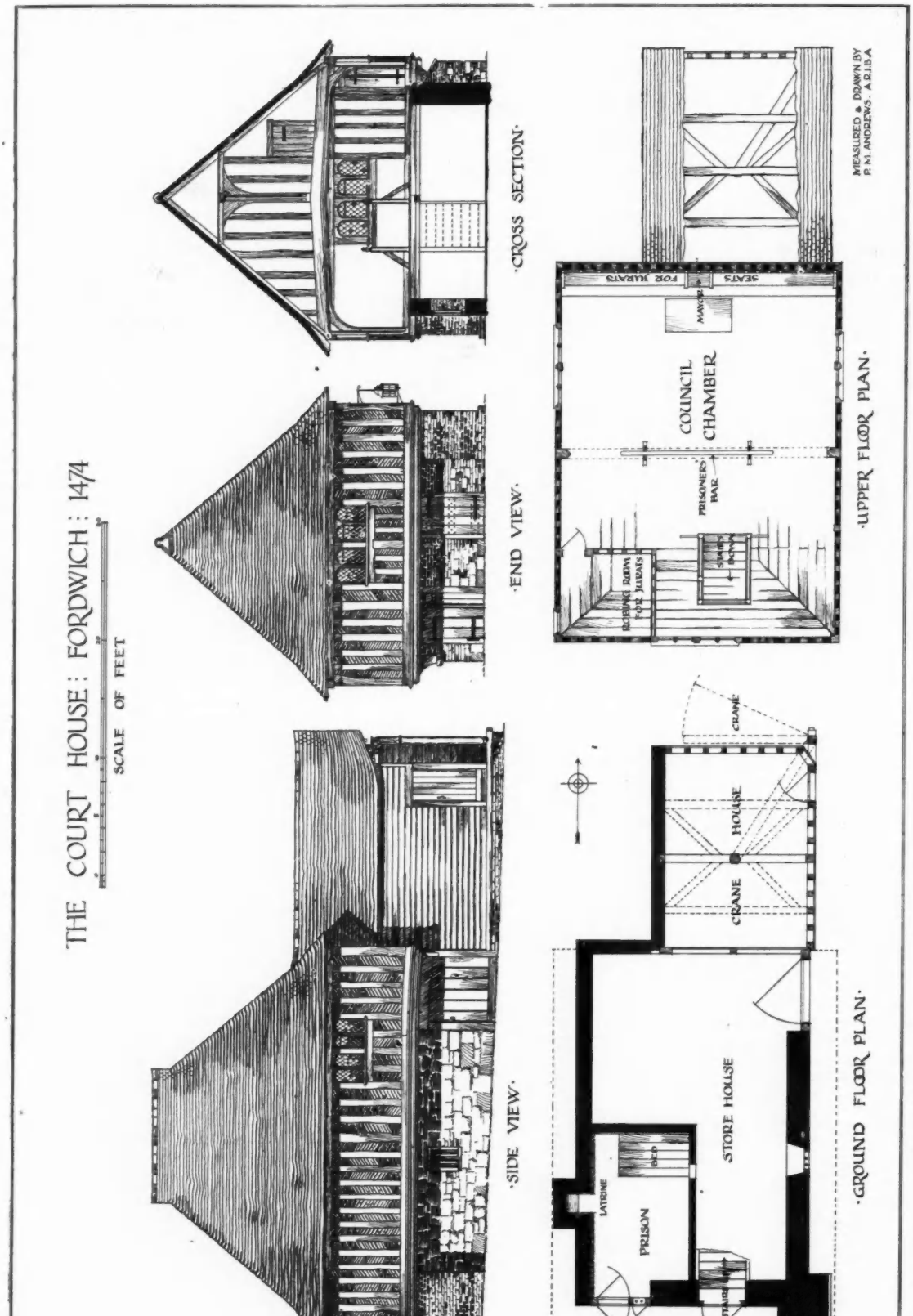
from a lightly adzed face. Heavy metal laths, faced internally with a cement rendering, and externally with a cement stucco, composed of white cement and Portland stone dust, left from the wooden float, frame the plaster panels in the outer walls. Thin, multi-rough bricks of a good texture and broken colour finish the plinth and chimney stacks. Rustic brown, sand-faced hand-made tiles cover the roof.

Internally, most of the room walls are finished with a special material of Nottingham manufacture — asbestos slabs veneered in Austrian oak. These slabs, after very light staining, are wax-polished. All the furniture has been similarly finished, to conform with a decorative scheme of quiet simplicity, in which the electric light fittings, specially designed with concealed lamps, play their part. The contract price of the building was just over £9,000.



Wollaton Park Golf Pavilion, Northants.] [*By T. Cecil Howitt.*

Steel lockers, finished in light-green enamel, are fitted in the men's dressing-room. The seats are of waxed oak, and the floor is covered with a heavy cork linoleum, extensively used throughout the building.

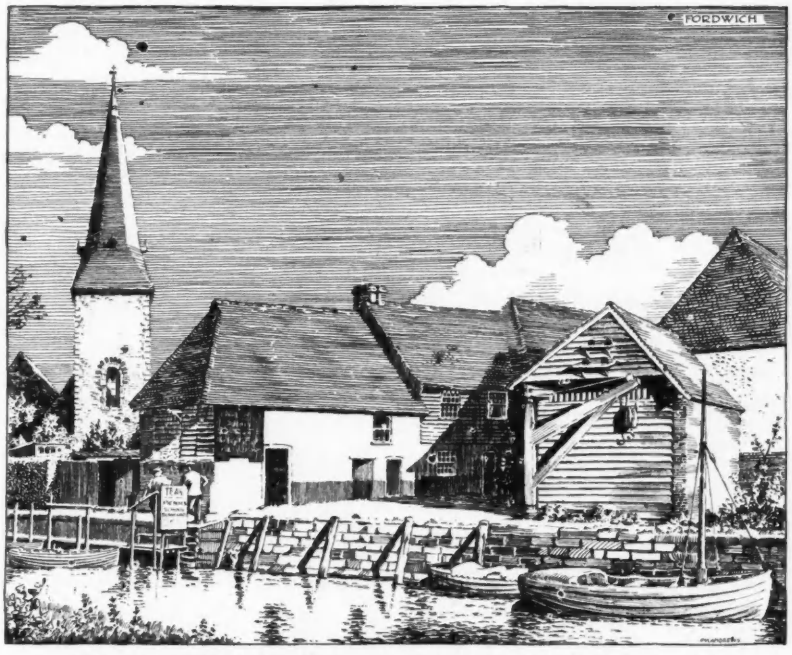


In the article commencing on the opposite page the rise and decline of Fordwich, some time "the port of Canterbury," are outlined. Apart from the church, the court house is the most interesting building in a village now long neglected, like other Kentish ports, owing to the increase in the size of ships and the silting-up of the waterway.

THE PORT OF CANTERBURY

Fordwich and its Court House

BY P. M. ANDREWS



The quay of Fordwich, Kent, once the sea-port of Canterbury. The court house, seen behind the crane house, on the right, is the subject of the measured drawing on the opposite page, and is described in the accompanying article.

THE geographical changes which the County of Kent has undergone during the period of recorded history are not the least of the causes which have influenced the importance, or otherwise, of its towns and villages. Erosion by the sea in the north, and encroachment of the land in the south have rendered many of its ports useless, in the one case burying them under the sea, and in the other leaving them far inland. The great harbour of Richborough, the Romans' principal port of entry to this country, was formed by the estuaries of the Stour and the Wansum. The latter river, running north-westwards and joining the sea at Reculvers, left Thanet an island.

The sea has receded and the bluff on which stand the great walls of Richborough Castle are now skirted by the Southern Railway and many miles of flat marshland. The Stour was of very much greater dimensions than it is now, and the Wansum, instead of being the narrow creek, sometimes dry, that we see now, was wide enough to carry the entire Roman fleet.

The Stour was navigable for sea-going vessels within two miles of Canterbury, where was situated the ford or pass; the old word ford did not always mean a passage through the water—only a crossing of the river. Here was the Fordwic (the ford over the creek), which later, as the Port of Canterbury, became a place of considerable importance under the name of Fordwich.

This village maintained in remote times the status of a port and was so claimed under the liberty of the Cinque Ports, being attached to Sandwich. It was Crown property in Saxon days, but was given by Edward the Confessor to the abbot and convent of St. Augustine at Canterbury before the Conquest.

Soon after that event the abbot, to ingratiate himself with the Normans, gave them a number of the monastic estates, including Fordwich. It was, however, returned to the abbey by the King and remained in such ownership till the dissolution. The original charter of Edward the Confessor was confirmed by Edward III in 1363. By this time the abbot had established a prison here.

Fordwich, during the early period of the Middle Ages, was a flourishing seaport, and a place of some considerable importance. Here was unladen the stone ordered from Normandy by William of Sens for rebuilding Canterbury. River transport for building materials was preferred; hence many cathedrals are built on low ground near rivers. The continual jealousy which the cathedral priory of Canterbury displayed towards the Abbey of St. Augustine is evident, for the former demanded the rights of "key," that is, the customs and tolls which were already enjoyed by the Abbey; and in order to enforce this demand they built a house close to the town, which, however, the lawful owners threw down with great contumely and frequency. This led to continual strife and controversy, which was not settled till 1285, when it was necessary for the King to intervene and appoint Justices Itinerant to that end.

Fordwich had some form of real government from very early times, but it was not until the end of the thirteenth century that it reached the importance it subsequently possessed. The Corporation consisted of twelve jurats who were justices of the peace, and several officers, including a high steward, treasurer, water bailiff, constable, and two coal-meters. The whole was presided over by the Mayor, who was elected annually. The bell of the church was tolled at midnight at the going out of the old Mayor and the new one had to be chosen before noon on the following day. The Mayor and Corporation enjoyed almost unlimited power in criminal as well as civil cases, including the sentence of capital punishment, which was originally carried out by drowning, though later a gallows was erected near the quay, and remained till the early years of the eighteenth century.

The Town Hall, or Court House, must have come into existence as soon as civic dignity required a separate establishment to conduct business. There are, however, no signs of any thirteenth-century building. The records state that the Town Hall was extensively restored in 1474, and from the architectural appearance of the existing structure this would appear to be its date. Some of the stonework of the ground story may have belonged to an earlier period, but there are no features which give indisputable evidence of date.

The Court House of Fordwich is the most interesting building, apart from the church, in the town. It consists of a ground floor of thick stone walls forming the storehouse for the goods landed on the quay. One corner, which is walled off and forms the prison, is lined on the inside with rough planking. This has double doors of very massive structure with a small hinged window at one side to allow of the prisoner being kept under observation. A projection on the

west wall forms the latrine, and a plank bed occupies the corner. It was employed only for persons awaiting trial and has none of the horrors that one associates with medieval prisons. It was last used in 1885, when river poachers were tried and convicted and their nets burned before the Town Hall.

The upper story is constructed of timber with brick filling and is projected some 2 ft. beyond the ground story walls. The angles are carried out on diagonal joists supported underneath by oak brackets on stone corbels. The main floor joists are cantilevered out and support a plate to which the uprights are tenoned, the ends of the joists being protected by a moulded fascia. The width of brickwork between the posts averages 10 in., and the posts themselves vary from 10 in. to 7 in. The bricks are all laid diagonally, alternating in each division. The Council Chamber, which forms the whole of the upper floor, is a spacious room, 31 ft. long by 23 ft. wide, and the roof is open to the collar. This is carried by one principal, resting on a finely-moulded oak beam, supported by curved braces and oak posts carried down the outside walls. The usual Kentish form of king post stands upon the centre carrying the collars, and has curved brackets in four directions.

The north-west corner of the Chamber is partitioned off to form a retiring-room for the jurats, and a small room, without any means of access other than a ladder, is formed over this. The staircase rises in the centre of the room, very steep and with quite inadequate head-room. It has well-shaped octagonal newels, and the spaces between are filled with plaster.

Immediately under the main cross beam is the prisoners' bar, at which the delinquent took his stand. Facing him at the north end and extending the whole width of the Chamber are the seats for the jurats, the Mayor's seat being slightly raised in the centre. The wall behind is of panelling, surmounted by a simple carving. A fine Elizabethan table stands before the Mayor's seat, on which are today displayed handcuffs, truncheons, and other emblems of the law. Everything is in very complete preservation and little changed.

At the north end of the Court House is a weather-boarded building known as the Crane House. This building is directly on the bank of the river, and the crane, which is fixed at a corner, could be swung out over the water to assist in unloading vessels lying beside the quay. In later times its purpose was for the punishment of scolds. These unfortunate women, more sinned against than sinning, were strapped to a chair, which is still preserved in the Council Chamber, suspended at the end of the crane, and ducked in the river. They were then sent up into the Council Chamber and shut up in the small room over the retiring-room, where they could dry their clothes and reflect on their unpleasant ways. The judge ordered the number of duckings the scold was to have, which in some cases proved fatal, the women dying from shock. This method of punishment was used in England as late as the beginning of the nineteenth century, the last recorded case being at Leominster in 1817.

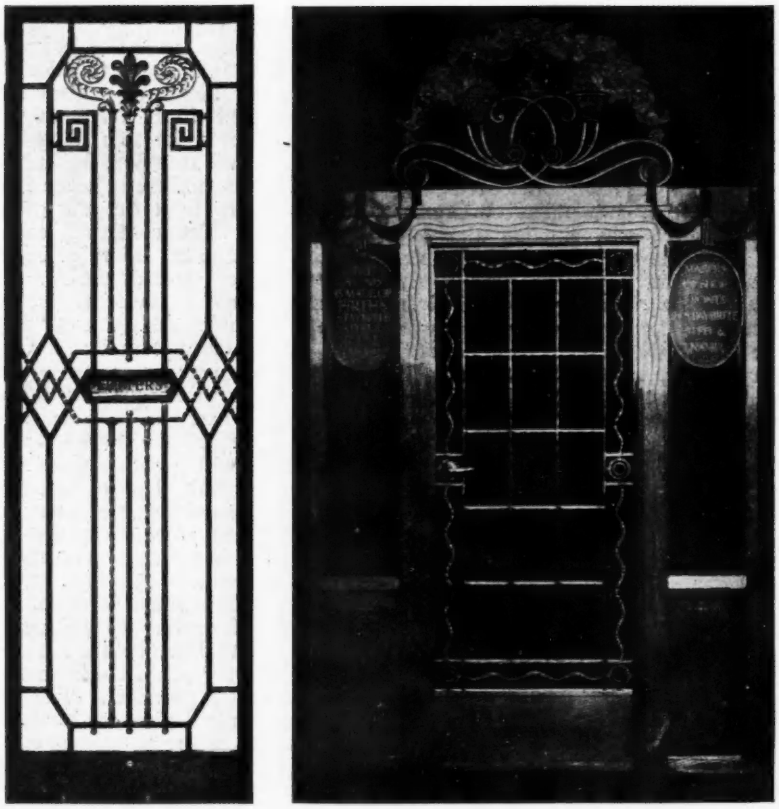
Opposite the Court House is the "Fordwich Arms," which also has its crane house against the river, though this has long been out of use. It was originally built for the monks of Christchurch, Canterbury, after their dispute with St. Augustine's Abbey had been settled. It became a public-house late in the eighteenth century.

Fordwich is now an inconsiderable village, and the business done from its quay is largely confined to pleasure-boating. It is just off the main road from Canterbury, which runs through Sturry about a mile to the north, leaving it high and dry among the turmoil of modern life.

LITERATURE

TRADITION AND MODERNITY IN METALWORK

In no branch of craftsmanship has there been a greater advance in recent times, both in the scientific development of technique and in the striving for a greater freedom of expression in design, than in metalwork. In an age when new and undreamt of combinations of materials are being utilized, glass, metal, and enamels become the accompanying decorative materials for steel and concrete buildings, as plaster and carved woodwork have hitherto been for those of stone and brick. And in particular, metal, with its increasing variety and flexibility, for modern purposes — whether wrought iron, bronze, enamelled or moulded, "silver metal," copper, aluminium, or other— has that character of durability, precision of finish, and iridescent brilliance,



Wrought-iron door, by H. S. Goodhart-Rendel; and exhibition stand in "Staybrite" steel, with ornaments and name panels in vitreous enamel.

[*From* Tradition and Modernity in Metalwork]

which will be the means of giving to the buildings of the future their ultimate expression.

At this time of revival in the craft, the well-illustrated and charmingly-produced brochure, published by the Birmingham Guild and written by Sir Lawrence Weaver, will be of interest in showing the tendency of modern design so far as exemplified by their work.

In metalwork, as in other crafts, the problem has been to re-establish a tradition depressed and distracted by the onrush of industrialism in the last century, without reverting to copyism of the fine craftsmanship of the eighteenth century, or to quasi-medieval models. In this respect the French designers have led the way in originality and audacity of conception. Except for one or two which appear to have something in common with the French school, the majority of designs illustrated are derived from the study of Renaissance models, or have a suggestion of Greek character in the modelling of figures in bronze.

The future trend of design must depend upon the co-operation of architect and craftsman; and Sir Lawrence Weaver rightly puts the case for the designer-craftsman: to have scope to work out his ideas under the architect's general directions, rather than to "precise and dogmatic instructions."

With such a school of craftsmen, skilled in every craft, there would be no fear of our buildings being covered with meaningless or stereotyped ornament, far better omitted. A more sympathetic and closer co-operation is undoubtedly required; but the architect on his side must be able to place full confidence in the work of the craftsmen, and in their imaginative ability to interpret his suggestions or ideas.

Amongst those who have been in the forefront in the development of design in metalwork, and in the scientific application of technique, the name of the Birmingham Guild stands high.

They were the first, we note, to invent and produce the bronze and cream enamel name-plates which have ousted the old methods of brass and black wax; and further, the "Staybrite" rustless steel, with which a new and more subtle note in design can be attained.

The metal sheeting of plywoods, etc., producing a perfectly smooth metal-faced screen, and the "metalization" by spraying of metal on different surfaces, opens up another stage and a still greater advance in the decorative field, towards the all-metal building, in which, however we may view its possibilities in some respects, at least there should be above all a completely homogeneous character,



Panel in hammered "Staybrite" steel. [*From* Tradition and Modernity in Metalwork.]

and a coherent relation of materials and design. A. R. D.

Tradition and Modernity in Metalwork. By Sir Lawrence Weaver, K.B.E., F.S.A. The Birmingham Guild, Ltd. Price 7s. 6d. net.

ESSAYS IN REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY

This book, as the title indicates, is a composite one, combining under one cover a large number of regional surveys into one comprehensive whole—thus fulfilling a very useful purpose. These surveys include the whole of England, Scotland, and Wales, and are intended to present Great Britain as a compact unit, though composed of parts of infinite variety and complexity. Regional surveys, however detailed—and the more detailed the better—are perforce local in character, and by fitting them together we arrive at the main factors of the national life and see the parts in relation to the whole. Town-planners and regional planners are making every effort in this direction, and such a book as this forms a valuable contribution to the subject.

The human geography and history of any region depends to a great extent upon its physical geography. While the book deals largely with the geological and geographical aspects, the chapters in every section devoted to agriculture, industries, and general

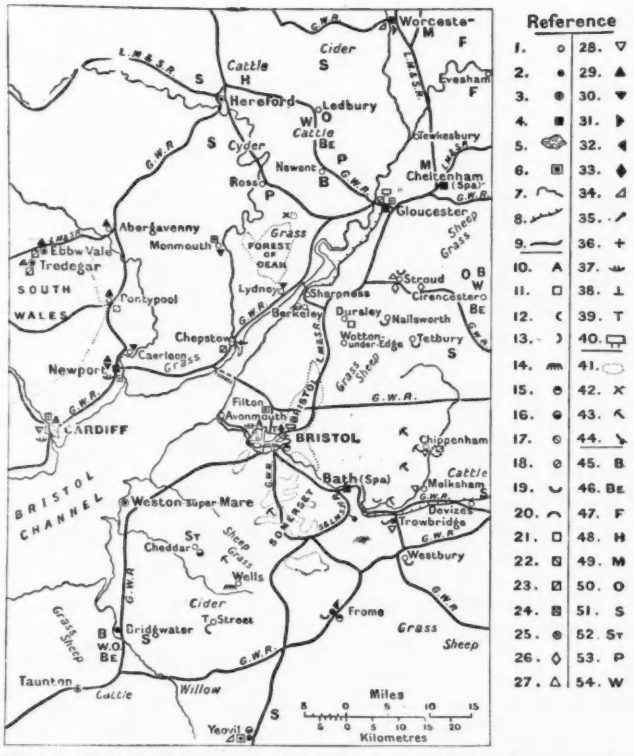


Fig. 20. Plain of Somerset and Lower Severn: Towns and Industries. Reference: 1. Towns under 10,000 pop.; 2. Towns, 10,000–20,000; 3. Towns, 20,000–40,000; 4. Towns, 40,000–100,000; 5. Bristol, over 100,000; 6. Aerodromes; 7. Rivers; 8. Canals; 9. Railways Industries and Crops; 10. Aeroplanes; 11. Alkalis and Chemicals; 12. Boots; 13. Leather and goods; 14. Brushes; 15. Brewing; 16. Cheese; 17. Cocoa and Chocolate; 18. Sugar; 19. Cloth and Woollens; 20. Clothing; 21. Cycles; 22. Motors; 23. Machinery; 24. Paper; 25. Tobacco; 26. Dyeing and Bleaching; 27. Umbrellas and Sticks; 28. Milk; 29. Iron and Steel; 30. Tin plates; 31. China and Earthenware; 32. Hardware; 33. Glass; 34. Gloves; 35. Matches; 36. Furniture; 37. Shipbuilding; 38. Soap; 39. Tanning; 40. Railway waggons; 41. Coalfields; 42. Iron and ochre; 43. Stone-quarries; 44. Fullers-earth; 45. Barley; 46. Beans; 47. Fruit; 48. Hops; 49. Market-gardening; 50. Oats; 51. Sugar-beet; 52. Strawberries; 53. Potatoes; 54. Wheat.

[*From* Great Britain: Essays in Regional Geography.]

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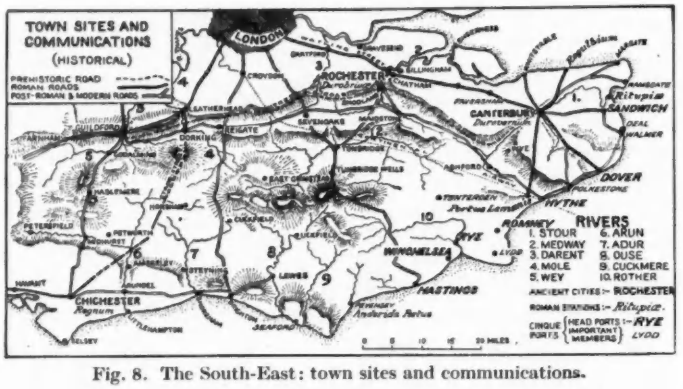


Fig. 8. The South-East: town sites and communications.

[*From* Great Britain: Essays in Regional Geography.]

activities of the population, its history, its fluctuations, its increase or decrease, and similar matters, are of unusual interest. The information is brought up to the date of publication. There is, for instance, a section on the Welsh mining question. There are references to movements of population now in progress, the shifting of industries, transport, railways, ports, and docks.

Although in a book of this size every aspect of such large questions cannot be dwelt upon in detail, these sections are packed with up-to-date information, written in a very readable and suggestive manner, with references for further inquiry. The contributory causes which go to make up a community, to determine its character, and indicate its future development are matters of the greatest importance to town and regional planners, and this book should be of special interest to them.

E. K. D. HUGHES

Great Britain: Essays in Regional Geography. By twenty-six authors. Published on the occasion of the Twelfth International Geographical Congress at Cambridge, 1928. University Press, Cambridge. Price 21s. net.

CORRESPONDENCE

ART AND THE MOTOR-CAR

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—Without entirely supporting Mr. Drower, it is certain that Mr. Hobhouse is wrong. Space would not admit discussing the matter philosophically, but it is quite clear that art is a human activity and that beauty has some relation to what theologians term "the soul."

Mechanically-produced articles—motor-cars and disused sardine tins—once they are "old," become "scrap"; not so the old Sedan chair and the simplest crock from a potter's wheel, or an obsolete piece of furniture made by hand. These communicate a human interest and are related in some highly important way with the abstract.

It is the widely-felt dissatisfaction with the machine-made product that results in that pathetic absurdity "antique finish." Our machine-made products are good and graceful in relation only to their temporary utility, and do not, and cannot, possess that quality which is "a joy for *ever*," and which can only be communicated by the hand of an artist or a craftsman.

T. LAWRENCE DALE

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

MANCHESTER MUNICIPAL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

The summer evening classes of the Manchester Municipal College of Technology will begin on June 3 and 4, and continue until July 23. The lecturers in the building section include Messrs. W. B. McKay (head of department); G. J. Grantham, F. Barrow, A. Vincent Wilson, E. Spencer.

MASONRY AND CONCRETE ARCHES

Mr. Arthur A. Fordham, ASSOC.M. INST.C.E., in an address at the Institution of Structural Engineers on "Masonry and Concrete Arches," said that with the extensive use of reinforced concrete for modern bridge construction, semicircular, segmental, and semi-elliptical arches of brick, plain concrete or stone are adopted much less frequently for new works than was formerly the case; and the revival of road transport occasioned by the use of the petrol-driven vehicle brings home to the structural and civil engineer the importance of the problem of the stability of the arch.

It is essential for an engineer engaged upon municipal or county projects, railway or road construction, or maintenance, to understand sufficiently the principles of the arch theory to be able to check or criticize a design submitted to him, or to calculate the margin of stability in an existing bridge under present-day loading.

For masonry or concrete arches without reinforcement the line of pressure must lie within the middle third of the ring thickness if tension is to be avoided, and it is considered that if any such line of pressure can be drawn within the middle third for the loading assumed, the arch will be stable; but it cannot be assumed that the true line of pressure has been determined, since there may be several lines which will lie within the limits of the middle third.

The joints in the haunches of the arch at which the line of pressure for symmetrical loading touches or cuts the middle third of the thickness of the ring are spoken of as joints of rupture and at these joints true arch action is assumed to cease, the lower parts of the arch ring below these joints being considered to form a part of the abutment, along with the masonry backing.

MODERN TENDENCIES IN ARCHITECTURAL FORM

Mr. George S. Francis, speaking at the Architectural Association, said that the decorative use of light, especially as an adjunct to the modern development of architectural form, is of recent origin, but as a branch of the arts it has a definite place in the evolutionary movement of our times, and as a movement it naturally has its roots in the past and a meaning for the future as well as being an expression of the mood of the moment.

Modern feeling for architectural form is undergoing a metamorphosis. This is shown by the changing style of buildings. Changes in exterior form must be balanced by suitable interior arrangements. Lighting fittings must be designed, and the disposition of light arranged to harmonize with the general design and spirit of the structure. Older forms of electric fittings, especially those that remain as a heritage from the age of candles and gas, are obsolete in a modern setting.

Interior and exterior artificial lighting are becoming of increasing importance as elements in architectural design. Casual examples of cornice, window and skylight illumination have been known for ten years or more, but the real stimulus towards bolder and more consistent developments of decorative lighting probably dates from the Paris Exhibition in 1925.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE

The report of the Imperial Institute for 1928 shows that the councils and committees have devoted much attention to developing the production within the Empire of many materials of plant, animal, and mineral origin required by British manufacturers. Technical trials have been carried out on a number of brick and tile clays from Nigeria and the Sudan, with a view to suggesting improvements in the local methods of manufacture. The reorganization and improvement of the exhibition galleries has been proceeding steadily throughout the year, and many new exhibits and

dioramas or modelled panoramas, representing life, industries, and scenery of the countries of the Empire, have been added. The free cinema, erected and maintained by the Empire Marketing Board, is becoming increasingly popular.

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY

The annual general meeting of the Liverpool Architectural Society (Incorporated) was held at Liverpool. The chair was taken by the president, Mr. Duncan A. Campbell, F.R.I.B.A.

The following officers and members of Council were elected for the ensuing eighty-second session: President, Mr. Duncan A. Campbell, F.R.I.B.A.; vice-presidents: Professor L. P. Abercrombie, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. Ernest Gee, F.R.I.B.A., representative on the Council of the R.I.B.A., Mr. Duncan A. Campbell, F.R.I.B.A.; hon. secretary, Mr. James S. Bramwell, A.R.I.B.A.; hon. treasurer, Mr. E. J. Dod, A.R.I.B.A.; Fellows: Messrs. H. A. Dod, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.; G. W. Fraser, M.C., F.R.I.B.A.; G. Hastwell Grayson, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.; L. H. Keay, F.R.I.B.A.; E. B. Kirby, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.; T. F. Shepheard, F.R.I.B.A.; and B. M. Ward, F.R.I.B.A.; Associates: Messrs. J. S. Allen, B.ARCH., A.R.I.B.A., and H. C. Hutton, B.ARCH., A.R.I.B.A.; hon. librarian, Mr. E. H. Honeyburne, A.R.I.B.A.; hon. auditors: Messrs. J. E. Bladon and A. L. Macmillan, A.R.I.B.A., the president, and two members of the North Wales Branch.

READERS' QUERIES

ADDITIONS TO A VESTRY

A. M. L. writes: "How do I obtain a faculty for additions to the vestry, etc., of a church belonging to the Church of England. It may be necessary to alter the position of the graves?"

Proceedings for a faculty are instituted in the Consistory Court of the diocese, and are commenced by petition, which is usually presented by the incumbent and churchwardens, with or without the addition of other parishioners. It should be noted that the concurrence of both churchwardens is not essential [see Braford *v.* Fry (1878) 4 P.D. 94, per Dr. Robertson at page 99, and St. Botolph without Aldgate (vicar and one churchwarden) *v.* Parishioners of Same (1892) p. 161], and also that in a proper case a faculty will be granted in spite of the opposition of both churchwardens [see St. Anne's, Limehouse (rector) *v.* Parishioners of Same (1901) p. 73]; moreover, the petition may be presented by any parishioner.

I have no information before me as to the locality of the church, and of the proposed alterations, but, *e.g.* if the church was St. Margaret's, Westminster, it appears that a Member of Parliament may petition [Vincent *v.* Eyton (1897) p. 1. 10], except in the case of an application for a faculty for the placing of a monument or tablet in a church or churchyard, or for the removal of an illegal ornament, or structure, in respect of which no option is permissible, the petition must ordinarily show that the application has been approved by the parishioners in vestry assembled. It should be observed that no faculty can override the Common Law rights of the rector. In the circumstances it would be advisable to obtain his consent.

A vestry meeting should be summoned and their consent obtained; moreover, the scheme should have the approval of the incumbent, churchwardens and rector, and it is advisable that it should so state in the body of the petition. Care should be taken not to deviate from the terms of the faculty as any deviation is contempt of Court.

Any scheme should be settled finally before petitioning for a faculty, and no steps should be taken until the complete specifications and drawings have been prepared.

If this opinion be adopted no necessity should arise hereafter as to the making of further applications to alter the position of graves, because it would then be provided in the drawings and specifications.

E. F. I.

DAMAGE TO A PARTY-WALL

R. A. C. writes: "'A' has erected a three-story building on his own ground and rebuilt a party wall in its original old position. The wall is 9 in. thick. 'B' has now commenced to build the property adjoining, but only to a height of two floors. The party wall has been exposed about three months, during which there have been some heavy rains. 'A's' building has been damaged by rain coming through the exposed wall, between second and third floors. The contracts for the two buildings are separate and distinct. 'A' had a contractor carrying out the works under the supervision of architects, in whose specification were the following clauses:

'Damage to Property (13). The contractor will be held responsible for all structural and decorative damage to property, and for injury caused to the works or workmen, to persons, animals, or things, and shall hold the employer harmless in respect thereof.

'Leave Watertight (25). Leave the premises watertight on completion and free from damp in every part.

'Material (15). . . . or open up the work for his inspection to prove that the materials and work are as specified and whose decision on all matters as to the true interest and meaning of the drawing and specification shall be final and binding. (In the event of dispute see clause 27.)

'Complete (168). Clean all windows inside and out on completion, scrub down floors, remove all rubbish and surplus materials and leave all sound, watertight, and perfect.'

"Can the contractor be held liable to keep the premises watertight and if necessary be compelled to plaster the exposed side of party wall at his expense, in accordance with clauses as above? Is he also liable to make good decorative damage by water taking its course across ceilings and damaging walls and wall plaster internally, which being hard plaster may disintegrate and fall to pieces?

"'B' has accepted liability for such amount of the party wall as he may use, but while there was no building on 'B's' ground, I understand the party wall would come under the category as an external wall in relation to 'A's' building."

The terms of the contract entered into are, in my view, unambiguous, and the contractor is bound to keep the premises watertight, and to do certain repairs.

The law on the matter is stated with clarity in the case of Paradine *v.* Jane Aelwyn 25, followed in Redmond *v.* Dainton (1920)2 K. B. 256: "where the law creates a duty or charge, and the party is disabled to perform it without any default in him, and hath no remedy over, there the law will excuse him. As in the case of waste, if a house be destroyed by tempest or by enemies, the lessee is excused . . . but when the party by his own contract creates a duty or charge upon himself, he is bound to make it good, if he may, notwithstanding any accident by inevitable necessity, because he might have provided against it by his contract, and therefore if the lessee covenant to repair a house, though it be burned by lightning or thrown down by enemies, yet he ought to repair it."

There have been heavy rains, but it is assumed that they were not of a nature that they could be deemed to be a "tempest," which term is usually included in the expression "Act of God."

The facts in this case do not appear to me to be capable of being termed an "Act of God," which denotes a sudden and violent storm which could not be foreseen and guarded against. In this case it is the recollection of all that heavy rains are to be expected and the contractor should have been provided against this in the contract.

This view as to the contractor's liability is given in the absence of reading the original contract. It may be that from the proper construction of the contract as a whole it can be inferred that the parties at the time the contract was entered into did not intend to make the contractor liable in the events which have happened.

E. F. I.

MODERN CEILING CONSTRUCTION

Mr. Alfred J. R. Aubry, writing in *Kahncrete Engineering*, asks: "What is the best form of ceiling construction suited to modern requirements?" The writer's opinion, as the result of personal experience, is that the metal-lathed, gauged lime-plastered, suspended type is the most satisfactory, having regard to all the conditions which have to be met, and, he says, let it be noted that the ceiling should be surface-reinforced.

Proceeding, he says: The structural steel members supporting the ceiling should serve no other purpose. In a roof where

runways are required, they should have supports independent of the ceiling members. These ceiling members should be spaced as widely as possible, consistent with the load-bearing properties of the type of steel-lathing employed. Ribbed lathing that can be safely supported at 4 ft. centres is the best material for the purpose. The wider the spacing, the fewer the mediums for vibration.

Plaster for the undercoats should be a combination of lime-plaster and Portland cement, gauged in such proportions as to retain the natural elasticity of the former, and with just sufficient cement to ensure quicker setting and prevent excessive shrinkage of the lime-plaster. The proportion of cement need not exceed 15 per cent., and if a few extra days can be spared to allow the material to set, a 10 per cent. mixture will give ideal results. Prehydrated lime is better than lime-putty, and in this respect we have a good choice of reliable brands on the market. By using any of these, there is no possibility of "blows," while even and definite mixtures may be ensured. Plenty of hair should be added, if for no other purpose than to save mess by making the material easy to apply.

The *first* and the *floating coat* should go on in one body; that is to say, the first coat should be followed as soon as firm enough with the floating coat. When the ceiling is floated, it should be left until *thoroughly set and hard* before the finish coat is applied; a point of the utmost importance.

The best material for the "*setting*," or *finish coat* is ordinary lime setting-stuff slightly gauged with plaster of Paris. If the ceiling has to be painted, the finish can be of Keene's cement, Sirapite, or almost any of the "patent" plasters. The surface-reinforcement, before mentioned, consists of coarse scrim canvas, similar to that used in fibrous plaster, incorporated in the setting coat. The method of procedure is to follow immediately behind the first "skimming-on" and carefully roll the canvas into the work, afterwards trowelling-up the surface until the canvas is just hidden. This surface-reinforcement strengthens the ceiling and prevents the development of cracks due to vibration and other causes. It also ensures a surface non-conducive to changes of temperature.

A recent job carried out in this manner is the Royalty Cinema, Lancaster Road, North Kensington, where the whole of the ceilings of the auditorium and the gallery are constructed of Hy-Rib, supplied by and incorporated in the work to the designs of the Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., floated with cement-gauged lime-plaster, finished with Sirapite, and surface-reinforced in the manner here described.

An interesting feature of this job is an elliptical-shaped dome about 33 ft. by 16 ft. by 5 ft. high, in the main ceiling, formed by using straight sheets of steel lathing fixed to the curved steel members. The necessary curving of sheets was obtained by starting the fixing diagonally and twisting the sheets into position as the work proceeded.

TRADE NOTES

The Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., have obtained a registered trade mark for the word "Montrottier," the name of the natural rock asphalt from the mines of that name at Lovagny, Haute Savoie, France. This asphalt has been used continuously in this country for over thirty years, and the Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co. are the sole importers and concessionaires.

Much useful information on the possibilities and application of white Portland cement for the production of artistic concrete work is given in a leaflet issued by the Cement Marketing Company, Ltd. It is claimed that the behaviour of white Portland cement in its strength properties and in every other way is exactly similar to ordinary Portland cement and that no special precautions need be taken. It is stated, in fact, that the product is a true Portland cement and complies in every respect with the requirements of the British Standard Specification for Portland cement. Many uses for the material are given, such as for stucco work in all its forms, including rough casting and pebble dashing; for swimming baths, paddling pools, public baths and fishponds; for concrete products and cast stone; for setting and pointing stonework, including the pointing of tile and brickwork; for terrazzo and other floors, including floor tiling; and for white traffic lines and roads.



The framework of the ceiling of the auditorium of the Royalty Cinema, North Kensington. J. Stanley Beard, architect. The ceiling is of the metal-lathed, gauged lime-plastered, suspended type.

White Portland cement, it is claimed, has given great scope to external decoration, as it lends itself to clean, light, and attractive work, apart from the fact that it may be delicately tinted with colouring matter. It is stated that the best form of stucco work consists of three coats, but this practice is an expensive one and in the main only two coats are necessary, unless the base surface needs a preparatory coat to give a satisfactory foundation on which to work.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Having sold the lease of his old studio to the Infants' Hospital, Vincent Square, S.W., to enable them to extend their building, Mr. C. H. Mabey has removed to new premises at 45 Durham Street, Harleyford Road, Vauxhall, S.E.11.

Under the Order in Council dated February 6, 1928, the Lord President of the Council has appointed Sir James Alfred Ewing, K.C.B., LL.D., D.SC., F.R.S., M.INST.C.E., to be a member of the Advisory Council to the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Robert Whyte Reid, C.B.E., M.I.M.E.

The partnership existing between Mr. F. J. W. Hodgson, L.R.I.B.A., and Mr. W. P. Gill, P.A.S.I., under the style of Messrs. Hodgson, Lunn & Co., has been dissolved. A new partnership has been arranged between Mr. F. J. W. Hodgson, Mr. R. S. Dixon, B.ARCH., and Mr. N. D. Quick, A.R.I.B.A., and the name of the firm will be Messrs. Hodgson, Dixon and Quick, architects and surveyors, 201 High Street, Guildford. Tel. 276. 180 High Street, Guildford. Tel. 1171.

COMPETITION CALENDAR

June 14. The Bradford Corporation invite architects to submit designs for the erection of buildings on a portion of a site known as the "Central Area," Bradford. Assessors: Messrs. S. D. Adshead, F.R.I.B.A., Henry V. Ashley, F.R.I.B.A., and Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A. Premiums: £500, £200, and £100. Particulars before June 14 from the City Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

June 15. Proposed Mental Hospital, Ardee. The Louth County Council invite architects to submit designs for a Mental Hospital on a site at Ardee. Assessor: Mr. George P. Sherridan, A.R.I.B.A. Premiums: £300, £125, £75. Last day for questions, March 31, 1929. Total cost, £75,000. Latest date for submitting designs, June 15. Conditions of the competition and map of the site may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Louth County Council, Court House, Dundalk.

June 17. Design for front of typical commercial building. Open to anyone of British nationality practising architecture. Assessors: Mr. Maurice B. Adams, F.R.I.B.A., assisted by Messrs. Alexander Maclean, M.A., R.B.A., and H. Gordon Selfridge. Premium: Fifty Guineas. Particulars from Mr. G. B. J. Athoe, Secretary, 1 Wilbraham Place, London, S.W.1.

CURRENT WORK

Following are the names of the general contractors and some of the sub-contractors for the buildings illustrated in this issue:

Firestone Factory (pages 822 to 828): General contractors, Sir Robt. McAlpine and Sons, Ltd. Sub-contractors: Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., reinforced concrete engineers; Banister, Walton & Co., Ltd., constructional steel; A. D. Dawnay and Sons, Ltd., constructional steel; Adamite Co., Ltd., Atlas White cement for exterior, and Colemanoid for basement and tanks; Ragusa Asphalte Co., Ltd., asphalt; F. McNeill & Co., Ltd., roof felting; Stuart's Granolithic Co., Ltd., artificial stone copings; J. A. King & Co., Ltd., plaster roofing slabs; Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd., steel sashes and screens, roof glazing and operating gearing; Williams and Williams, Ltd., steel screens; W. H. Gascoigne, plumbing; John Tann, Ltd., strong-room doors; H. W. Dutton & Co., heating installation; Parker, Winder and Achurch, Ltd., wire screens; Mather and Platt, Ltd., fireproof doors; R. W. Brooke & Co., marble flooring; Burn Bros. (London), Ltd., manhole covers; Rippers, Ltd., internal woodwork; Associated Crafts, Ltd., internal panelling; H. and T. Vaughan, Ltd., locks and door furniture; Waygood-Otis, Ltd., lifts; Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings; Nicholls and Clarke, Ltd., sanitary fittings; F. Braby & Co., Ltd., steel staircases; T. W. Palmer & Co., iron staircases; General Constructional and Engineering Co., iron staircases; C. and S. Construction Co., iron staircases, overhead steelwork for runways, steel frame racks, steel frame tables, monorail supports, pump-house steelwork, etc.; F. and H. F. Higgs, Ltd., Portland stone; Anselm Odling and Sons, Ltd., marble work; Comyn, Ching & Co., Ltd., ornamental ironwork and rainwater fittings; Carter & Co., Ltd., wall tiling and faience; British Dominion Rubber Co., rubber flooring; Wilfley Co., Ltd., composition flooring; Arthur L. Gibson & Co., Ltd., steel doors and louvres; Lewis Berger and Sons, Ltd., paintwork.

Midland Bank: Details of Corridor (pages 829 to 833). The floor, which will be carpeted with hand-woven Donegal carpet, is in English oak, the boards varying in width and fixed with square-headed nails. This, and the whole of the joinery work, both the pine panelling, etc., and the walnut doors, are by Wm. Nicholson and Son (Leeds), Ltd., and the carving is by H. H. Martyn & Co., Ltd. The glass chandeliers are designed and executed by Osler and Faraday, Ltd. Messrs. Holland & Hannen and Cubitts, Ltd., are the building managers in charge of the operations, under the direction of Mr. Laurence M. Gotch, F.R.I.B.A., of Messrs. Gotch and Saunders.

Wollaton Park Golf Pavilion (pages 839 to 841): General contractors, Thos. Long and Sons, who were also responsible for the joinery and stonework, and mantels, etc. Sub-contractors: Nottingham Patent Brick Co., bricks, facing bricks, and special bricks for fireplaces; F. T. Treacher & Co., Ltd., artificial stone; Wheatly & Co., tiles; Ruberoid Co., Ltd., roofings; F. McNeill & Co., Ltd., roofing felt; Pearson Bros., stoves, grates, and gas fixtures; Beeston Boiler Co., Ltd., boilers; Attenborough and Turpin, Ltd., electric wiring, fixtures and bells; Rowley Gallery, electric wire, fixtures, bells, and furniture; Shanks & Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings; Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd., casements and window furniture; Pyrene Co., Ltd., fire extinguishers; Birmingham Guild, Ltd., enamel, metalwork, and signs; Carter & Co., Ltd., tiling; A. S. Toone and Sons, oak veneered asbestos panels and wall panelling; Waring and Gillow, Ltd., garden furniture and office fittings; Gaskell and Chambers, bar fittings; Pearson Bros., clocks.

NEW INVENTIONS

[The following particulars of new inventions are specially compiled for THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office. All inquiries concerning inventions, patents, and specifications should be addressed to the Editor, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. For copies of the full specifications here enumerated readers should apply to the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.2. The price is 1s. each.]

LATEST PATENT APPLICATIONS

14802. British Steel Piling Co., Ltd., and Jefferis, M. R. Constructing concrete piles in situ. May 11.

14006. Cromwell, B. Floors for buildings. May 6.

14214. Elbo, J. Manufacture of flooring-slabs and stair treads. May 7.

14644. Heron, C. R., and Milners Safe Co., Ltd. Strong-room doors, &c. May 10.

14515. Hefer, P. Floors. May 9.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED

311027. Lyons & Co., Ltd., J., and Steele, A. H. V. Lifts or elevators.

311107. Boulton and Paul, Ltd., North, J. D., and Ffiske, G. E. Means for ventilating buildings.

ABSTRACT PUBLISHED

308428. Small, W., Lordswood Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham. Tiled roofs.

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed the following committee to report whether any, and if so, what, amendments in the Patents and Designs Acts, or changes in the practice of the Patent Office, are desirable. The Right Hon. Sir Charles H. Sargant (chairman); Mr. Horatio Ballantyne; Mr. H. A. Gill; Mr. E. H. Hodgson, C.B., O.B.E.; Sir Herbert Jackson, K.B.E., F.R.S.; Mr. W. S. Jarratt; Mr. Fearnley Owen; Mr. J. G. Weir, C.M.G., C.B.E.; and Mr. James Whitehead, K.C.; with Mr. R. W. Luce, Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C.2, as secretary.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

LONDON AND DISTRICTS

It is proposed to erect a cinema at BLACKHEATH.

Messrs. W. Wilmot, Ltd., are to develop land at Roxburgh Road and Cheviot Road, NORWOOD.

It has been announced that the Ontario Government is to erect a five-story office building and showroom in the STRAND, at a cost of £50,000.

The Surbiton Council is considering a proposal by a local builder to erect 500 houses near the KINGSTON by-pass road.

The L.C.C. Education Committee is to erect a central and junior school on the Hope Street site, ISLINGTON, at a cost of £7,000.

The Herts Education Committee is preparing plans for the new elementary school at Garston, WATFORD.

The L.C.C. Education Committee has made a grant of £8,500 to the governors of St. Olave's and St. Saviour's Grammar School, ROTHERHITHE, towards the cost of the extension of the school.

The L.C.C. Education Committee is to acquire a site in the neighbourhood of the "Nag's Head," Holloway Road, HOLLOWAY, for the erection of a school for tuberculous children.

At a meeting of the governors of the General Lying-in Hospital, York Road, LAMBETH, it was decided to proceed immediately with the scheme for extensions.

Plans passed by the LAMBETH B.C.: Rebuilding, "Bedford Arms" public-house, Clapham Road, for Mr. A. R. Mayston, on behalf of Messrs. Whitbread & Co., Ltd.; building, corner of Brixton and Cranmer Roads, for Mr. S. G. Soper.

Plans passed by the BERMONDSEY B.C.: Conversion of booking hall into dance hall, South Bermondsey Station, Rotherhithe New Road, for Mr. F. Gray; conversion of fire station into ten flats, Gomm Road, for the Council.

The KENSINGTON B.C. Housing Committee has prepared a scheme for the redevelopment for housing purposes on the site of the properties in Hesketh Place, which abut upon Avondale Park Road and decided upon the erection of a three-story building containing a total of twenty-four flats at a cost of £16,526.

Mr. C. H. Biddulph-Pinchard, on behalf of the London Clinic and Nursing Home, Ltd., is seeking an order for the stopping up of a portion of Devonshire Mews West in connection with the development of the site on the south side of MARYLEBONE Road, between Devonshire Place and Harley Street.

Plans passed by the MARYLEBONE B.C.: Additions and alterations, 6 Duke Street, for Messrs. A. T. Coucher and Son; formation of a new street leading out of Grove End Road, for Mr. C. W. E. Remnant; building, Portland Place, by Langham Street (Broadcasting House), for Mr. G. Val Myer.



New Synagogue, Sunderland. Designed by M. K. Glass. The interior from the back gallery.

EASTERN COUNTIES

The ESSEX County Council is to widen Blackwater Bridge at an estimated cost of £4,000.

The Herts Education Committee has prepared plans for alterations and improvements at Queen Street School, HITCHIN.

The ESSEX Education Committee has obtained sanction to borrow £9,300 for the provision of scholastic accommodation and hostel at Grays Palmer's Endowed School.

The HERTS Education Committee has prepared alternative designs for the erection of an elementary school at London Colney, and has also submitted plans of the central school proposed to be erected at St. Albans, to the Board of Education.

The ESSEX C.C. is to extend the Severalls Mental Asylum by the addition of the Children's Villa at an estimated cost of £2,980; additional accommodation for nurses at an estimated cost of £9,842 and a pathological laboratory at an estimated cost of £300.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES

The PORTSMOUTH Corporation is purchasing land for extensions at the City Mental Hospital.

The Kent Education Committee is to acquire a site for a central school at SOUTHBOROUGH.

Sir W. W. Parker, secretary of the Diocese of Portsmouth Extension Committee, is to erect a church in Battenburg Avenue, PORTSMOUTH.

The PORTSMOUTH Corporation has now acquired 24 acres of land at Hilsea for the purposes of a municipal aerodrome.

The KENT Education Committee is to enlarge the council school at Kemsing and to enlarge and improve the Lydd Dungeness Council School.

The Kent Education Committee is to enlarge and adapt the elementary school at SUTTON VALANCE as a central school.

The Kent Education Committee has granted a lease to the ASHFORD U.D.C. for purposes of a maternity centre, of land near the Ashford Technical Institute.

Mr. F. H. Nye has submitted to the BRIGHTON Corporation a plan showing the proposed development of the estate known as "Miramichi," London Road, Withdean, near Brighton.

The BRIGHTON Corporation has asked Messrs. Clayton and Black to prepare sketch plans for the erection of the new hotel at the Dyke, together with an estimate of the cost.

The Kent Education Committee has purchased a site at WEST MALLING for the erection of an elementary school.

The Kent Education Committee has purchased a site for the DARTFORD Technical College, and is also to extend the Bromley County School for Girls.

The KENT Education Committee has obtained a lease of about 10 acres of land adjoining the Ashford Grammar School for the erection of new school buildings.

The SURREY C.C. has passed plans submitted by the architect for the erection of police houses at Knaphill, Lingfield, Tilford, Virginia Water, and Ottershaw.

Plans passed by the GRAVESEND Corporation: Five houses, Singlewell Road, for Messrs. Dagnall Bros.; new machine-house and new pumping station, Clifton Marine Parade, for the Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd.



New Synagogue, Sunderland. Designed by M. K. Glass. The entrance front.

The HERNE BAY U.D.C. Housing Committee reports that it has taken into consideration the question of the desirability of making further provision for working-class dwellings and has instructed the surveyor to submit a plan showing a suggested scheme for completion of the Dering Road housing site, and also to report and submit a plan for the erection of small houses at rentals not exceeding 10s. per week inclusive, one site to be suitable for erection of approximately twelve houses and another for six houses.

Plans passed by the HERNE BAY U.D.C.: Alterations and additions, King's Road Garage, for Messrs. Curling Bros.; house, Stanley Road, for Mr. J. Wilson; house, Western Esplanade, for Mr. C. H. H. Kenworthy; house, Beltinge Road, for Mr. F. R. Brown; reconstruction of "The Tudor Café," Promenade Central, for Mr. R. Messenger; bungalow, Carlton Hill, for Messrs. Goodwin and Russell; three houses, Central Avenue, for Messrs. Goodwin and Russell; two bungalows, Minster Drive, for Messrs. Markwells; bungalow, Albany Drive, for Mr. W. Hancock; house, Clifftown Gardens, for Mr. Dudley G. Marsh; two houses, Pier Avenue, for Mr. J. Jordan.

Plans passed by the PORTSMOUTH Corporation: Alterations, 28 High Street, Cosham, for Messrs. Timothy White (1928), Ltd.; five houses, Hewitt Road, for Mr. Wedge; six houses, Compton Road, for Mr. A. W. Le Santo; showroom, 312 Commercial Road, for Messrs. Light Bros.; business premises, London and Oriel Roads, for Messrs. Timothy White (1928), Ltd.; shops and stalls, Arundel Street and Upper Church Path, for Mr. M. Green; five stores, London Avenue, for Mr. F. W. Devenish; showrooms and office, King's Road and Landport Terrace Junction, for Mr. A. Buswell; seven houses, Dean Road, Cosham, for Mr. H. E. Pitt; additions, "Stamshaw Hotel," Twyford Avenue, for Messrs. Geo. Peters, Ltd.; sports pavilion, off Dover Road, Moneyfields, for Messrs. G. J. Davis and Sons; fourteen houses, Southampton Road, Cosham, for Mr. T. Ogden; three houses, Upper Park Road, Cosham, for Mr. H. Soar; showroom, workshop, and garages, Grove Road, for Messrs. English Motor Agencies, Ltd.; shop and offices, 101 London Road, for Brunswick Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.; two houses and shops, Randolph Road, for Mr. A. W. Stevenson; extension of warehouse, Buckingham Street, for Messrs. Timothy White (1928), Ltd.

Plans passed by the BRIGHTON Corporation: Cloakroom to laundry, rear of Royal Sussex County Hospital, for the Hospital Committee; alterations, 56, 56a London Road, for the trustees of Mrs. C. C. Norton-Lane; alterations, St. James's Street, for Messrs. Lipton, Ltd.; additions, Brighton School for Blind Boys, Eastern Road, for the Committee of Management; four houses, Hartington Road, for Messrs. Denyer Bros.; two houses, Balfour Road, for Mr. T. R. Braybon; alterations, 20 Upper St. James's Street, for St. James's and Bedford Garages, Ltd.; bottling stores, Kemp Town Brewery, St. George's Road, for the Kemp Town Brewery; extensions and alterations, 166, 167, 168 Western Road, and 4 and 5 Crown Street, for Messrs. Staffords (Brighton), Ltd.; shop and store, 94 Western Road, for Messrs. Plummer Roddis, Ltd.; rebuilding, 1 and 3 Preston Road, for Barclays Bank, Ltd.; four houses, Grand Crescent, for Mr. Thomas Hazeldine; two houses, Carden Avenue, Withdean, for Dr. A. G. Bate; golf club house, Saddlescombe Road, Patcham, for Mr. William Bodington; two houses, Warmdene Road, Patcham, for Mr. James Albert Tetman; sun-room, New Sussex Hospital for Women, Windlesham Road, for the Hospital Committee; alterations, Assembly Rooms, Old Ship Hotel, for Messrs. R. Bacon & Co., Ltd.; memorial hall, 35 Ship Street, for the Council of Holy Trinity Church; store premises, 188-191 Western Road, for the executors of the late Mr. W. J. Wade.

SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES

The PAIGNTON U.D.C. is seeking sanction to borrow £10,000 for cliff protection works at the public pleasure grounds at Roundham Head.

Plans passed by the PAIGNTON U.D.C.: Two houses, Laura Grove, for Mr. A. E. Knight; two houses, Mortimer Avenue, for Mr. R. M. Ely; bungalow, Maidenway Road, for Mr. L. Veale; bungalow, Knapp Park estate, for Miss Pennell; two houses, Stansfield Avenue, for Mr. E. A. Jonas.

MIDLAND COUNTIES

Plans of a new bridge at STRATFORD-ON-AVON have been prepared.

The BIRMINGHAM Corporation is to erect an electric vehicle garage at the Lifford depot at a cost of £6,430.

The NORTHAMPTONSHIRE Education Committee has purchased a site at Finedon for the erection of an infant's school.

The WARWICKSHIRE Education Committee has passed revised plans for the extension of the Baddesley Ensor Council School.

The NORTHAMPTONSHIRE Education Committee has purchased a site at Weston Favell for the erection of an elementary school.

The NOTTS and Leicestershire County Councils have agreed to erect a new joint county bridge at Zouch. The county surveyor of Leicestershire is to prepare a specification of the works.

The NORTHAMPTONSHIRE C.C. is to reconstruct the Stoke Bruerne Canal Bridge on the Stony Stratford–Market Harborough main road, at an estimated cost of £13,250.

The Warwickshire County Council has made an agreement with the Birmingham Corporation with regard to the new venereal diseases clinic to be erected and equipped at the General Hospital, BIRMINGHAM, at the cost of the Birmingham Corporation.

Plans passed by the GLOSSOP Corporation: Twelve houses, North Road, for Mr. Frank Lord; four houses, Hadfield Lane, Hadfield, for the Hadfield Equitable Co-operative Society, Ltd.; bungalow, Primrose Lane, for Mr. Wm. Kennington; mechanics and joiners shops, Charlestown Road, for Messrs. John Walton, of Glossop, Ltd.; alterations and additions, Railway Street and High Street West, for Glossop-Dale New Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd.; alterations and additions, 17 John Dalton Street, Hadfield, for Mr. Wright Simpson; two houses, Fauvel Road, for Messrs. Russell and Buckley; twelve houses, Hadfield Road, Hadfield, for Mr. C. J. Davies.

NORTHERN COUNTIES

The DURHAM County Education Committee has decided to erect a mining centre at Blaydon.

The Durham County Education Committee is to erect a council school at EAST RAINTON for about 250 scholars.

The Rev. W. T. Harris is to erect a Roman Catholic school for 350 children in Corporation Road, SUNDERLAND.

The DURHAM County Education Committee is seeking sanction to borrow £4,000 for the erection of an elementary school at Newfield.

The DURHAM County Education Committee is seeking sanction to borrow £8,200 for the enlargement of Hunwick Council School.

SCOTLAND

The following figures show the progress that has been made in State-aided housing schemes in Scotland to April 30, 1929: Completed: 1919 Act, 25,129; by public utility societies, 421; private subsidy schemes (1919, Additional Powers Act), 2,324; slum clearance schemes, 9,582; 1923 Act: by local authorities, 4,012; by private enterprise 15,270; by public utility societies, 80; 1924 Act: by local authorities, 32,801; by private enterprise, 626; by public utility societies, 109; demonstration houses, 17; steel houses erected on behalf of Government by Scottish National Housing Company, 2,552. Total, 92,923. Those under consideration were as follows: slum clearance schemes, 2,202; 1923 Act, by private enterprise, 2,316; 1924 Act by local authorities, 9,495; by private enterprise, 795; by public utility societies 18. Total, 14,826.



The Plough Inn, Whitby. Rebuilt from the design of W. Broadbent.

RATES OF WAGES

The initial letter opposite every entry indicates the grade under the Ministry of Labour schedule. The district is that to which the borough is assigned in the same schedule. Column I gives the rates for craftsmen; Column II for labourers; the rate for craftsmen working at trades in which a separate rate maintains is given in a footnote. The table is a selection only. Particulars for lesser localities not included may be obtained upon application in writing.

			I	II
			s. d.	s. d.
A_1	ABERDARE	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_1	Abergavenny	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B	Abingdon ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Accrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Addlestone	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Adlington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Airdrie ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
C	Aldeburgh	E. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Altrincham	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Appleby ..	N.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Atherstone	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Aylesbury ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B_2	BANBURY ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bangor ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Barnard Castle	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barnsley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Barnstaple	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Barrow ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barry ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Basingstoke	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bath ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Batley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Bedford ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Berwick-on-Tweed	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Bewdley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	Bicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Birkenhead	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A	Birmingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bishop Auckland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackburn	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackpool	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blyth ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Bognor ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Bolton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Boston ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Bournemouth	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Bovey Tracey	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Bradford ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Brentwood	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Bridgend ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Bridgwater	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_1	Bridlington	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Brighouse ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Brighton ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Bristol ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Brixham ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Bromsgrove	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
C	Bromyard ..	Mid. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Burnley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burslem ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burton-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bury ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Buxton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	CAMBRIDGE	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Canterbury	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Cardiff ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Carlisle ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Carmarthen	S. Wales & M.	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Carnarvon	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Carnforth ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Castleford	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Chatham ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Chelmsford	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Cheltenham	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Chester ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Chesterfield	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Chichester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Chorley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Cirencester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Clitheroe ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Clydebank	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Coalville ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Colchester ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Colne ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Colwyn Bay	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Consett ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Conway ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Coventry ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Crewe ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Cumberland	.....	1 6	1 1½
A	DARLINGTON	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Darwen ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Deal ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Denbigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Derby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Dewsbury	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Didcot ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Doncaster	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Dorchester	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Driffield ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A	Droitwich	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Dudley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Dundee ..	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Durham ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	EASTBOURNE	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Ebbw Vale	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Edinburgh	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	E. Glamorganshire & Monmouthshire	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Exeter ..	S.W. Counties	*1 6½	1 2
B_2	Exmouth ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	FELIXSTOWE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Filey ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A	Fleetwood ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Folkestone	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Frodsham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Frome ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	GATESHEAD	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Gillingham	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Gloucester	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Goole ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Gosport ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Grantham	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Gravesend	S. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Greenock ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Grimsby ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Guildford ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	HALIFAX	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hanley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Harrogate	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hartlepools	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Harwich ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Hastings ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Hatfield ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Hereford ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Hertford ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Heysham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Howden ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Huddersfield	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hull ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	ILKLEY ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Immingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Ipswich ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Isle of Wight	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	JARROW ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	KEIGHLEY	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Kendal ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Keswick ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Kettering ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	King's Lynn	E. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	LANCASTER	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Leamington	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Leeds ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leek ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Lewes ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Lichfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lincoln ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Liverpool ..	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A_2	Llandudno	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Llanelly ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	London (12 miles radius)		1 9	1 4
	Do. (12-15 miles radius)		1 8½	1 3½
A	Long Eaton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Loughborough	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Luton ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Lytham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	MACCLESFIELD	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Maidstone	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Malvern ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Manchester	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Mansfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Margate ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Matlock ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Merthyr ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Middlesbrough	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Middlewich	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Minehead ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Monmouth	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	S. and E. Glamorganshire			
A	Morecambe	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	NANTWICH	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Neath ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nelson ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newcastle ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newport ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Normanton	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Northampton	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	North Staffs.	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	North Shields	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Norwich ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Nottingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nuneaton ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	OAKHAM ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Oldham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Oswestry ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Oxford ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	PAISLEY ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Pembroke	S. Wales & M.	1 4	1 0
A	Perth ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Peterborough	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Plymouth	S.W. Counties	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Pontefract	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Pontypridd	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Portsmouth	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Preston ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	QUEENSFERRY	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	READING	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Reigate ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Retford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Rhondda Valley	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Ripon ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A	Rochdale ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Rochester ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Ruabon ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Rugby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Rugeley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Runcorn ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	ST. ALBANS	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	St. Helens ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Salisbury ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_1	Scarborough	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Scunthorpe	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Sheffield ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Shipley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Shrewsbury	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Skipton ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Slough ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Solihull ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	South'pton	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Southend-on-Sea	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Southport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	S. Shields ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Stafford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Stockport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stockton-on-Tees	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stoke-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Stroud ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Sunderland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swadlincote	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swansea ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B	Swindon ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	TAMWORTH	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Taunton ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Teeside Dist.	N.E. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Teignmouth	S.W. Coast	1 5½	1 1½
A	Todmorden	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Torquay ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
C	Truro ..	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
B_1	Tunbridge Wells	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Tunstall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Tyne District	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	WAKEFIELD	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Walsall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Warrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Warwick ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Wellingborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Weston-s-Mare	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Whitby ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Widnes ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Wigan ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Winchester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Windsor ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Wolverhampton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Worcester	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Worksop ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Wrexham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Wycombe	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	YARMOUTH	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Yeovil ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	York ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½

* In these areas the rates of wages for certain trades (usually painters and plasterers) vary slightly from those given.

The rates for every trade in any given area will be sent on request.

PRICES CURRENT

The wages are the Union rates current in London at the time of publication. The prices are for good quality material, and are intended to cover delivery at works, wharf, station, or yard as customary, but will vary according to quality and quantity. The measured prices are based upon the foregoing, and include usual builders' profits. Though every care has been taken in its compilation it is impossible to guarantee the accuracy of the list, and readers are advised to have the figures confirmed by trade inquiry.

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

EXCAVATOR, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; NAVVY, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; TIMBERMAN, 1s. 5½d. *per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour*; WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. *per shift.*

Broken brick or stone. 2 in., per yd.	£0 11 6
Thames ballast, per yd.	0 10 0
Pit gravel, per yd.	0 15 0
Pit sand, per yd.	0 12 6
Washed sand, per yd.	0 15 0

Screened ballast or gravel, add 10 per cent. per yd.
Clinker, breeze, etc., prices according to locality.

Portland cement, per ton	£2 8 0
Lias lime, per ton	2 0 0

Sacks charged extra at 1s. 9d. each and credited when returned at 1s. 6d.
Transport hire per day:

Cart and horse	£1 3 0	*Trailer*	£0 15 0
3-ton motor lorry	3 15 0	*Steam roller*	4 5 0
Steam lorry, 5-ton	4 0 0	*Water cart*	1 5 0

EXCAVATING and throwing out in ordinary earth not exceeding 6 ft. deep, basis price, per yd. cube . 0 3 0
Exceeding 6 ft., but under 12 ft., add 30 per cent.
In stiff clay, add 30 per cent.
In underpinning, add 100 per cent.
In rock, including blasting, add 225 per cent.
If basketed out, add 80 per cent. to 150 per cent.
Headings, including timbering, add 400 per cent.

RETURN, fill, and ram, ordinary earth, per yd.	£0 1 6
SPREAD and level, including wheeling, per yd.	0 1 6
FILLING into carts and carting away to a shoot or deposit, per yd. cube	0 10 6
TRIMMING earth to slopes, per yd. sup.	0 0 6
HACKING up old grano. or similar paving, per yd. sup.	0 1 3
PLANKING to excavations, per ft. sup.	0 0 5
DO. over 10 ft. deep, add for each 5 ft. in depth, 30 per cent.	
IF left in, add to above prices, per ft. cube	0 2 0
HARDCORE, 2 in. ring, filled and rammed, 4 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0 2 1
DO. 6 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0 2 10
PUDDLING, per yd. cube	1 10 0
CEMENT CONCRETE, 4-2-1, per yd. cube	2 3 0
DO. 6-2-1, per yd. cube	1 18 0
DO. in upper floors, add 15 per cent.	
DO. in reinforced-concrete work, add 20 per cent.	
DO. in underpinning, add 60 per cent.	
LIAS-LIME CONCRETE, per yd. cube	£1 16 0
BREEZE CONCRETE, per yd. cube	1 7 0
DO. in lintels, etc., per ft. cube	0 1 6
CEMENT concrete 4-2-1 in lintels packed around reinforcement, per ft. cube	0 3 9
FINE concrete benching to bottom of manholes, per ft. cube	0 3 0
FINISHING surface of concrete spade face, per yd. sup.	0 0 9

DRAINER

LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; TIMBERMAN, 1s. 5½d. *per hour*; BRICKLAYER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; PLUMBER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. *per shift.*

Stoneware pipes, tested quality, 4 in., per ft.	£0 0 10
DO. *6 in., per ft.*	0 1 3
DO. *9 in., per ft.*	0 2 3
Cast-iron pipes, coated, 9 ft. lengths, 4 in., per yd.	0 5 6
DO. *6 in., per yd.*	0 8 0
Portland cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.	
Leadwool, per cwt.	£2 0 0
Gaskin, per lb.	0 0 4½

STONEWARE DRAINS, jointed in cement, tested pipes, 4 in., per ft. 0 4 3
DO. 6 in., per ft. 0 5 0
DO. 9 in., per ft. 0 7 9
CAST-IRON DRAINS, jointed in lead, 4 in., per ft. 0 8 3
DO. 6 in., per ft. 0 10 3

Note.—These prices include digging concrete bed and filling for normal depths, and are average prices.
Fittings in Stoneware and Iron according to type. *See* Trade Lists.

BRICKLAYER

BRICKLAYER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour.*

London stocks, per M.	£4 5 0
Flettons, per M.	2 15 0
White facing bricks, per M.	5 0 0
Multi-coloured facings, per M.	7 7 9
Best red facings, per M.	7 7 9
Rubbers, 9½ in., per M.	12 0 6
Staffordshire blue, per M.	9 5 0
Firebricks, 2½ in., per M.	9 0 0
Glazed salt, white, and ivory stretchers, per M.	21 10 0
DO. *headers, per M.*	20 10 0
Colours, extra, per M.	5 10 0
Seconds, less, per M.	1 0 0
Cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.	

Lime, grey stone, per ton	£2 11 6
Mixed lime mortar, per yd.	1 6 0
Dampcourse, in rolls of 4½ in., per roll	0 2 6
DO. *9 in. per roll*	0 4 9
DO. *14 in. per roll*	0 7 6
DO. *18 in. per roll*	0 9 6
BRICKWORK in stone lime mortar, Flettons or equal, per rod	32 0 0
DO. in cement do., per rod	34 10 0
DO. in stocks, add 25 per cent. per rod.	
DO. in blues, add 100 per cent. per rod.	
DO. circular on plan, add 12½ per cent. per rod.	
DO. in backing to masonry, add 12½ per cent. per rod.	
DO. in raising on old walls, etc., add 12½ per cent. per rod.	
DO. in underpinning, add 20 per cent. per rod.	
HALF-BRICK walls in stocks in cement mortar (1–3), per ft. sup	£0 1 0
BEDDING plates in cement mortar, per ft. run	0 0 3
BEDDING window or door frames, per ft. run	0 0 3
LEAVING chases 2½ in. deep for edges of concrete floors not exceeding 6 in. thick, per ft. run	0 0 2
CUTTING do. in old walls in cement, per ft. run	0 0 4
CUTTING, toothing and bonding new work to old (labour and materials), per ft. sup.	0 0 7
TERRA-COTTA flue pipes 9 in. diameter, jointed in fireclay, including all cuttings, per ft. run	0 3 6
DO. 14 ft. by 9 in. do., per ft. run	0 6 0
FLAUNCHING chimney pots, each	0 2 0
CUTTING and pinning ends of timbers, etc., in cement	0 1 0
FACINGS fair, per ft. sup. extra	0 0 3
DO. picked stocks, per ft. sup. extra.	0 0 7
DO. red rubbers gauged and set in putty, per ft. sup. extra	0 4 9
DO. in salt white or ivory glazed, per ft. sup. extra	0 5 6
TUCK pointing, per ft. sup. extra	0 0 10
WEATHER pointing, do. do.	0 0 3
TILE creasing with cement fillet each side per ft. run	0 0 6
GRANOLITHIC PAVING, 1 in., per yd. sup.	0 5 0
DO. 1½ in., per yd. sup.	0 6 0
DO. 2 in. per yd. sup.	0 7 0
If coloured with red oxide, per yd. sup.	0 1 0
If finished with carborundum, per yd. sup.	0 0 6
If in small quantities in finishing to steps, etc., per ft. sup.	0 1 4
Jointing new grano. paving to old, per ft. run	0 0 4
Extra for dishing grano. or cement paving around gullies, each	0 1 6
BITUMINOUS DAMP COURSE, ex rolls, per ft. sup.	0 0 7
ASPHALT (MASTIC) DAMP COURSE, ½ in., per yd. sup	0 8 0
DO. vertical, per yd. sup.	0 11 0
SLATE DAMP COURSE, per ft. sup.	0 0 10
ASPHALT ROOFING (MASTIC) in two thicknesses, ¾ in., per yd.	0 8 6
DO. SKIRTING, 6 in.	0 0 11
BREEZE PARTITION BLOCKS, set in cement, 1½ in. per yd. sup	0 5 3
DO. DO. 3 in.	0 6 6
BREEZE fixing bricks, extra for each	0 0 3

MASON

MASON, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; DO. *fixer*, 1s. 10d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. per hour; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour.*

Portland Stone:	
Whitbed, per ft. cube	£0 4 6
Basebed, per ft. cube	0 4 9
Bath stone, per ft. cube	0 3 0
Usual trade extras for large blocks.	
York paving, av. 2½ in., per yd. super.	0 11 0
York templates sawn, per ft. cube	0 7 6
Slate shelves, rubbed, 1 in., per ft. sup.	0 2 6
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.	

HOISTING and setting stone, per ft. cube £0 2 2
DO. for every 10 ft. above 30 ft. add 15 per cent.

PLAIN face Portland basis, per ft. sup.	£0 2 8
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0 4 0
SUNK FACE, per ft. sup.	0 3 9
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0 4 10
JOINTS, arch, per ft. sup.	0 2 6
DO. sunk, per ft. sup.	0 2 7
DO. DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0 4 6
CIRCULAR-CIRCULAR work, per ft. sup.	1 2 0
PLAIN MOULDING, straight, per inch of girth, per ft. run	0 1 1
DO. circular, do., per ft. run	0 1 4
HALF SAWING, per ft. sup.	0 1 0

Add to the foregoing prices, if in York stone, 35 per cent.
DO. Mansfield, 12½ per cent.
Deduct for Bath, 33⅓ per cent.
DO. for Chilmark, 5 per cent.

SETTING 1 in. slate shelving in cement, per ft. sup.	£0 0 6
RUBBED round nosing to do., per ft. lin.	£0 0 6
YORK STEPS, rubbed T. & R., ft. cub. fixed	1 7 6
YORK SILLS, W. & T., ft. cub. fixed	1 10 0
ARTIFICIAL stone paving, 2 in. thick, per ft. sup.	0 1 6
DO. 2½ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0 1 3

SLATER AND TILER

SLATER, 1s. 9d *per hour*; TILER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour.*
N.B.—Tiling is often executed as piecework.

Slates, 1st quality, per 1,200:

Portmadoc Ladies	£13 0 0
Countess	25 0 0
Duchess	32 0 0

Old Delabole	*Med. Grey.*	*Med. Green*
24 in. × 12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0
20 in. × 10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6
16 in. × 10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9
14 in. × 8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3

Green Randoms, per ton	8 3 9
Grey-green do., per ton	7 3 9
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long, per ton	5 13 9
In 4-ton truck loads, delivered Nine Elms station.	
Clips, lead per lb.	£0 0 6
Clips, copper, per lb.	0 2 0
Nails, compo, per cwt.	1 6 0
Nails, copper, per lb.	0 2 2
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above	
Hand-made tiles, per M	£5 18 0
Machine-made tiles, per M.	5 8 0
Westmorland slates, large, per ton	9 0 0
DO. *Peggies, per ton*	7 5 0

SLATING, 3 in. lap, compo nails, Portmadoc or equal:

Ladies, per square	£4 0 0
Countess, per square	4 5 0
Duchess, per square	4 10 0
WESTMORLAND, in diminishing courses, per square	6 5 0
CORNISH DO., per square	6 3 0
Add, if vertical, per square approx.	0 13 0
Add, if with copper nails, per square approx.	0 2 6
Double course at eaves, per ft. approx.	0 1 0

SLATING with Old Delabole slates to a 3 in. lap with copper nails, at per square.

	Med. Grey.	Med. Green
24 in. × 12 in.	£5 0 0	£5 2 0
20 in. × 10 in.	5 5 0	5 10 0
16 in. × 10 in.	4 15 0	5 1 0
14 in. × 8 in.	4 10 0	4 15 0

Green randoms	6 7 0
Grey-green do.	5 9 0
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long	4 13 6
TILING, 4 in. gauge, every 4th course nailed, in hand-made tiles, average per square	4 0 0
DO., machine-made do., per square	3 10 0
Vertical Tiling, including pointing, add 18s. 0d. per square.	
FIXING lead soakers, per dozen	£0 0 10
STRIPPING old slates and stacking for re-use, and clearing away surplus and rubbish, per square	0 10 0
LABOUR only in laying slates, but including nails, per square	1 0 0

See "Sundries" for Asbestos Tiling.

CARPENTER AND JOINER

CARPENTER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; JOINER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour.*

Timber, average prices at Docks, London Standard, Scandinavian, etc. (equal to 2nds):	
7 × 3, per std.	£23 0 0
11 × 4, per std.	30 0 0
Memel or Equal. Slightly less than foregoing.	
Flooring, P.E., 1 in., per sq.	£1 5 0
DO. *T. and G., 1 in., per sq.*	1 5 0
Planed boards, 1 in. × 11 in., per std.	30 0 0
Wainscot oak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0 1 4
Mahogany, Honduras, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0 1 4
DO. *Cuba, per ft. sup. of 1 in.*	0 2 6
DO., *African, per ft. sup.*	0 1 3
Teak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0 1 3
DO., *ft. cube*	0 14 0

FIR fixed in wall plates, lintels, sleepers, etc., per ft. cube 0 5 0
DO. framed in floors, roofs, etc., per ft. cube 0 6 0
DO. framed in trusses, etc., including ironwork, per ft. cube 0 8 6
PITCH PINE, add 33⅓ per cent.
FIXING only boarding in floors, roofs, etc., per sq. 0 13 6
SARKING FELT laid, 1-ply, per yd. 0 1 6
DO. 3-ply per yd. 0 1 9
CENTERING for concrete, etc., including horsing and striking, per sq. 2 10 0
TURNING pieces to flat or segmental soffits, 4½ in. wide, per ft. run 0 0 4½
DO. 9 in. wide and over per ft. sup. 0 1 2

[*continued overleaf*

CARPENTER AND JOINER: *continued.*

SHUTTERING to face of concrete, per square	£1	10	0
DO. in narrow widths to beams, etc., per ft. sup.	0	0	6
USE and waste of timbers, allow 25 per cent. of above prices.			
SLATE BATTENING, per sq.	£0	12	6
DEAL boarding to flats, 1 in. thick and firrings to falls, per square	2	10	0
STOUT feather-edged tilting fillet to eaves, per ft. run	0	0	6
FEATHER-edged springer to trimmer arches, per ft. run	0	0	4
STOUT herringbone strutting (joists measured in), per ft. run	0	0	6
SOUND boarding, ¾ in. thick and fillets nailed to sides of joists (joists measured over), per square	2	0	0
RUBEROID or similar quality roofing, one ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., two-ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	6
DO., three-ply, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
TONGUED and grooved flooring, 1¼ in. thick, laid complete with splayed headings, per square	2	5	0
DEAL skirting torus, moulded 1¼ in. thick, including grounds and backings, per ft. sup.	0	1	0
TONGUED and mitred angles to do.	0	0	6
WOOD block flooring standard blocks laid herringbone in mastic:			
Deal 1 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	10	0
DO. 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	12	0
Maple 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	15	0
DEAL moulded sashes, 1¼ in. with moulded bars in small squares, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. 2 in. do., per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DEAL cased frames, oak sills and 2 in. moulded sashes, brass-faced pulleys and iron weights, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
MOULDED horns, extra each	0	0	3
DOORS, 4-panel square both sides, 1¼ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. moulded both sides per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. 2 in. thick, square both sides, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0	3	0
DO. in 3 panels, moulded both sides, upper panel with diminished stiles with moulded bars for glass, per ft. sup.	0	3	6
If in oak, mahogany or teak, multiply 3 times.			
DEAL frames, 4 in. × 3 in., rebated and beaded, per ft. cube	£0	15	0
Add for extra labours, per ft. run	0	0	1
STAIRCASE work:			
DEAL treads 1¼ in. and risers 1 in., tongued and grooved including fir carriages, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DEAL wall strings, 1¼ in. thick, moulded, per ft. run	0	2	6
If ramped, per ft. run	0	5	0
SHORT ramps, extra each	0	7	6
ENDS of treads and risers housed to strings, each	0	1	0
2 in. deal mopstick handrail fixed to brackets, per ft. run	0	1	6
4½ in. × 3 in. oak fully moulded handrail, per ft. run	0	5	6
1¼ in. square deal bar balusters, framed in, per ft. run	0	0	6
FITTINGS:			
SHELVES and bearers, 1 in., cross-tongued, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
1¼ in. beaded cupboard fronts, moulded and square, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
TEAK grooved draining boards, 1¼ in. thick and bedding per ft. sup.	0	4	6
IRONMONGERY:			
Fixing only (including providing screws):			
To DEAL—			
Hinges to sashes, per pair	0	1	2
Do. to doors, per pair	0	1	7
Barrel bolts, 9 in., iron, each	0	1	0
Sash fasteners, each	0	1	0
Rim locks, each	0	1	9
Mortice locks, each	0	4	0

SMITH

SMITH, *weekly rate equals* 1s. 9½d. *per hour*; MATE, *do.* 1s. 4d. *per hour*; ERECTOR, 1s. 9½d. *per hour*; FITTER, 1s. 9½d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour.*

Mild Steel in British standard sections, per ton	£12	10	0
Sheet Steel:			
Flat sheets, black, per ton	17	0	0
DO., *galvd., per ton*	18	0	0
Corrugated sheets, galvd., per ton	18	0	0
Driving screws, galvd., per grs.	0	1	10
Washers, galvd., per grs.	0	1	1
Bolts and nuts per cwt. and up	1	18	0
MILD STEEL in trusses, etc., erected, per ton	25	0	0
DO., in small sections as reinforcement, per ton	16	0	0
DO., in compounds, per ton	17	0	0
DO., in bar or rod reinforcement, per ton	22	10	0
WROT-IRON in chimney bars, etc., including building in, per cwt.	2	0	0
DO., in light railings and balusters, per cwt.	2	5	0
FIXING only corrugated sheeting, including washers and driving screws, per yd.	0	2	0

PLUMBER

PLUMBER, 1s. 9½d. *per hour*; MATE OR LABOURER, 1s. 4½d. *per hour.*

Lead, milled sheet, per cwt.	£1	12	6
DO. *drawn pipes, per cwt.*	1	13	0
DO. *soil pipe, per cwt.*	1	16	0
DO. *scrap, per cwt.*	1	1	0
Copper, sheet, per lb.	0	1	0
Solder, plumber's, per lb.	0	1	0
DO. *fine, per lb.*	0	1	6
Cast-iron pipes, etc.:			
L.C.C. soil, 3 in., per yd.	0	3	0
DO. 4 *in. per yd.*	0	3	8
R.W.P., 2½ in. per yd.	0	1	6
DO. 3 *in., per yd.*	0	1	9
DO. 4 *in., per yd.*	0	2	6
Gutter, 4 in. H.R., per yd.	0	1	0
DO. 4 *in. O.G., per yd.*	0	1	4
MILLED LEAD and labour in gutters, flashings, etc. per cwt.	3	2	6
LEAD PIPE, fixed, including running joints, bends, and tacks, ½ in., per ft.	0	2	2
DO. ¾ in., per ft.	0	2	5
DO. 1 in., per ft.	0	3	4
DO. 1¼ in., per ft.	0	4	5
LEAD WASTE or soil, fixed as above, complete, 2½ in., per ft.	0	6	6
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	7	9
DO. 4 in., per ft.	0	10	6
WIPED soldered joint, ¾ in., each	0	2	6
DO. ¾ in., each	0	3	2
DO. 1 in., each	0	3	8
BRASS screw-down stop cock and two soldered joints, ½ in., each	0	11	0
DO. ¾ in., each	0	13	6
CAST-IRON rainwater pipe, jointed in red lead, 2½ in., per ft. run	0	1	4
DO. 3 in., per ft. run	0	1	8
DO. 4 in., per ft. run	0	2	0
CAST-IRON H.R. GUTTER, fixed, with all clips, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	6
DO. O.G., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	9
CAST-IRON SOIL PIPE, fixed with caulked joints and all ears, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	2	0
Fixing only:			
W.C. PANS and all joints, P. or S., and including joints to water waste preventers, each	2	5	0
BATHS, with all joints	1	3	6
LAVATORY BASINS only, with all joints, on brackets, each	1	10	0

PLASTERER

PLASTERER, 1s. 9½d. *per hour (plus allowances in London only)*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour.*

Chalk lime, per ton	£2	17	0
Hair, per cwt.	2	5	0
Sand and cement see "Excavator," etc., above.			
Lime putty, per cwt.	£0	2	9
Hair mortar, per yd.	1	7	0
Fine stuff, per yd.	1	14	0
Sawn laths, per bdl.	0	2	5
Keene's cement, per ton	5	15	0
Sirapite, per ton	3	10	0
DO. *fine, per ton*	3	18	0
Plaster, per ton	3	0	0
DO. *white, per ton*	3	12	6
DO. *fine, per ton*	5	12	0
Lath nails, per lb.	0	0	4
Ferrocrete, per ton	2	15	6
LATHING with sawn laths, per yd.	0	1	7
METAL LATHING, per yd.	0	2	6
FLOATING in Cement and Sand, 1 to 3, for tiling or woodblock, ¾ in. per yd.	0	2	4
DO. vertical, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER, on brickwork, 1 to 3, per yd.	0	2	0
RENDER in Portland and set in fine stuff, per yd.	0	3	3
RENDER, float, and set, trowelled, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER and set in Sirapite, per yd.	0	2	5
DO. in Thistle plaster, per yd.	0	2	5
EXTRA, if on but not including lathing, any of foregoing, per yd.	0	0	5
EXTRA, if on ceilings, per yd.	0	0	5
ANGLES, rounded Keene's on Portland, per ft. lin.	0	0	6
PLAIN CORNICES, in plaster, per inch girth, including dubbing out, etc., per ft. lin.	0	0	2
WHITE glazed tiling set in Portland and jointed in Parian, per yd., from	1	11	6
FIBROUS PLASTER SLABS, per yd.	0	1	10

GLAZIER

GLAZIER, 1s. 8d. *per hour.*

Glass: 4ths in crates:			
Clear, 21 oz.	£0	0	4½
DO. 26 oz.	0	0	5
Cathedral white, per ft.	0	0	7½
Polished plate, British ¼ in., up to 2 ft. sup. per ft.	0	1	2
DO. 4 *ft. sup.* „	0	2	3
DO. 6 *ft. sup.* „	0	2	6
DO. 20 *ft. sup.* „	0	3	1
DO. 45 *ft. sup.* „	0	3	3
DO. 65 *ft. sup.* „	0	3	5
DO. 100 *ft. sup.* „	0	3	10
Rough plate, ¼ in., per ft.	0	0	6½
DO. ½ *in., per ft.*	0	0	6½
Linseed oil putty, per cwt.	0	15	0
GLAZING in putty, clear sheet, 21 oz.	0	0	11
DO. 26 oz.	0	1	0
GLAZING in beads, 21 oz., per ft.	£0	1	1
DO. 26 ozs., per ft.	0	1	4

Small sizes slightly less (under 3 ft. sup.).

Patent glazing in rough plate, normal span, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per ft.

LEAD LIGHTS, plain, med. sqs. 21 oz., usual domestic sizes, fixed, per ft. sup. and up | £0 | 3 | 0

Glazing only, polished plate, 6½d. to 8d. per ft. according to size.

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER

PAINTER, 1s. 8d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; FRENCH POLISHER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; PAPERHANGER, 1s. 8d. *per hour.*

Genuine white lead, per cwt.	£3	4	0
Linseed oil, raw, per gall.	0	3	5
DO., *boiled, per gall.*	0	3	7
Turpentine, per gall	0	4	4
Liquid driers, per gall.	0	15	0
Knotting, per gall.	1	4	0
Distemper, washable, in ordinary colours, per cwt., and up	2	5	0
Double size, per firkin	0	3	6
Pumice stone, per lb.	0	0	4½
Single gold leaf (transferable), per book	0	2	0
Varnish, copal, per gall, and up	0	17	6
DO., *flat, per gall.*	1	5	0
DO., *paper, per gall.*	1	5	0
French polish, per gall.	0	16	0
Ready mixed paints, per cwt. and up	3	10	6
LIME WHITING, per yd. sup.	0	0	3
WASH, stop, and whiten, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
DO., and 2 coats distemper with proprietary distemper, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
KNOT, stop, and prime, per yd. sup.	0	0	7
PLAIN PAINTING, including mouldings, and on plaster or joinery, 1st coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
DO., subsequent coats, per yd. sup.	0	0	8
DO., enamel coat, per yd. sup.	0	1	0
BRUSH-GRAIN, and 2 coats varnish, per yd. sup.	0	3	8
FIGURED DO., DO., per yd. sup.	0	5	6
FRENCH POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	1	2
WAX POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	0	6
STRIPPING old paper and preparing per piece	0	1	7
HANGING PAPER, ordinary, per piece	0	1	10
DO., fine, per piece, and upwards	0	2	4
VARNISHING PAPER, 1 coat, per piece	0	9	0
CANVAS, strained and fixed, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
VARNISHING, hard oak, 1st coat, yd. sup.	0	1	2
DO., each subsequent coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	11

SUNDRIES

Fibre or wood pulp boardings, according to quality and quantity. The measured work price is on the same basis . . . per ft. sup.	£0	0	2½
FIBRE BOARDINGS, including cutting and waste, fixed on, but not including studs or grounds, per ft. sup. . . . from 3d. to	0	0	6
Plaster-board, per yd. sup. . from	0	1	7
PLASTER-BOARD, fixed as last, per yd. sup. . . . from	0	2	8
Asbestos sheeting, 3/32 in., grey flat, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., *corrugated, per yd. sup.*	0	3	3
ASBESTOS SHEETING, fixed as last, flat, per yd. sup.	0	4	0
DO., corrugated, per yd. sup.	0	5	0
ASBESTOS slating or tiling on, but not including battens, or boards, plain " diamond " per square, grey	2	15	0
DO., red	3	0	0
Asbestos cement slates or tiles, 3/32 in. punched per M. grey	16	0	0
DO., *red*	18	0	0
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION FLOORING: Laid in two coats, average ¾ in. thick, in plain colour, per yd. sup.	0	7	0
DO., ½ in. thick, suitable for domestic work, unpolished, per yd.	0	6	6
Metal casements for wood frames, domestic sizes, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO., *in metal frames, per ft. sup.*	0	1	9
HANGING only metal casement in, but not including wood frames, each	0	2	10
BUILDING in metal casement frames, per ft. sup.	0	0	7

Waterproofing compounds for cement. Add about 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. to the cost of cement used.

PLYWOOD, per ft. sup.

Thickness	1/16 in.			¼ in.			⅜ in.			½ in.		
Qualities ..	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	8	4	3	7½	6	4½	5½	7	6
Alder	5½	3	3	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7	6
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	—	1 0½	10	—
Figured Oak 1 side	8½	7	—	16	8	—	11½	—	—	1 6	—	—
Plain Oak 1 side	6½	6	—	7½	7	—	9½	—	—	1 0	—	—
Oregon Pine	5	4	—	5½	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34-36 Bedford Square, W.C.1. Exhibition of work by Einar Forseth. Open till June 19. **10 a.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Indian Section: "Sculpture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. Exhibition of American Etchings and Engravings. Open daily, from 10–6, until June 22. Engleheart Exhibition of Miniatures. Daily until June 30. **10 a.m.**

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Exhibition in the Galleries of the designs submitted in the R.I.B.A., Competitions for a Garage in the Theatre Area of London, and a National Sign for Petrol-filling Stations and Garages. Open until June 29. 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Saturday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. International Exhibition of Modern Commercial Architecture. Open daily till June 8.

IMPERIAL GALLERY OF ART, Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W.7. Exhibition of Paintings, Drawings, Engravings, and Sculpture by artists resident in Great Britain and the Dominions. Open until June 29. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. **10 a.m.**

MCLELLAN GALLERIES, 270 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow. Duveen Exhibition: Open daily until June 15 from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesdays and every night during the last week the Exhibition remains open till 9 p.m. **10 a.m.**

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Southampton Row, W.C.1. Annual Exhibition of Students' Work in Silversmithing, Jewellery, Enamelling, Chasing, Engraving, Die-Sinking, Metal Casting, Furniture, Stained Glass, Modelling, Wood and Stone Carving, Pottery, Costume, Embroidery, Weaving, Writing and Illuminating, Printing, Bookbinding, Illustration, Wood Engraving, Lithography, Etching, Architecture, Drawing, Painting and Design. Open till June 26. 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. **10 a.m.**

THURSDAY, JUNE 6

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, The Castle, Winchester. Exhibition of Selected Testimonies of Study for R.I.B.A., Intermediate and Final Examinations at Portsmouth. Open till June 12.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "French Romanesque Architecture." By Arthur Stratton. (Public Lecture.) **5 p.m.**

ROYAL INCORPORATION OF ARCHITECTS IN SCOTLAND, Glasgow. Annual Conference. Delegates to be entertained by the Corporation Magistrates Committee.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Early English Woodwork." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **12 noon.**

SATURDAY, JUNE 8

Sunrise, 4.44. Sunset, 9.13.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Chippendale." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **7 p.m.**

LONDON COUNTY HALL, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1. Exhibition of Prints and Watercolours: "Views of Old London." Open to the public every Saturday from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Bank Holidays from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. **10.30 a.m.**

MONDAY, JUNE 10

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Business Meeting. **8 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS. Designs entered for the Competition of Industrial Designs to be forwarded to the Imperial College of Science and Technology, Imperial Institute Road, South Kensington, S.W., between this date and June 12.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "The Life, History, and Folklore of a Kerry Island." By Robin Flower, B.A., D.LITT. **5.30 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. Summer Meeting in France till June 22.

BRITISH ARCHITECTS' CONFERENCE, YORK. Open till Saturday, June 15.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Annual Conversazione.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13

BRITISH ARCHITECTS' CONFERENCE AT YORK. Meeting at Tempest Anderson Hall. "The Control of Elevations." By William Haywood, F.R.I.B.A. 10.15 a.m. Visits to The Minster and St. William's College; or The Guildhall, Mansion House, St. Martin's Church, Merchant Adventurers' Hall, Shambles; or All Saints' Church, Queen's Hotel, Cumberland House, St. George's Hall, All Saints' Pavement, Shambles; or Gray's Court, Treasurer's House, St. William's College, King's Manor. 2.30 p.m. **10.15 a.m.**

FRIDAY, JUNE 14

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "French Gothic and Renaissance Architecture." (Public Lecture.) By Hector Corfiato. **5 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Tudor and Jacobean Furniture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 12 noon. "Mural Decoration." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 5 p.m. **12 noon.**

BRITISH ARCHITECTS' CONFERENCE AT YORK. Alternative whole-day motor-coach tours. No. 1 Newbald, Beverley, St. Mary's, Beverley Minster, York. No. 2. Ripon Cathedral, Fountains Abbey, York. No. 3. Rievaulx Abbey, Helmsley, Helmsley Castle, Byland Abbey, Coxwold, York. No. 4. Gilling, Gilling Castle, Hovingham Hall, Malton, Castle Howard, Sheriff Hutton, York. 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Conference. Banquet at the Assembly Rooms. **7.15 p.m.**

SATURDAY, JUNE 15

Sunrise, 4.42. Sunset, 9.18.

A.A.S.T.A. Visit to Banbury's Steel Works, Croydon.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Early Renaissance Sculpture." By L. O. Faraker. **7 p.m.**

BRITISH ARCHITECTS' CONFERENCE AT YORK. Visits to Skelton Church and Beningborough Hall (motor-coach); Nun Monkton Church and Priory (motor-launch); Branham Park and Bolton Percy Church (motor-coach); Museum Gardens and Roman Excavations (with guide). **9.30 a.m.**

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19

SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION. Annual Summer Meeting at Belfast. Open till Saturday, June 22, inclusive.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Indian Section: "Woodwork." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **3 p.m.**

THURSDAY, JUNE 20

LONDON SOCIETY. Annual Excursion by Steamer down the River. **2 p.m.**

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "Late Renaissance Architecture in France." Public Lecture by Professor A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A. **5 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Eighteenth-century Furniture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 12 noon. "Seventeenth-century Wall Decoration." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **3 p.m.**

SATURDAY, JUNE 22

Sunrise, 4.43. Sunset, 9.21.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Ecclesiastical Metalwork." By L. O. Faraker. 12 noon. Indian Section: "Architecture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **3 p.m.**

A.A.S.T.A. Tenth Anniversary Dinner at the Holborn Restaurant. **6.45 p.m.**

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Excursion.

MONDAY, JUNE 24

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. General Meeting. Presentation of the Royal Gold Medal to Monsieur V. A. F. Laloux. **8.30 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, Adelphi, W.C.2. Annual General Meeting. **4 p.m.**

SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION, 12 Great George Street, S.W.1. Special Examinations for Diplomas in Rating, Forestry, Surveying and Levelling, Agricultural and Tenant Right Valuations, and Sanitary Science. Till Friday, June 28, inclusive.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Indian Section: "Metalwork." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **3 p.m.**

THURSDAY, JUNE 27

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Architecture." By L. O. Faraker. 12 noon. "Architecture." By L. O. Faraker. 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

FRIDAY, JUNE 28

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Evolution of the Chair." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 12 noon. "Eighteenth-century Wall Decoration." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

SATURDAY, JUNE 29

Sunrise, 4.45. Sunset, 9.21.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Annual Exhibition, Bournemouth. Open until July 10. Opening Address by W. H. Ansell, F.R.I.B.A.

THURSDAY, JULY 4

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. Annual Conversazione at the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, S.W.

SATURDAY, JULY 6

Sunrise, 4.50. Sunset, 9.18.

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Tour to United States and Canada by Cunard liner "Laconia"; date of departure July 13. Members wishing to take part in this trip should apply for further particulars to the Secretary.

MONDAY, JULY 8

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, University College, Gower Street, W.C. Exhibition of Egyptian Antiquities. Open daily till July 27, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. July 10 and 19 from 6.30 to 8.30 p.m. **10 a.m.**

SATURDAY, JULY 13

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE. Congress and Health Exhibition at Cutler's Hall, Sheffield. President of the Architecture and Engineering section, Sir Banister Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. Open daily until July 20. **12 noon.**

TUESDAY, JULY 16

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE CONGRESS AT SHEFFIELD. Meetings of Engineers' and Surveyors' section in the University, and Sanitary Inspectors in the Mappin Hall. **10 a.m.**

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE CONGRESS AT SHEFFIELD. Meetings of Architecture and Engineering section in the Firth College, and Representatives of Sanitary Authorities in the Town Hall. 10 a.m. Visit to Waterworks, Sewage Disposal Works, Iron, Steel, Silver-plate, and Cutlery Works. **2 p.m.**

THURSDAY, JULY 18

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE CONGRESS AT SHEFFIELD. Meeting of Architecture and Health section in the Firth College, 10 a.m. Congress Dinner, Grand Hotel. **7.30 p.m.**

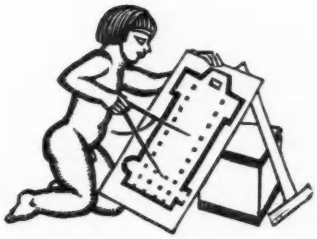


COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE IN AN AMERICAN UNIVERSITY TOWN: CITY SQUARE, NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, U.S.A.

A view taken from the vicinity of the Town Hall. New Haven is the chief city of Connecticut. The extensive square is surrounded by fine old colonial buildings. Among those visible, three churches are conspicuous and afford interesting contrasts in style. That on the left is a good example of that current in Colonial architecture in the seventeenth century; that in the right foreground is of later date; that on the extreme right was rebuilt after fire in the latter part of the nineteenth century. The tower seen in the centre is of Yale University, for which James Gamble Rogers was architect.

There is a scheme on foot for the planning of a vast garden city, of 5,000 square miles, as a "greater New York". And, as Astragal records, Canada has, for the first time, a definite opportunity for experimenting in the same field, at Ottawa. Will the results compare with the spaciousness and dignity achieved by the pioneer colonists in America?

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1929

SUNSHINE AND SHADOW

"Lauded with tumults of a firmament."
Ode to the Setting Sun: FRANCIS THOMPSON.

THE sun is an important item in the programme of a design, even when the architect is to build in a northern land, where instead of the almost vertical rays of Italy or Greece he finds only gently inclining pencils of light. There is no ultimate escape from anything so real as the sun, however much our Cockney civilization has diminished its power. For skyscrapers and sky-writers have gone some way to make the sky into a slum, and the smut of power stations has choked the lark.

As silence is to the lark's song, so shadow is to the sunlight. Either in its strength contrasts with the other; but just as the lark's song becomes so faintly heard from its great height that it and silence seem to have mated and both become more beautiful thereby, so sunshine may grow so pale, or so modest by its oblique glances, or so broken (as through cloister tracery or trees), or so well reflected, that it mingles with shadow, and there is made a gilded grey. The scale ranges therefore from brilliant light through many intermediate tones to the darkest purple.

Shadows are made by projections from the building and by voids in its façades. The normal projections are the cornice, the pier, and the buttress; the normal voids, the window, the doorway, and the niche, which is in the nature of a void. With these the play of light and shade is made, and how the student may project and accurately set up his scenario, is indicated in the "holiday course" begun in this issue.

To give the strongest effect of shadow, to obtain the deepest and most mysterious glooms, the projections must be great, and of great scale in themselves, and the voids must have the deepest possible reveals and be large in area compared with the solids. As well, the edges and arrises between light and shade must be unbroken and hard in effect. Of this type London's most magnificent instance is St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden; the eastern portico is sublime in its scale, its simplicity, and the depth of the shadows; the vast projection of the square cornice carries the impressiveness of the main façade back to the western front, which seems more gracious by comparison with its open prototype; which yet, if it were unchallenged, would seem unsurpassed in majesty.

The churches of Hawksmoor in the East End, like tragedies of the slums, mark those grim tracts of poverty with darkly-shadowed sequences, and rear their towers to build above the narrow and noisy streets a grave for the sun. At Peterborough a lighter structure, modelled more roundly, and with smaller details, which, however, enhance the scale of the whole, raises the western portals of its open paradise. The shadows there dominate the front by the vastness of their shapes, but the depth is comparatively slight, and they seem like gates which have lifted up their heads to include, not exclude, the sun.

English architecture as a whole does not strive for depth, or for brilliance, but for realism and truth; and it attains this ideal by its very human mingling of light and shade. That is, it inclines to be grey, with pale colours showing under the grey or through it. And as life for most of us has no signal triumphs or crushing defeats, but is a flat performance on a grey plain dappled with irresolute shadows and sunshine, our native architecture is so much our own and so unimpressive that we seldom notice its loveliness. Yet if we look with fresh eyes at, for instance, some Georgian "Row" in Hampstead, or the resting walls of Chelsea Hospital, when the sun is pouring obliquely down the façades, we shall be startled with the exquisite blending of light and shade; the light is shot into the colour of brick and stone and paint, and the shadow heightens all the pattern.

It seems a miracle that darkness from a cloud moves over the symmetry of such buildings; or that a shadow from chimney or tower is thrown across them; yet leaves that symmetry undisturbed. Such shadows seem like a fourth dimension and give to symmetry a beauty more remote than that belonging to its own intrinsic balance.

In our last and rarest group of buildings are banded the few which give back to the sun his own strongest colour and most dazzling light. They have little, if any, cornice to shade their eagle-eye windows; their voids are few and small, with deep reveals. Their walls are great cliffs unruffled with columns; a few spots of deepest purple throw up by contrast the brilliant light. Spain has these buildings, and Italy, but not England.

NEWS & TOPICS

UNIVERSITY DEGREES IN BUILDING

A DEGREE course in building has been instituted at the University College of South Wales at Cardiff. It is realized in some quarters as a deplorable fact that the building industry has for years untold being going about its job in a thorough, workmanlike, and scientific way, without being aware of the basic reasons for its actions. The new degree course deals with fundamentals, and pays attention to such things as the scientific study of building materials, the theory of construction, strength of materials, and the various subdivisions of building practice: setting-out, heating, lighting, sanitation, quantities, etc.

*

It is obviously a course intended for those who will occupy the higher and more responsible positions in the industry, as a university standard of education is a necessary preliminary to studies of a scientific and mathematical nature. Obviously also a three-year course cannot hope to cover the enormous field comprehended by "building," even at its simplest; but it is hoped that a basis of scientific reason and a study of the principles involved will better fit a man to be a builder than a more general higher education.

*

Such a course can never hope to compete with the rougher training of the builder's yard, the carpenter's shop, and the building site. It may be in one sense a wider education, but in the sense that it is removed from the touching and the handling of materials in process of construction it is narrower and it is less scientific.

*

SLUM-DWELLERS' EAR PARADE

The thirty-three architects—town planners, municipal officials, and housing "fans"—who lately made up the party organized by the Garden City and Town Planning Association to study Dutch methods of dealing with housing problems at The Hague and Amsterdam, saw much to marvel at and admire. They had also to learn that what England is thinking today, Holland was performing twenty years ago; and they received a definite impression of a civilization which, in certain aspects, is far in advance of our own. An inspection of slum areas, both at The Hague and at Amsterdam, led to a widely-exchanged comment that Dutch standards condemn much that we have tolerated in our past building and much also that satisfies us in our new. The Dutch system of meeting the difficulties which so much embarrass us includes the provision of blocks of specially designed houses frankly dedicated to "undesirables." They receive those families of displaced slum-dwellers who cannot be trusted to conform to the amenities of right citizenship. Here they live, as probationers under a controlling eye, until they have duly qualified in cleanliness, orderliness, and neighbourliness, to become tenants of new houses. It will be a long time, however, before the British slum-dweller consents to be examined behind the ears as a preliminary to the reward of a Council house.

*

GLASS HOUSES

The "all-glass" house is here. I don't believe it is, really, but Mr. Pierre Blouke, a Chicago architect, says that we will be quite used to it in four or five years' time. Walls will be in double thickness of glass, with vacuum cavity between, and heating by electric lamps will make up for any loss of heat through the walls in winter. All furniture will be fixed to the floors and walls, as it is on board ship, and everything will be so simple that the whole outfit will probably be supplied from manufacturers' stock on the day following receipt of order and cheque. As a material, glass will not easily adapt itself to the Tudor style of dwelling: we are saved from that. But I know in what short length of time commercial ingenuity would produce the perfect "stained glass" house. Won't we be proud in Lancet Villa!

*

HOSPITAL SISTER FOR THE QUEEN'S DOLLS' HOUSE

Mementoes of historic occasions are not always so happily conceived and carried out as that associated with the laying of the foundation-stone of the new Nurses' Home at the Middlesex Hospital by her Majesty the Queen in January. Mr. Alner W. Hall, the architect for the work, then presented to her Majesty the porcelain miniature of a hospital sister, modelled and made by Miss Dorothea Selous, R.B.A. (Mrs. R. Kirkland Jamieson), now illustrated by gracious



Porcelain miniature of a hospital sister, made by Miss Dorothea Selous, R.B.A., and presented to the Queen by Mr. Alner W. Hall, as a memento of the laying of the foundation-stone of the Middlesex Hospital Nurses' Home by her Majesty in January. The model is 5½ in. high and is destined for the Queen's Dolls' House.

permission. Made to the scale of one inch to the foot, the scale of the Queen's Dolls' House, it will take a permanent place in that unique model.

★

A GARDEN CITY IN CANADA

In Canada an attempt is being made under favourable auspices to create a garden city similar to Letchworth or Welwyn. The whole of the land on which Fort Churchill is built has been handed to the Government of Manitoba by Ottawa. This means that Canada will now have the opportunity of experimenting in the public ownership by the community of land over which there are no private rights or vested interests. Some of the best experts and town planners are preparing the design for a model town. Residential and industrial areas are to be carefully zoned. This is, of course, an entirely new departure for Canada, and it is hoped that the fullest possible development will be secured, and that the planners, who have been given a free hand, will create a town that will be an example to other districts in the New World.

★

AN UNPROFITABLE GARAGE DESIGN

A prominent garage proprietor points out, in a letter to the Press, that the R.I.B.A. competition for a garage in the centre of the theatre district of London was rendered of little value in so far as no member of the jury had any practical experience of garage control, and because land at £4 per sq. ft. is not to be found in that part of London. It is obvious, of course, that a garage must pay its way, and that the ideal solution of such a competition subject must be bounded by considerations of finance. On the other hand, competitors cannot be expected to work entirely from a basis of profit and loss, uncertain factors at the best of times, nor are their plans valueless because they cannot be made to show a *theoretic* return on capital. It should be remembered that the garage industry has lost much money in the past through lack of imagination, inability to welcome ideas gladly, and, it must be granted, for most small garages, through general untidiness. These things do not make much of a show on plans.

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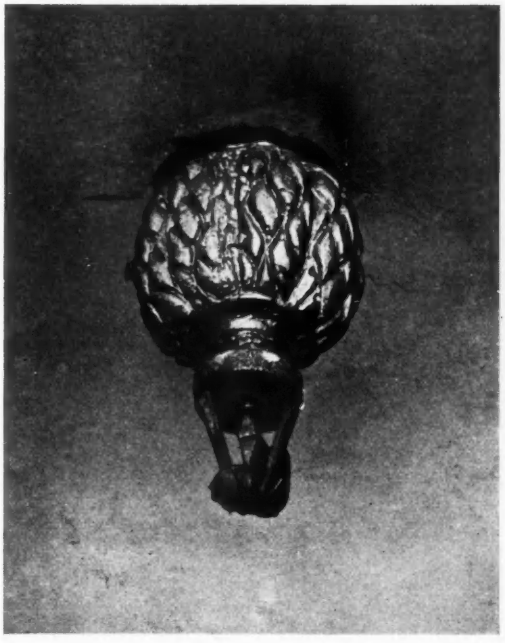
A TOO EXPENSIVE PETROL SIGN

From another quarter comes a complaint that the model petrol-filling station sign, the subject of another R.I.B.A. competition, would cost more to build than most garage owners could afford. The winning design was too highly finished and too delicate a work to be really useful for its purpose, and the simplified version that is to be issued shortly will probably prove more serviceable and not less comely.

★

FRUITS OF CIVILIZATION.

New appliances, fruits of our utilitarian, mechanical age, do not often crystallize and appear on the market in forms pleasing to the eye, more's the pity. Many an architect must have gazed in despair at such a bleak, conspicuous eyesore as the fire-sprinkler jet of commerce, which must take its place by dozens in his ceilings. Mr. Basil Ionides has defeated this particular problem in the right spirit: he has made a decorative virtue of the ugly necessity. His "pine-apples" at Swan and Edgar's



The fire-sprinkler as pine-apple. How Mr. Basil Ionides has given decorative significance to a "feature" inseparable from modern building practice at Swan and Edgar's restaurant.

restaurant look good enough to eat. A thing like this is simple enough, when you see it done; I should like to see more of them done.

★

THE WALLS OF JERICHO——

All good legends and all the dramatic incidents of history are either fiction or are founded upon a dense substratum of ignorance. As a child, I was impressed by the story of the Walls of Jericho, and I accepted it for the miracle it seemed to be. My picture of the Walls of Jericho was based upon the Roman walls of Chester, and my sense of the miraculous was at its highest point of development. Alas! for the walls of Jericho—it appears that they were pretty flimsy after all; and as for the miracle of the great shout that blew them over, that can be explained. It was all a matter of vibration. Everything has its dangerous note, its point of disintegrating vibration. Play a fiddle under the dome of St. Paul's for long enough and on the right note—and cracks will appear.

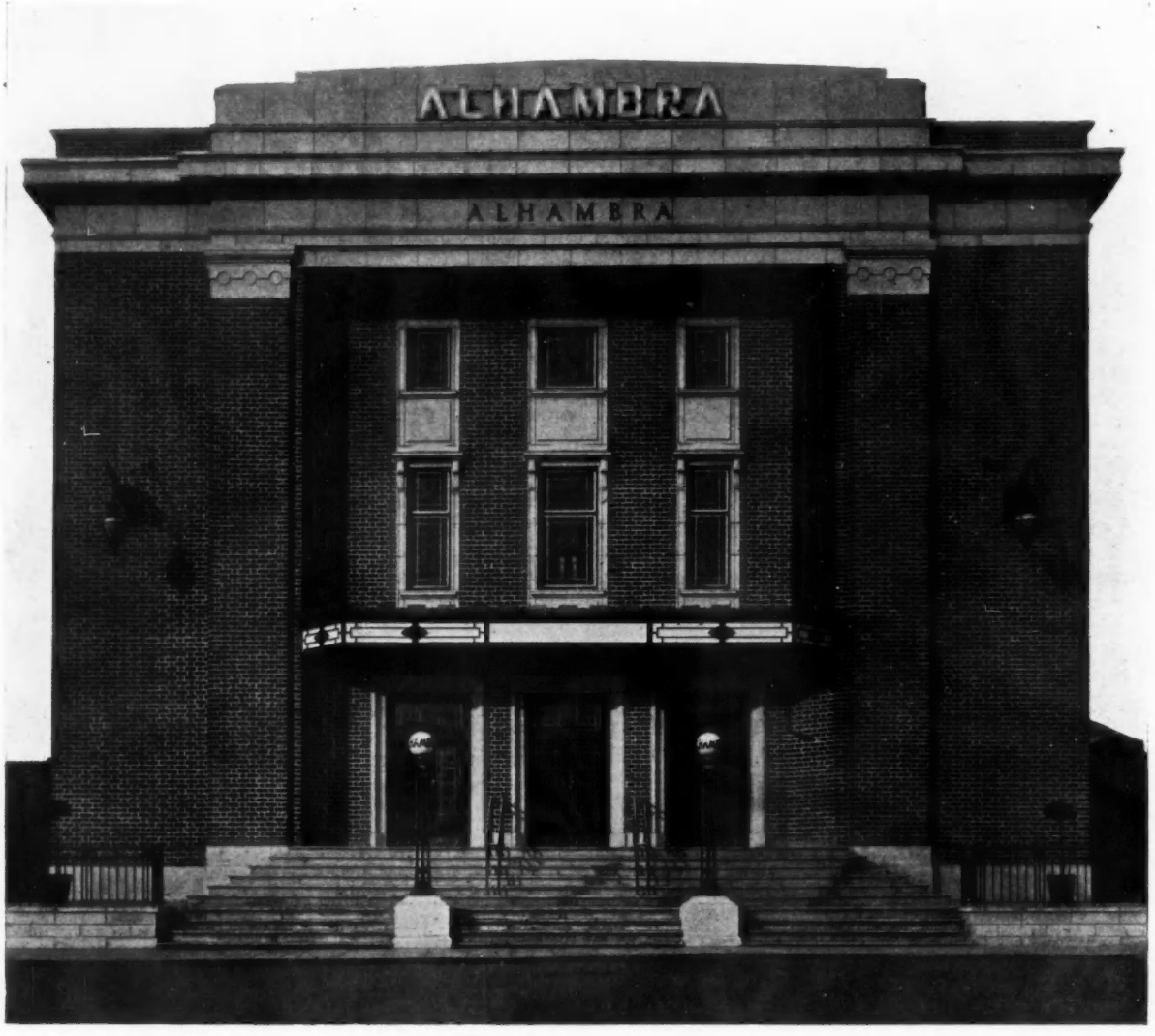
★

——WERE JERRY-BUILT

Thus it was that the Israelites, when they circled the walls of Jericho six times and blew upon their trumpets, were not showing off or trying to lower the enemy's morale. They were finding the weak note in the weak walls, and when they got it and gave one mighty shout—the walls of Jericho literally came to pieces in their hands. But the walls must have been pretty flimsy; for long after the shouting died their rottenness is remembered, and "Jerry-built" is thus a term of reproach with unsuspected roots in the rich legendary of the past.

ASTRAGAL

CINEMA THEATRE AT BIRMINGHAM



The front elevation, as executed. The walls, of brick, and cornice, of stone, form a plain, bold frame for the central feature.

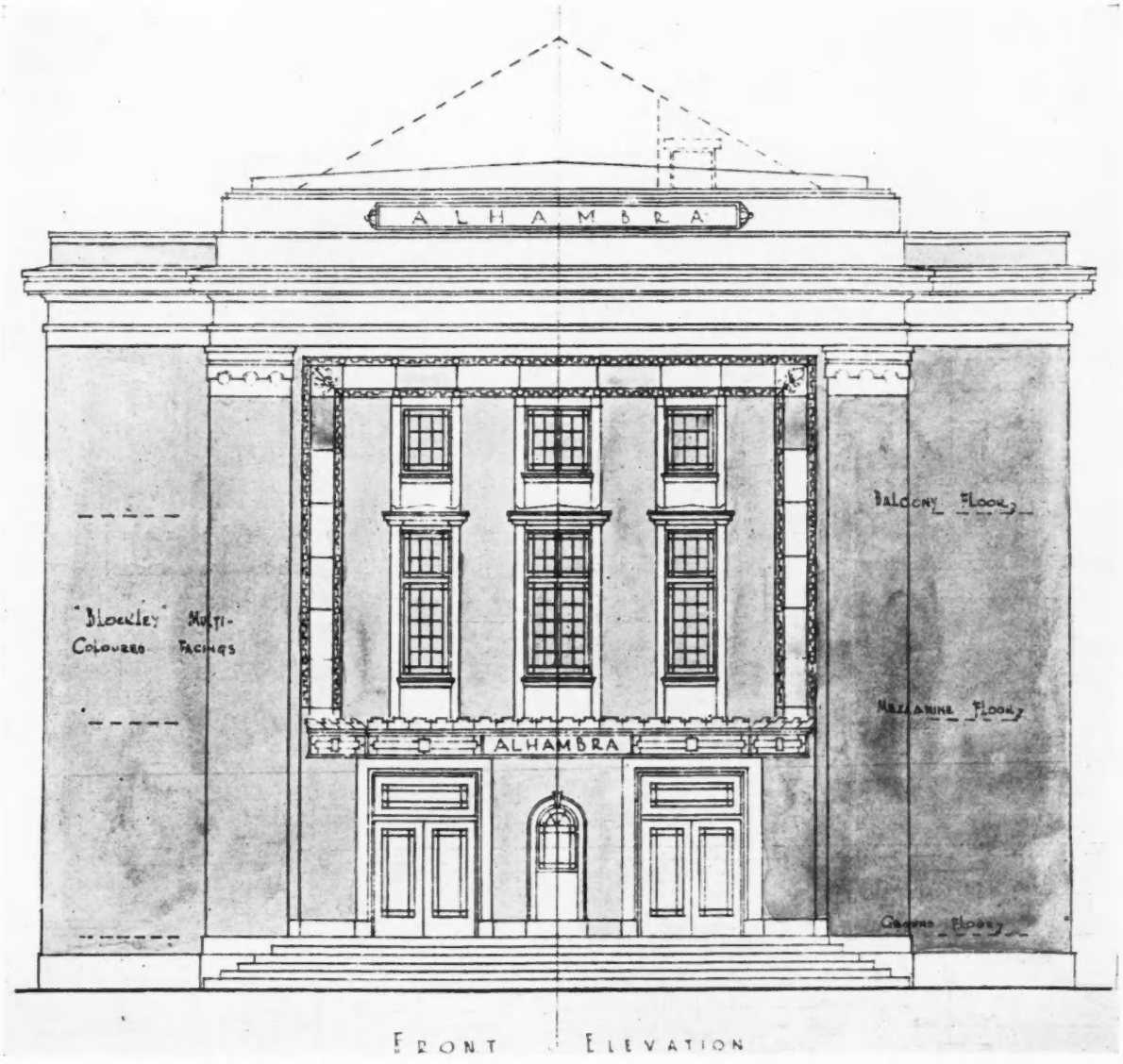
The Alhambra

DESIGNED BY SATCHWELL AND ROBERTS

Modern tendencies in design are exemplified both within and without the Alhambra Cinema, one of Birmingham's latest picture theatres, illustrated on this and the following pages. It is planned on a site, roughly rectangular, lying between Moseley Road and Darwin Street, with a building frontage of some 80 ft. to the former.

In working out the entrance façade, the architects relied more upon the balanced disposition of masses than upon ornamentation of an adventitious, or even adventurous, kind. The current vogue, where cinema buildings are concerned, has been observed fairly closely in forming sides and cornice as a plain, bold frame for the central feature, a recessed panel embracing windows, marquise, and doorways. Comparison between the architects' elevation drawing and the photograph of the work, as built, reveals some modifications here: entrance, for example, is through three sets of double swing doors which have now become identical. They are approached from a spacious forecourt by a flight of wide, shallow steps. Blockley facing bricks were used for the front and its shallow returns, stone for the cornice, and metal to decorate the main architrave. The windows are metal casements; asbestos tiles cover the roof.

Inside the building, however, they have allowed themselves some play of fancy. The idea suggested by the name, Alhambra, has been consistently pursued: the style and decorations are generally Moorish; moreover, the whole of the interior of the auditorium is intended to represent



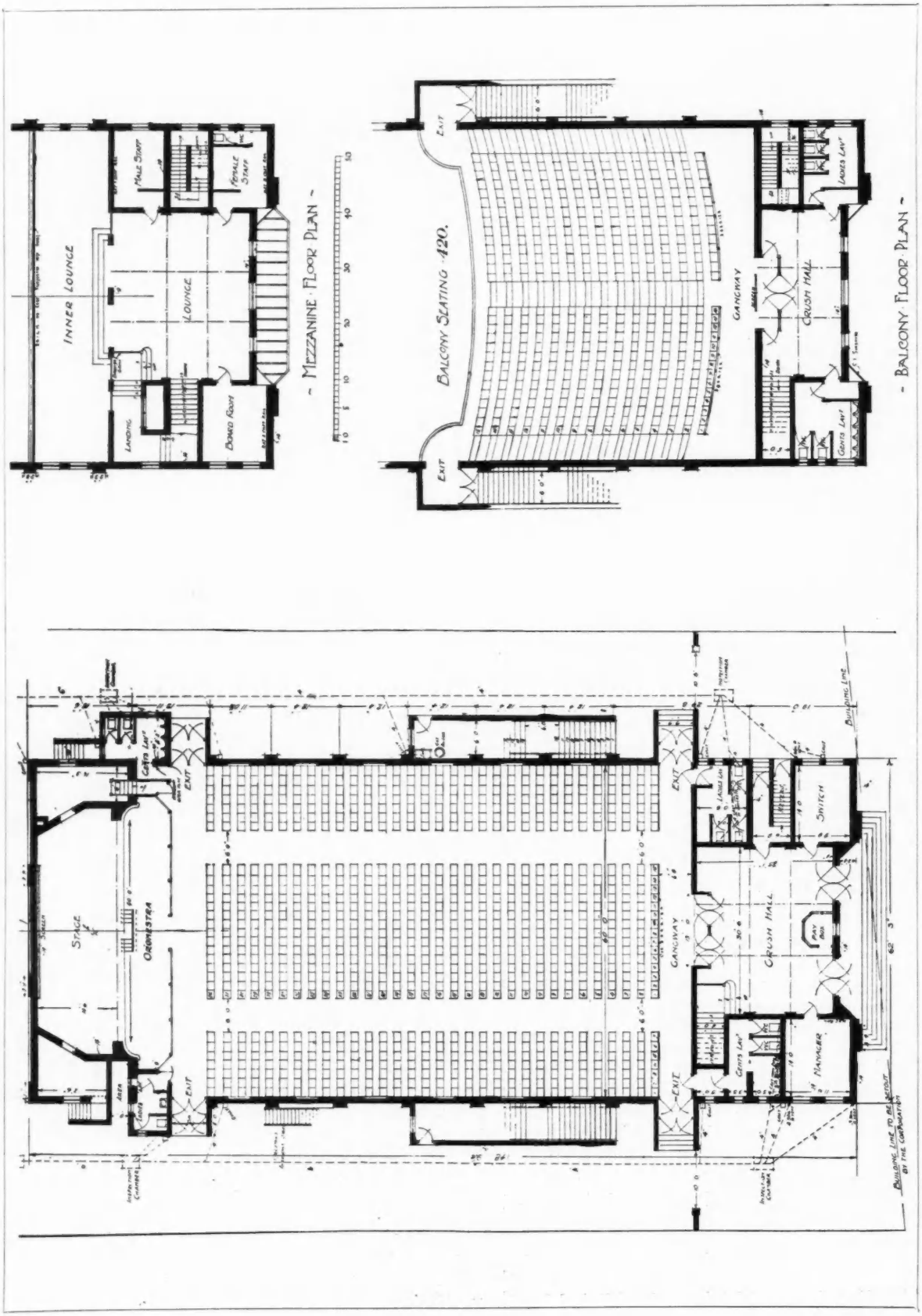
The front elevation, as designed. Several modifications appear in the finished building—for example, the triple swing doors.

a panoramic view of the famous Palace in Spain. Its walls are so constructed as to bring certain portions into relief, and thus to aid the illusion of their being the façades of the buildings surrounding the original in Granada. The ceiling is left unadorned, but is coloured to represent the sky. In its centre, however, is inserted an elaborate sunburst, serving as a light fitting and ventilation duct, combined. This constitutes the only exception to the prevailing scheme of concealed lighting.

What has come to be known as the "atmospheric" principle of decorating cinema interiors, here followed, is seen to be not devoid of pitfalls, particularly when a motive so definite as this Spanish one is selected. There is, apart from other æsthetic considerations, the peculiar disadvantage that the introduction of details, admittedly essential, is apt to strike discordant notes. It is difficult to see how a clock, exit and other, signs, even the doors themselves, are to be legislated for without the risk of incongruity. As for the addition of any internal fittings whatever, the need for which has not been foreseen, they are almost bound to make their presence unpleasantly felt as excrescences. Thus the desired atmosphere may well be dispelled for good and all.

The total seating capacity of the theatre is 1,348. There are 928 seats on the raked floor and 420 in the balcony. Between the two is a mezzanine, housing a lounge, boardroom, and staff cloak-rooms; while the operator's box, placed, as usual, in a self-contained compartment, on an outside wall, with emergency exit, by way of an exterior iron staircase, is above. Patrons of this picture-house will have no reason to complain of congestion while making their way in and out, for ample promenade space has been provided in a series of crush halls on every floor.

The longitudinal section is interesting, since the drawing bears sight-lines. The contract price of the building was £23,600.



Cinema Theatre, Birmingham. [*By Satchwell and Roberts.*

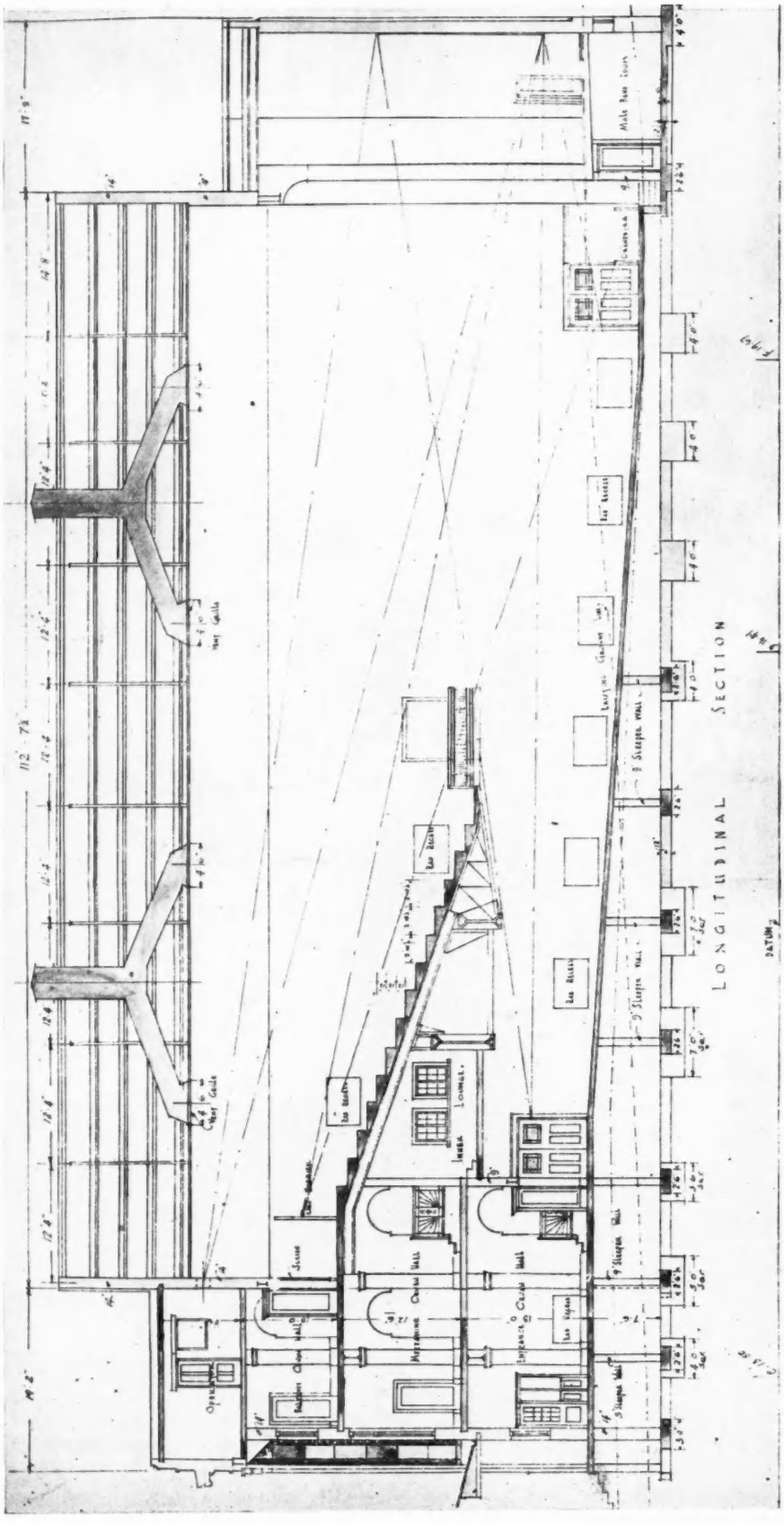
The architects' plans of the ground, mezzanine, and balcony floors. In all, 1,348 seats are provided, and ample space is devoted to crush halls. Extra exits from upper floors are by way of staircases running down either side of the building.

Extra exits from upper floors are by way of staircases running down either side of the building.



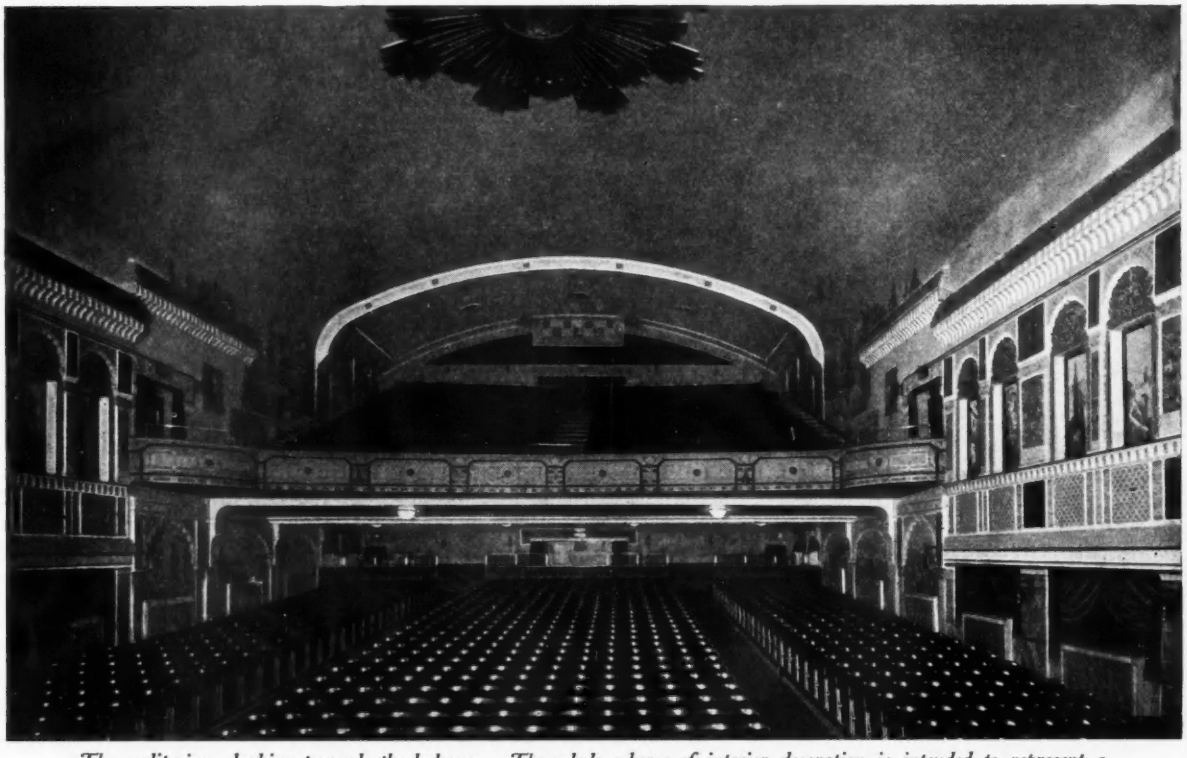
Cinema Theatre, Birmingham.] [*By Satchwell and Roberts.*

The interior view of the entrance foyer on the ground floor, showing the pay-box and, on the right, the doors to the auditorium, with, beyond them, one of the stairways to upper floors. The Moorish character is carried out in the hanging lamps, the figured friezes, and other details.



Cinema Theatre, Birmingham. [*By Satchwell and Roberts.*

This architects' drawing of a longitudinal section has several interesting points. The sight-lines are shown, and the relative proportions of space of auditorium and ante-rooms repay consideration. The central orifices of the ventilation ducts in the ceiling of the auditorium are masked by a fitting carrying, also, the only visible lighting employed in the interior.



The auditorium, looking towards the balcony. The whole scheme of interior decoration is intended to represent a panorama of the Palace of the Alhambra, Spain, and has been laid out on the "atmospheric" principle that originated in America and has found a wide following in this country in cinema theatre practice.



Cinema Theatre, Birmingham. [*By Satchwell and Roberts.*

The view towards the orchestra and screen. Even the walls are so constructed as to bring certain portions into relief and enhance the illusion of Spanish surroundings. The ceiling is coloured to represent the sky: the central sunburst (see upper picture) serves the dual purposes of lighting and ventilation.

SHADOW PROJECTION

A Holiday Course for Architectural Students

BY JOHN M. HOLMES

The time of maximum sunshine, now happily arrived, defines the holiday season. And sunshine implies shadows, which every architectural student must be equipped to put accurately on paper. Experience shows his lack of a simple manual of the very exact science of sciagraphy, offering neither more nor less than will satisfy his immediate needs. To supply them is the aim of the new series of annotated plates, beginning below, and to be published weekly in these pages—in effect, a kind of "holiday course." The work of an expert teacher of the subject, they will be directed to the elucidation of its theory in plain and practical terms, with everyday examples, rather than to the working out of shadows on unusual and intricate forms.

Preliminary: Diagrams A-E: The Conventional Lighting; Shadows of Points.

A METHOD OF EXPRESSING THE THIRD DIMENSION

The elevation of any architectural form in line has the disadvantage of showing only the pattern of the form as if seen with the eye opposite to each point simultaneously. Even when a plan is added it is only the practised observer who can readily conceive the solid three-dimensional form so expressed. It is by the contrast of light and shade that the eye understands solidity. The indication of shades and shadows in an elevation or plan gives to the line drawing an illusion of solidity. "Shading" is a method of giving the appearance of three-dimensional form on a two-dimensional surface.

THIRD DIMENSION MEASUREMENTS

DIAGRAM A. The painter is interested in the lighting of forms from all directions. The architectural draughtsman desires a conventional fixed lighting from one direction only, which has the advantage of enabling him more readily to compare different forms. Another and more important advantage of lighting in a fixed direction is that he may know from the dimensions of the shadow the amount of projection of one surface in front of another, and thus, not only give the illusion of three-dimensional form, but actually be able to express measurements in the third dimension also. Thus, in the elevation diagram A, *x* is the distance which the surface A projects in front of the surface B when the form is illuminated by the conventional angle of lighting.

THE APPARENT ANGLE OF THE LIGHT-RAYS

DIAGRAM B¹. For the above reasons, and in order to gain the advantage of common practice, the angle of the illuminating rays is fixed at 45 deg. in plan and 45 deg. in elevation in the directions shown in diagram B¹. These rays are always parallel. The line marked *X-Y*, here and throughout, indicates the intersection of the horizontal plane on which the plan is drawn with the vertical plane on which the elevation is drawn. (Obviously these planes are here at an angle of 90 deg.)

THE REAL ANGLE OF THE LIGHT-RAYS

DIAGRAM B². Although any single ray of light appears to be at 45 deg. in both elevation and plan, its true angle with the ground is not 45 deg. In the diagram B², a line R-L is imprisoned in a cube. It represents a ray of light in the given direction. It is at 45 deg. when viewed from P and observed in plan; at 45 deg. when viewed from E and observed in elevation; and at 45 deg. when viewed from SE and observed in side elevation. But its real angle with the ground is angle D (approximately 35 deg.)[1], for it is passing diagonally from corner to corner of the cube, from front to back, and from left to right.

Appreciation of this true angle of the illuminating rays with the ground is not important in the working of simple examples, but it should be understood, because it sometimes affords simple and rapid solutions, and will be referred to later.

PROJECTION OF THE SHADOWS OF POINTS IN PLAN AND ELEVATION

DIAGRAM C. Insomuch as a point has no dimensions, it cannot cast a shadow, but for the purpose of explanation the reader is asked to imagine an infinitely small object suspended in mid-air and represented by the point A in the perspective diagram C. The elevation of the point A will appear at AE and the plan of point A at AP. The shadow point AS is obtained by drawing the plan of a ray of light and the elevation of a ray of light through point A as shown here in perspective. For the actual working lines, see the next diagram.

DIAGRAM D. The elevation of a ray of light is drawn at 45 deg. through the elevation of point A at AE, and the plan of a ray of light is drawn through the plan of point A at AP. The plan line meets the *XY* line first, and from the point of intersection Z a vertical line is erected which cuts the elevation ray at point AS. AS is the shadow of point A. See diagram C for a perspective representation of the lines drawn.

IF A POINT IS NEARER TO THE PLAN SURFACE THAN TO THE ELEVATION SURFACE ITS SHADOW WILL FALL IN PLAN; AND VICE VERSA

DIAGRAM E. The point A is here placed nearer to the *XY* line in elevation than it is in plan, and its shadow, projected in a similar way, is therefore found at AS on the plan surface. See side elevation. The vertical line is thus shown to be projected upwards or downwards from the point of intersection with the *XY* line of either the plan of the ray or the elevation of the ray, according to which ray meets the *XY* line first.

GENERAL RULE I: SHADOWS OF POINTS

To find the shadow of any given point, draw lines representing rays of light through it at 45 deg. in plan and elevation. At the point where the shorter ray intersects the *XY* line, draw a vertical line. The point of intersection of this line with the longer ray is the shadow of the given point, either in plan or elevation.

[1] The true angle is precisely 35·264°, but 35° is sufficiently accurate for drawings other than those on a large scale.

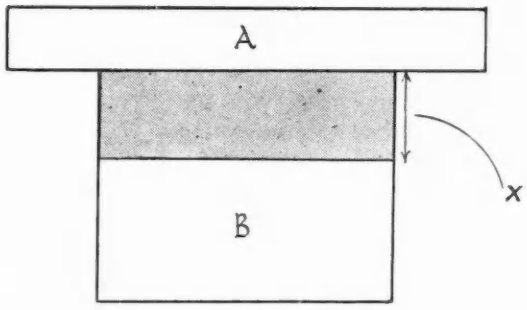


DIAGRAM A

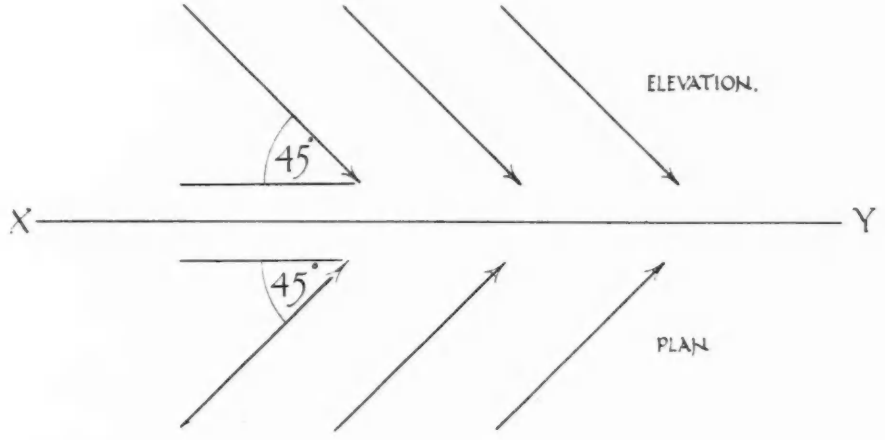


DIAGRAM B¹.

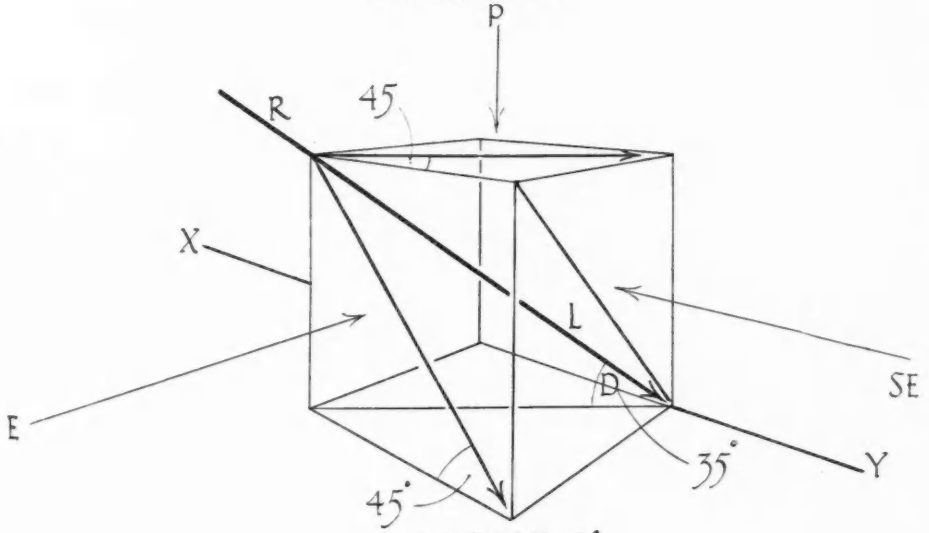


DIAGRAM B².

Shadow Projection.] [*By John M. Holmes.*

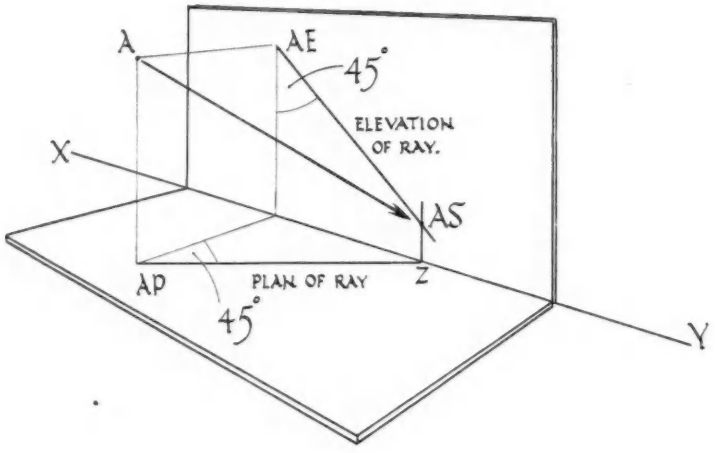


DIAGRAM C.

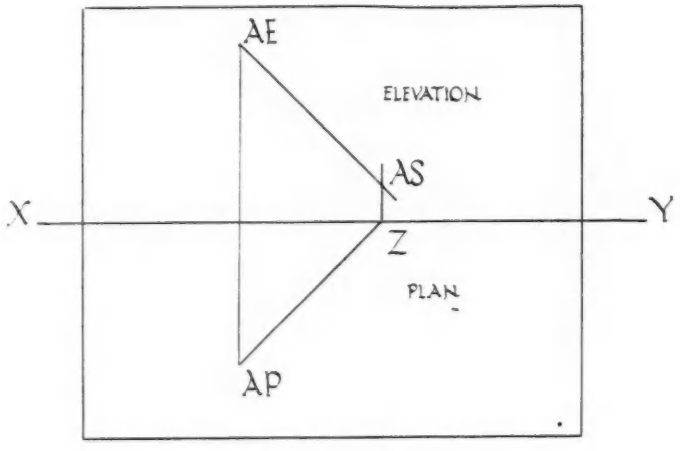


DIAGRAM D

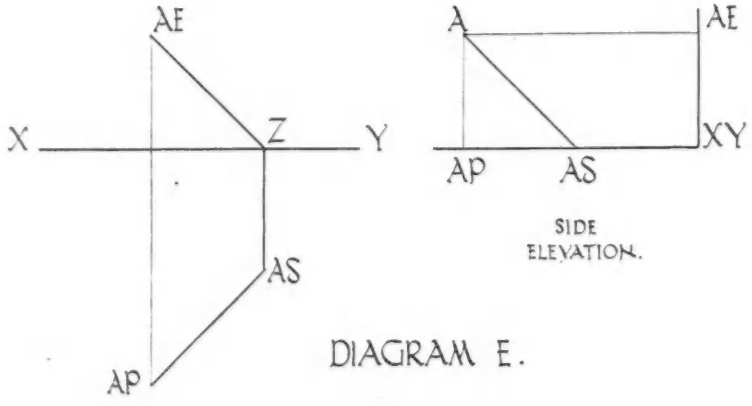


DIAGRAM E.

Shadow Projection.] [*By John M. Holmes.*



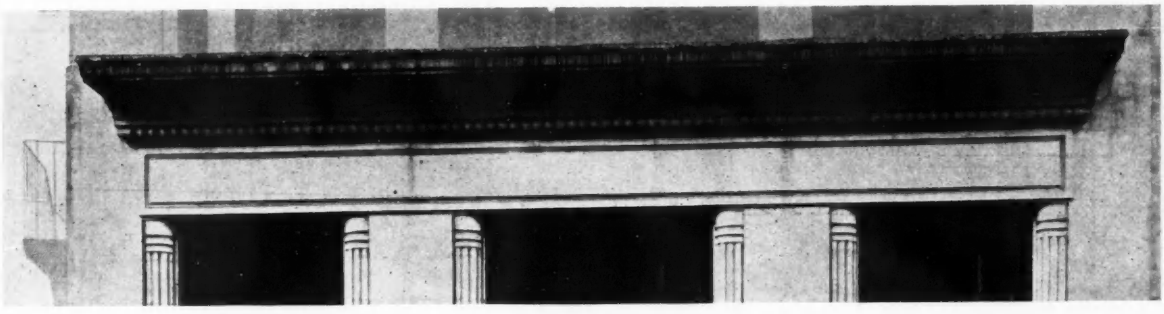
ENGLISH PRECEDENT No. 67

SUBSIDIARY CUPOLA, COURTYARD, SOMERSET HOUSE, LONDON.

Following the example of James Gibbs, whose manner had influenced Chambers in his early days, the architect of Somerset House endeavoured to avoid monotony of skyline. In this aim is to be found an explanation of the lesser features of the courtyard which serve as foils to the dome at the centre of the River front. There is a masculinity of line in this particular feature which is attained by almost effortless discrimination.—[A. E. RICHARDSON.]

No. 110 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON

DESIGNED BY RICHARDSON AND GILL



The cornice is about 72 ft. above pavement level, and projects 2 ft. 3 in. beyond the building. It is of carved Portland stone.

THIS office building stands on a small site in Old Broad Street, a narrow thoroughfare in the heart of the City of London, leading from Liverpool Street towards the Bank. The frontage is narrow, and the plan was further complicated by a thoroughfare passage, of which there are many to be found in the City, which had to be maintained on the left of the site.

To obtain the biggest frontage the entrance was placed on the angle of the passage, and designed together with the entrance to the thoroughfare passage as one architectural feature of the façade. Down this passage is the entrance to 111 Old Broad Street, which lies behind No. 110.

The building comprises six floors and a basement, and gives a maximum of floor space. The basement projects 8 ft. beneath the pavement and is lighted by ferro-glass pavement lights from Old Broad Street, and by an area at the back of the building. On the sixth floor are a kitchen and two bedrooms for the use of the caretaker, and the lavatory accommodation for the occupants of the offices. Access to the roof is obtained by a staircase from this floor.

Iron escape stairs on the exterior of the left-hand side of the building lead down to the roof of the adjoining property.

The plan of the first floor reproduced on page 872 is typical of the accommodation provided on the remainder of the upper floors.

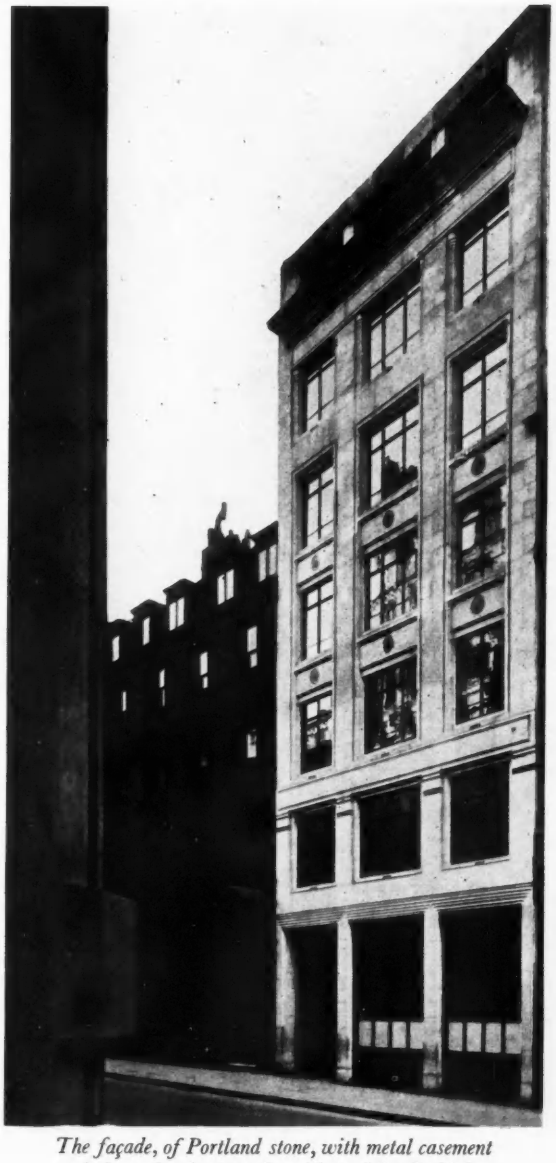
The façade, of Portland stone, has metal casement windows and is about 32 ft. wide and 80 ft. high from pavement to roof.

The face of the building is practically flat and adheres closely to the building line throughout its height and breadth. The only deviations are the carved cornice, which projects 2 ft. 3 in., and the string courses, which project only 1 in.

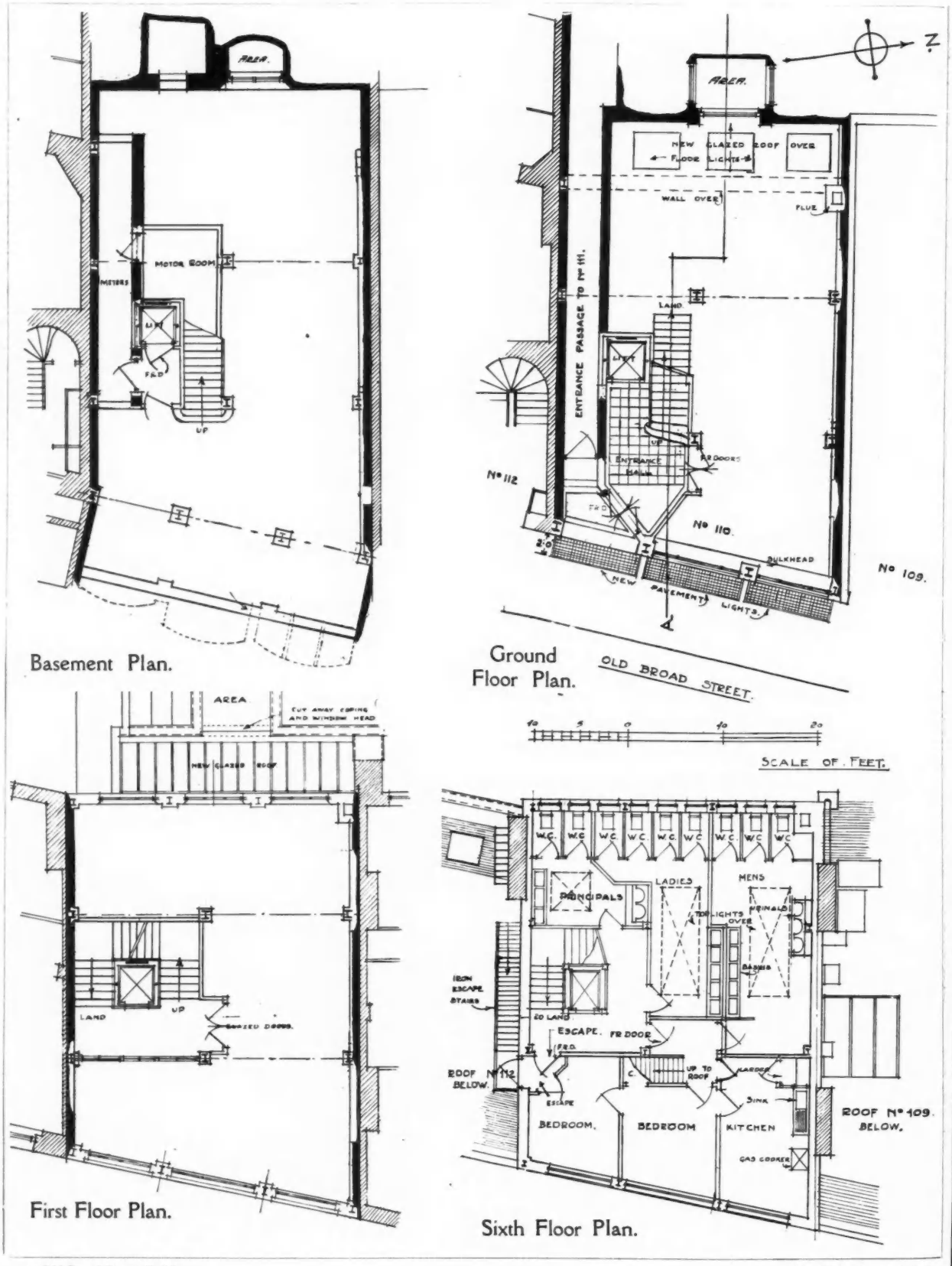
The floors are of hollow tiles; and the roof is of asphalt, and has a guard rail.

The architects' working drawing of the entrance hall and staircase is reproduced on page 874. Owing to the restricted size of the building, the staircase is entirely enclosed by glazed partitions, which give good lighting.

This staircase had to be planned to obtain sufficient height at the first-floor level to go over the passageway. Another interesting feature of the building is the heating by low temperature convectors.



The façade, of Portland stone, with metal casement windows, is about 32 ft. wide and 80 ft. high.



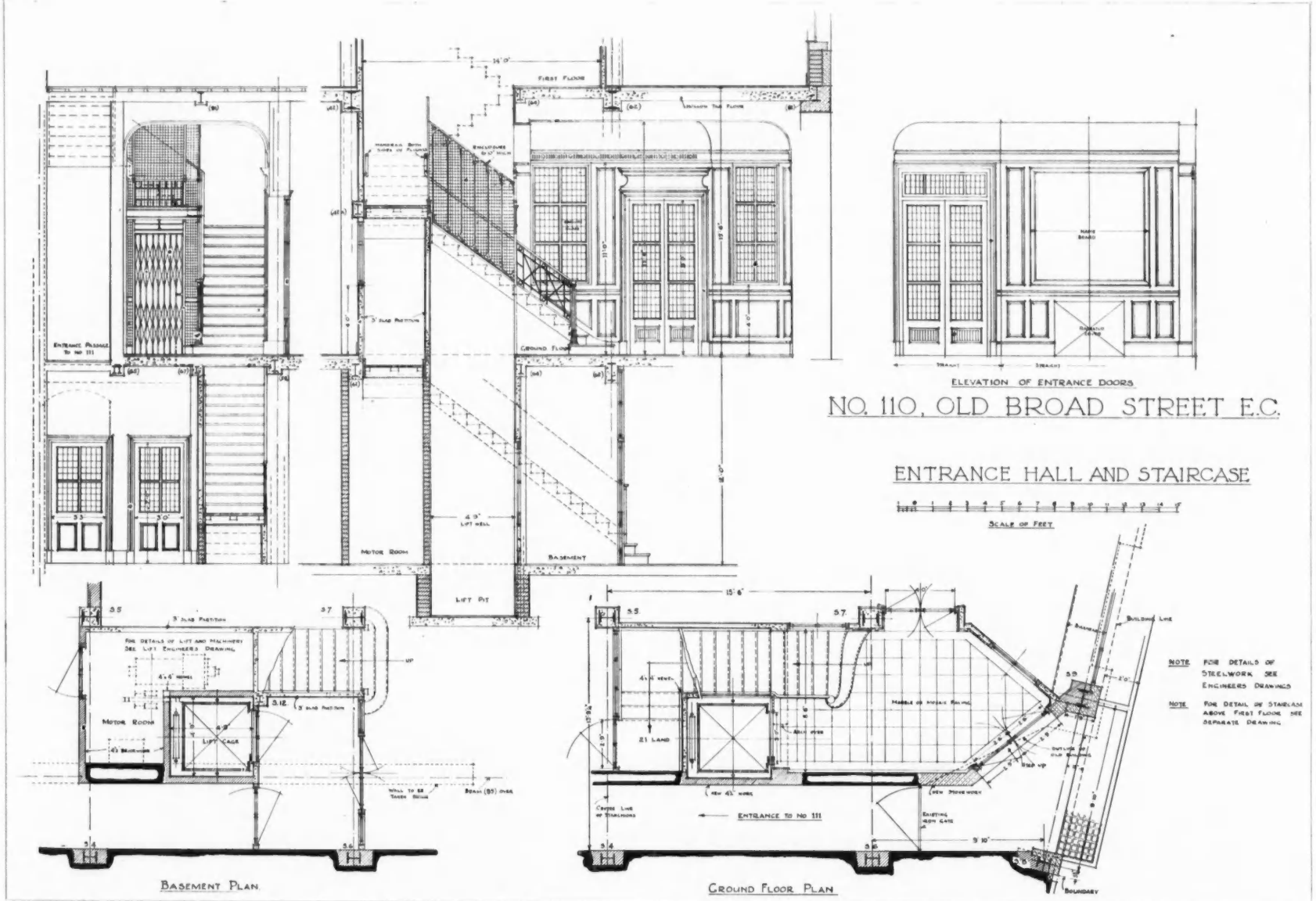
110 Old Broad Street, E.C.] [*By Richardson and Gill.*

The building is six storys high and contains a basement. The staircase is enclosed entirely by glazed partitions, which give good lighting.



110 Old Broad Street, E.C.] *[By Richardson and Gill.*

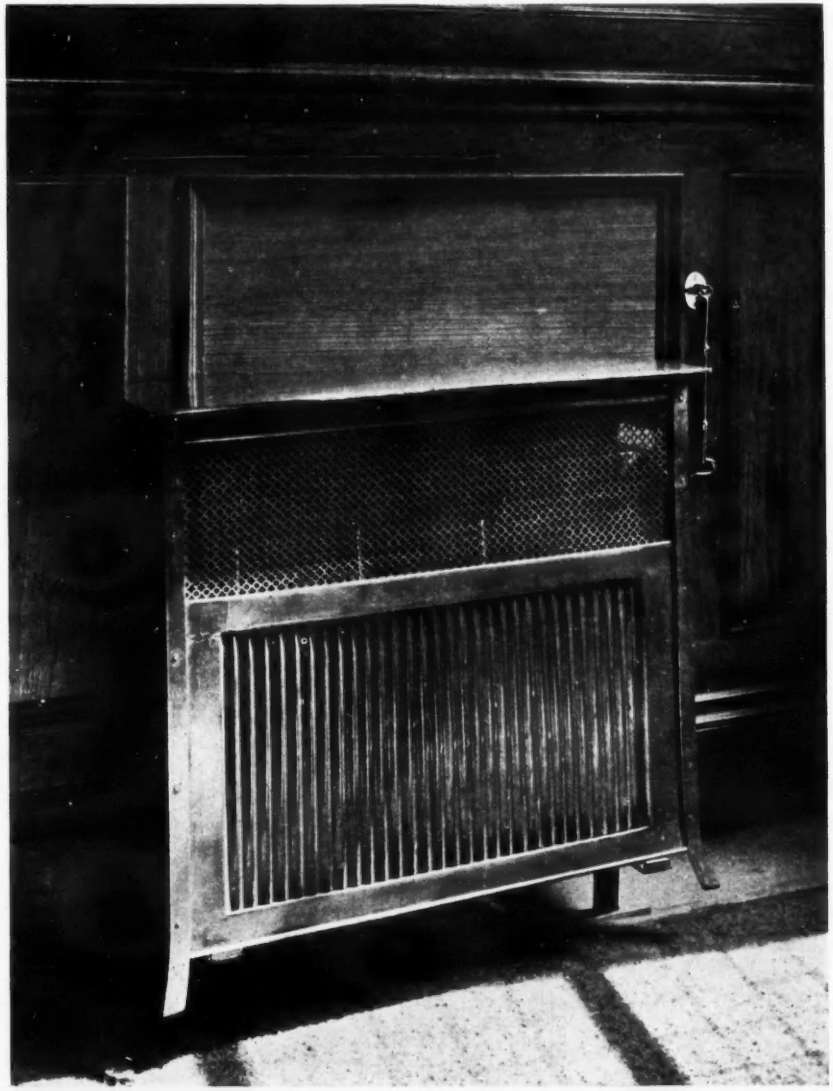
Part front elevation and section. Access is by a splayed doorway to No. 110, and, up a passage, to No. 111, behind it.



110 Old Broad Street, E.C.] [*By Richardson and Gill.*

The architects' working drawing of the entrance hall and staircase. A difficulty in planning the staircase was to obtain sufficient height at first-floor level to go over the thoroughfare passage.





110 Old Broad Street, E.C.] [*By Richardson and Gill.*

The north doors in the entrance hall leading to the ground-floor offices; and a radiator case. The heating of the building is by low temperature convectors.

THE HONEYWOOD FILE

BY KARSHISH

XIV: A Specialist Comes on the Scene

Spinlove, the architect, has refused to draw certificate in favour of the builder; has objected to the oak being prepared for door and window frames; and his client, Sir Leslie Brash, is concerned for his rights in a spring on his land.

GRIGBLAY TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 12/2/25

We shall be obliged if you will now favour us with certificate for £2,000.

We are sorry to say the frost has got into the upper course of brickwork and some of the pointing has been caught. We have the green work well covered, but the papers say frost is to continue, so we have stopped bricklayers. Bloggs has set out the main drain to sewage outfall and we should like to get on with this if you will approve same. We notice there is a provision of £350 for septic tank and filter beds and shall be glad to have your instructions.

We are awaiting details of brick window-cills; there is a lot of bed and back cutting to these and we should like to put bricklayers to work on it.

Yours faithfully,

SPINLOVE TO GRIGBLAY

Dear Sirs, 14/2/25

I enclose certificate No. 1 for £2,000. I was on the site yesterday and agreed set out of main drain. The branch drains I will deal with later on. The exact level of the outfall will be fixed by the anaerobic tank; I will send you particulars of the work covered by the provision for this as soon as possible.

I enclose detail No. 21 of brick window-cills and weatherings; the lengths of these cills, you will note, vary, so that in order to keep joint widths constant, i.e. ½ in., and the bricks equal in width, it will be necessary in some cases to reduce the bricks by cutting or rubbing so that exact regularity is maintained.

You will note that the cills and all weathered members are to be bedded, jointed, and pointed in cement waterproofed with Puddlyt. This must be carefully attended to as the bricks are absorbent and not to be relied on to keep out water.

Yours faithfully,

GRIGBLAY TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 17/2/25

We are obliged for detail No. 21 showing brick cills, etc., and note your other instructions. With regard to gauging the brick cills, we shall be glad to have your authority for the extra as same is not included in the contract. Are we to understand that the same rule applies to brick heads and to the brick gable copings, etc.?

Yours faithfully,

SPINLOVE TO GRIGBLAY

Dear Sirs, 18/2/25

You are right in understanding that the whole of the brick cills, heads, and weatherings are to be cut to show equal widths and uniform ½-in. joints. I do not agree that you are entitled to an extra for this work, which is required under the general condition that all work shall be of the best quality.

Yours faithfully,

Oh, dear!

BRASH TO SPINLOVE

Dear Mr. Spinlove, 18/2/25

At long last, after this interminable period, I have received counsel's opinion on the proposal you suggested for making use of the spring; I append a copy as its perusal may interest you. I have conferred with my legal adviser on the appropriate action to be taken and I desire you will be so good as to wait upon Messrs. Russ, when you have made your arrangements, and inform them of the work contemplated, as they anticipate they may wish to take counsel's opinion again, for I consider it advisable to make things secure and not to incur any liability in a law suit or to be compelled to dismantle the arrangements after they are instituted.

I should mention that it is not desired that attention should be attracted to the operations, and I apprehend that when the work is completed there will be nothing visible to see. Perhaps it would be desirable to direct the work to be performed during the night.

I am considerably indebted to you for propounding the suggestion for utilizing the spring. Will you please arrange for the necessary sample of water to be procured for analysis, if this precaution has not yet been safeguarded. I am informed that the receptacle should be thoroughly cleansed before the water is enclosed, to avoid contamination.

Yours sincerely,

OPINION (enclosure)

Re Rallingbourne v. *Sir Leslie Brash*

1: The Defendant is not entitled to use the spring in Honeywood Spinney of which he is the owner for any purpose that will interfere with the natural pure flow of the stream on to the Plaintiff's land injuriously to the Plaintiff and in addition is bound to maintain such pure natural flow.

2: Any building or works extending into the stream is *prima facie* an encroachment upon Plaintiff's rights and is a cause of action in respect to the possible consequences to the pure natural flow without the necessity for Plaintiff proving actual injurious interference or proving the probability of any particular specified damage by such interference the onus being upon the Defendant to show that no act or omission to perform any act by or in his behalf or with or without his knowledge by any person in his employ or otherwise does in fact amount to interference with the pure natural flow and also that the said acts or omissions have not and cannot in the nature of things have any perceptible injurious effect upon the natural flow of the stream. *cf.* Bickett *v.* Morris L.R.1 Ap.47 L. Blackburn. Orr-Ewing *v.* Colquhoun L.R. 2 Ap. ca. 853.

3: Having regard to the facts in this case I am clearly of opinion that the Defendant will be able to show that his installation of a ram as proposed can in no perceptible degree obstruct pollute or diminish the pure natural flow of the stream on to the Plaintiff's land and that therefore an action for breach of covenants cannot be successfully maintained. *cf.* Per Cur Rhodes *v.* Airedale Commiss: L.R. 1 C.P.D 392 45. L.I.C. P. 341.

(Sg) GEOFFREY CHAWLEGGER,
2 Midden Court,
Inner Temple.

So help you!

GRIGBLAY TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 19/2/25

We regret that we cannot agree to gauge brick cills and weatherings. No gauged work is described in the specification or measured in the quantities, and our price does not cover for it.

We may say that in all our experience we have never been called upon to gauge in work of this character. We are accustomed to turn out brickwork which will equal the best done anywhere and to the satisfaction of leading architects, and we will pick the bricks and keep the joints as near to ½ in. as no matter, and we believe that this will meet with your satisfaction. If anything more is required, payment for extra time and waste must be allowed us.

Yours faithfully,

This is a perfectly right and reasonable view of the matter.

SPINLOVE TO GRIGBLAY

Dear Sirs, 21/2/25

It is you who have introduced the

description "gauged brick work." I have not asked for it. I am not concerned with what is included in the quantities; the bills are not part of the contract and any question arising out of them must be settled between Mr. Tinge and yourselves.

Yours faithfully,

Spinlove is right in what he says of the quantities, which have no place in the contract, except as a schedule of prices fixing rates at which any variation shall be valued, but he is perfectly wrong in every other particular. His letter is lamentable in its arrogant disregard of the builder's point of view, and his requirements are childish. What he asks for is, in point of fact, not gauged work, for gauged work is a particular process employed with particular bricks, but his demand is akin to it, and a special clause in the specification could alone entitle him to make the demand.

GRIGBLAY TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 23/2/25

We beg to say that we are perfectly aware the bills are not part of the contract, but if your requirements for gauging the cills, etc., were included in your specification Mr. Tinge would have measured the item, and the fact that he has not done so supports our contention that the work is not included in the contract. We have given special instructions to Bloggs *re* this work and have no doubt that it will give you satisfaction, but we cannot handle the cills as gauged work without being allowed the extra price, which we are willing to agree with Mr. Tinge.

Yours faithfully,

SPINLOVE TO TINGE

Dear Mr. Tinge, 24/2/25

I enclose copies of correspondence with Grigblay on the subject of brick cills and weatherings; surely the general requirement of "work to be of the best description" includes this necessary cutting and jointing?

Yours faithfully,

TINGE TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 26/2/25

We did not measure any gauged work nor describe any special labours in cills of the kind you require, as such work was not asked for in your specification nor shown in the drawings.

Yours faithfully,

We probably admire Tinge's pithy style more than Spinlove, who wants to have his view of Grigblay's obligations. That, however, has nothing to do with Tinge; it is a point for the decision of that tremendous person widely known as "the Harshtec." Spinlove evidently did not know how to reply to Grigblay, for there is no letter on the file.

Spinlove has obviously allowed his mind to be obscured by his drawing-board, which has presented to him a problem that, in practice, does not exist.

Spinlove (who cannot lay bricks) has been trying to show a bricklayer (who can) how to lay them by representing bricks and their joints as equal rectangular blocks with straight edges ranged out with dividers. The resources of the craftsman are out of mind for the draughtsman; the problems presented by set-square and dividers do not exist for the craftsman.

SPINLOVE TO WREEK AND CO. (sanitary specialists)

Dear Sirs, 28/2/25

I enclose layout of drains for house near Marlford, with contours, and shall be glad if you will let me have a scheme for sewage disposal. Before you do so, however, I should like you to see the subsoil and discuss things with you, preferably on the site. Will Tuesday next suit you? I shall be travelling by the 2.5 from Charing Cross on that day.

Yours faithfully,

WREEK AND CO. TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 2/3/25

We duly received your esteemed communication, with plan, and we will have pleasure in arranging for our Mr. Peter Schwarb to place himself at your entire personal disposal and visit the site in your good company on Tuesday next, as per your letter.

As one of our fleet of motors is available on that day we shall be favoured if we may be allowed to place it at your personal disposal, and would arrange for Mr. Schwarb to call for you at one o'clock at your office, or any other place or hour convenient to your good self, for the purpose of personally escorting you to and from the site.

We are, dear Sir,
Your obedient servants,

Wreek & Co. evidently believe in "personal charm as a commercial asset," and by "personal charm" they appear to understand a fawning sycophancy directed to establish in the charmed one a sense of obligation which shall make it difficult for him to reject their proposal, question their price, or condemn their performance. To experience three hours boxed up in a motor with Mr. Schwarb's unflinching personal charm—sublimed, perhaps, with a touch of scent—will probably settle Spinlove's hash, or, on the other hand, perhaps it will not. The needs of personal charm have, we may guess, led Mr. Schwarb to scheme to join Spinlove at lunch and pay for both; and at a hint it would probably find him ready to carry the architect upstairs on his back and put him to bed.

SPINLOVE TO WREEK AND CO.

Dear Sirs, 3/3/25

As I understand you are motoring down to Marlford on Tuesday I shall be glad to accept a seat in your car. I will expect it after lunch at 1.30.

Yours faithfully,

One cannot here altogether regret the graceless style Spinlove adopts to those under his direction, but although the insincerity of Wreek's obsequious letter smells strongly, there is no reason why Spinlove should not thank them on the frank assumption that their intention is to save their own, and his, time.

(NEXT WEEK: FORGING AHEAD)

ELLESMERE PORT COMPETITION AWARDS

Following are the awards of the assessor, Mr. Thomas R. Milburn, in the competition promoted by the Ellesmere Port and Whitby Urban District Council for designs for the proposed municipal buildings and market hall:

No. 28. First Prize, £100. Eric E. Evans, A.R.I.B.A., Oxton, Birkenhead, Cheshire.

75. Second Prize, £75. Hubert A. Thomas, A.R.I.B.A., Liverpool.

33. Third Prize, £50. T. Taliesin Rees and Richard Holt, Liverpool.

The following designs are highly commended:

9. Shepheard and Bower, Liverpool.

18. Hubert Lidbetter and Gerald Warren, Strand, W.C.2.

24. R. G. Cox and Morris L. Winslade, Lee, S.E.12.

35. Charles B. Pearson, F.R.I.B.A. Lancaster.

40. Frank Rimmington, F.R.I.B.A., Liverpool.

47. G. Ford and A. G. Armstrong, Highgate, N.6.

55. C. Harrold Norton, F.R.I.B.A., W.C.1.

58. F. L. Jackman and James F. Howes, Ealing, W.13.

64. Frank A. Broadhead, A.R.I.B.A., Nottingham.

66. R. Nelson Guy and M. Hawtin, South Woodford, E.18.

68. Harrison and Ash, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

76. George L. Martin, A.R.I.B.A., Edinburgh.

77. T. Cecil Howitt, D.S.O., A.R.I.B.A., Nottingham.

79. C. Edward Pearson, Lancaster.

80. Percy Turner, A.R.I.B.A., Bradford.

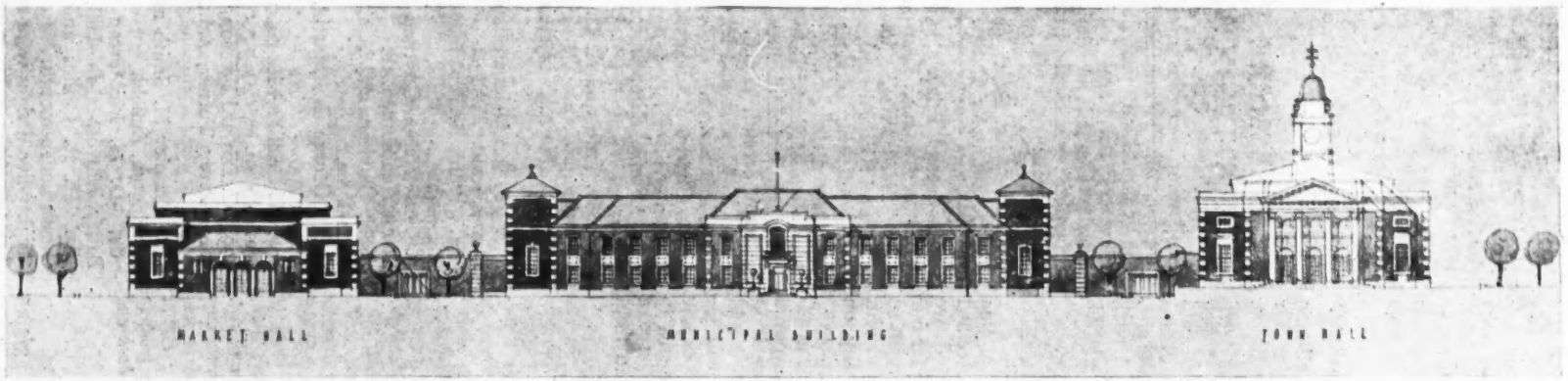
81. Stanley H. Smith and D. E. J. Harrington, Enfield.

84. D. H. McMorran and E. A. Bailey, Harrow-on-the-Hill.

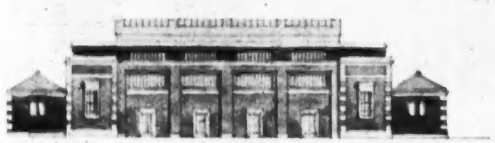
85. H. R. Collins and A. E. O. Geens, Bournemouth.

Eighty-five designs were submitted in the competition. Those of the winner are illustrated on the following pages.

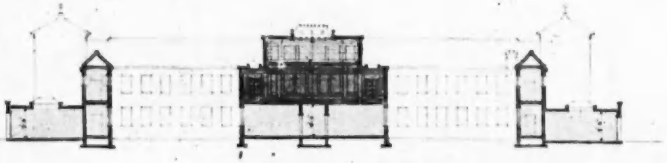
ELLESMERE PORT AND WHITBY: COMPETITION FOR MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS: WINNING DESIGNS



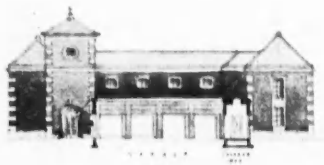
ELEVATION TO WHITBY ROAD OF COMPLETED SCHEME



SIDE ELEVATION



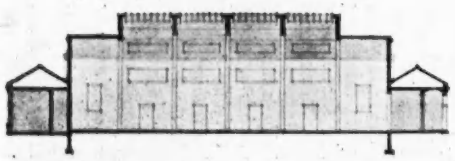
LONGITUDINAL SECTION



SIDE ELEVATION

MARKET HALL

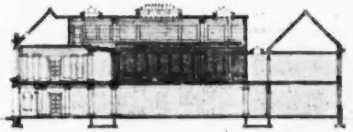
MUNICIPAL BUILDING



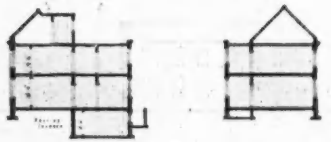
LONG SECTION



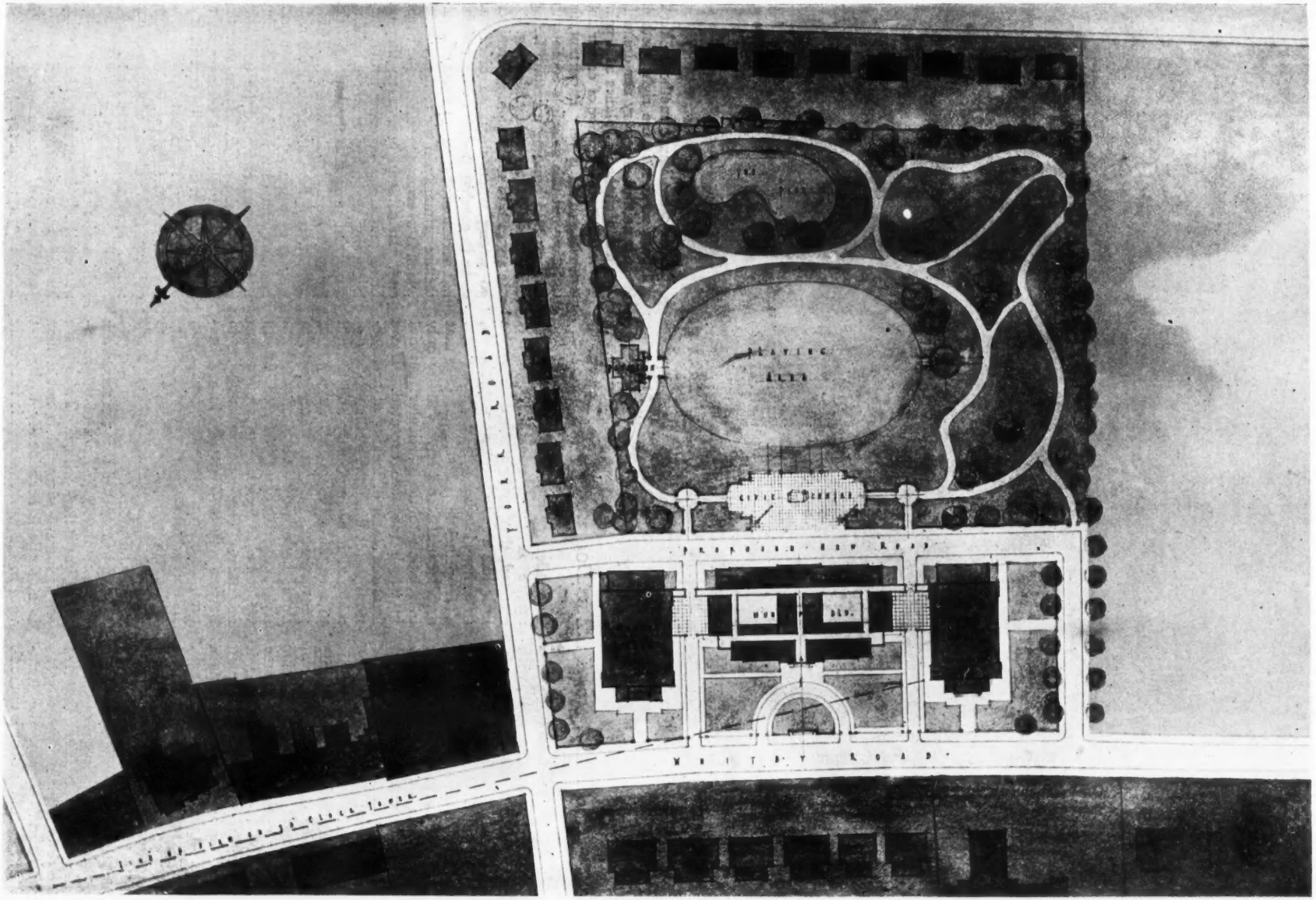
CROSS SECTION



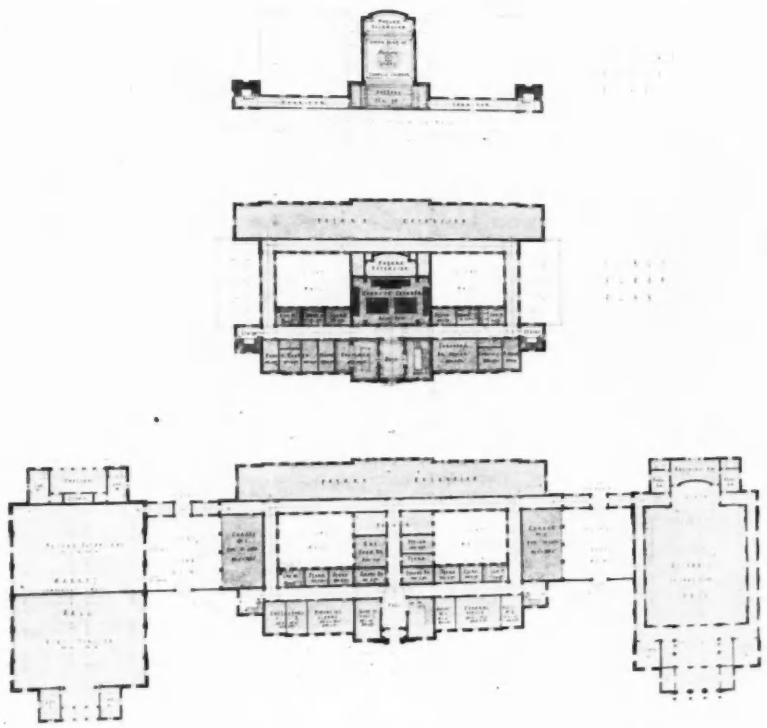
CROSS SECTION A-A



CROSS SECTION B-B



The assessor, Thomas R. Milburn, awarded the first prize of £100 to Eric E. Evans, of Birkenhead. Eighty-five competitors took part, all conforming to the condition that the suggested town hall should be indicated on the plans.



Ellesmere Port and Whitby Competition. Ground, first and second floor plans of the municipal buildings, submitted by the winner, Eric E. Evans.

PRIMITIVE DETAIL OF TODAY

BY A. J. PENTY

Plate 17 : A Stone Doorway

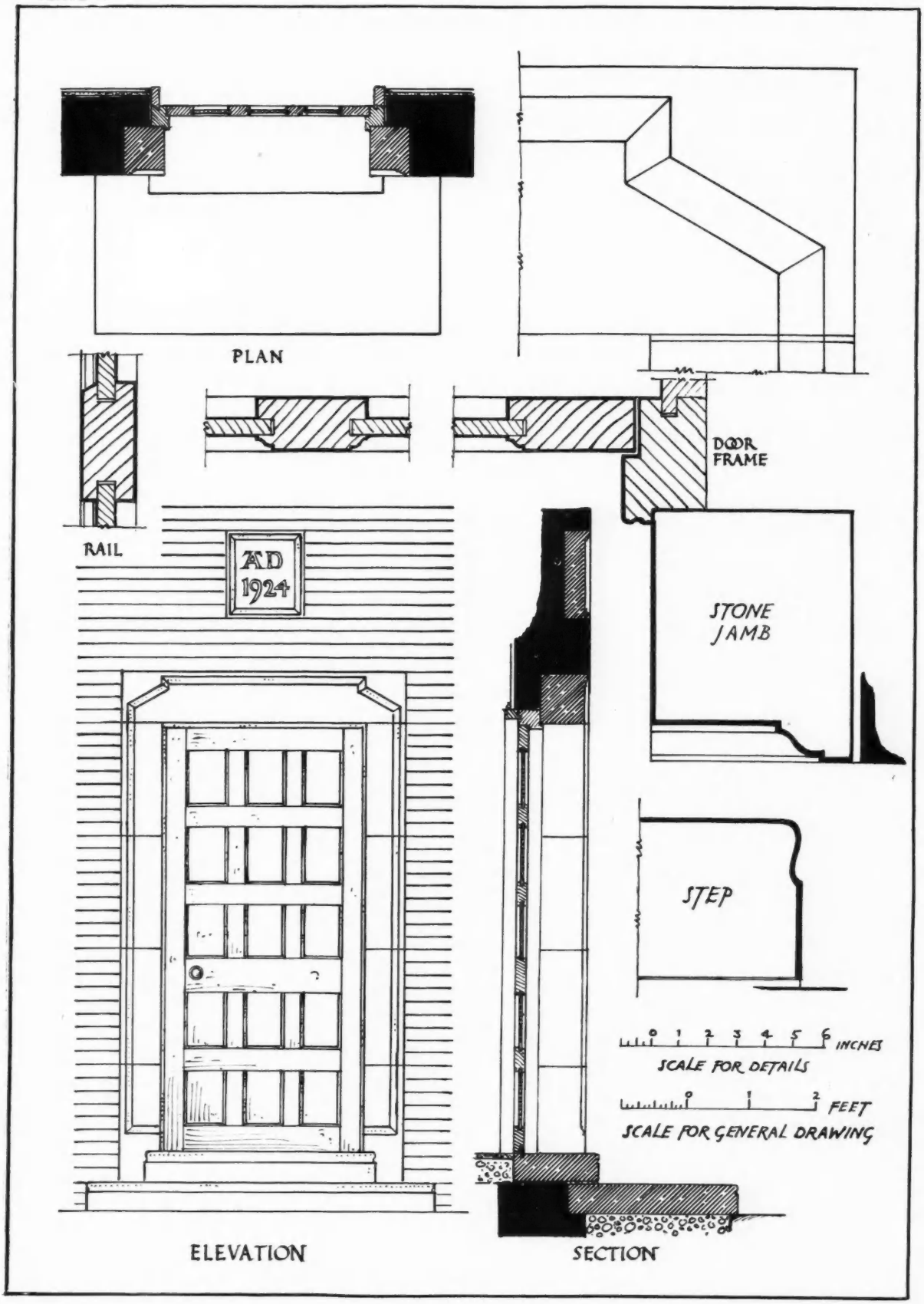
This plate illustrates a doorway consisting of a fifteen-panelled door, with stone surround and date panel over, set in brickwork. It is at the same time old and new. It is old because it makes use of traditional forms, and it is new because to some extent it uses them in an untraditional way. Thus, the treatment of the jambs is traditional, though it is not in the English tradition; for the way the ogee mould returns at the base is Italian rather than English, while no precedent exists, so far as I know, for the treatment of the head or for the moulding on the steps. The same is true of the door itself. While it conforms to tradition in its main divisions it departs from tradition in subdividing the two large panels, which are so common in Renaissance work, into a number of small ones. Then the way in which the mouldings on the stiles and muntins abut against the rails at the top and die into a splay at the bottom is reminiscent of Gothic woodwork, though the fact that the mould used is a plain ogee suggests the Renaissance. Again, the treatment of the back of the door is unusual. The stiles, rails, and muntins are left square and the panels are deeply recessed, thus making the door look a little like a church door on the inside, though not less domestic on that account.

The principle behind all this is that architectural forms have validity only in relation to the particular material in which they are executed. If we form the habit of looking at architectural forms from the point of view of material it becomes easy and natural to mix the styles in this way, just in proportion as we cease to regard them from the point of view of historical styles, the divisions between which, we come to feel, are to some extent arbitrary. The important thing is to have a very definite taste in architecture, for taste is the unifying principle. If the architect has a very definite and disciplined taste he can pick and choose very much at will and the result will be harmonious.

It will be observed that the stonework does not project in front of the brickwork, but is flush with it. To so place an architrave surround is not a new idea, for it is occasionally to be met with in old work, though it is not the orthodox Renaissance method. Yet I am persuaded it is the right method, for it is neither necessary nor desirable to effect a change of planes at a point where there is a change of colour and material. This is very important, for to follow out this principle consistently imparts to a building a certain feeling of freshness which is very pleasing.

It appears to me that most architects go wrong when they use brick and stone in combination, because training has accustomed them to think of architecture primarily in the terms of stone; which is to approach it from the wrong end. In consequence, when they use brick and stone in combination they begin by designing a stone building and then proceed to substitute brick for stone for the plain walling. This, I submit, is a false approach: the right way is to begin by designing a brick building and then to add stone where it is felt that it would be useful for enhancing the effect. I am sure this was the way the old builders set to work. But it is equally certain it is not the way Wren set to work at Hampton Court Palace, which, in my opinion, is the classic example of how not to combine brick and stone.

[This series of plates will be published at fortnightly intervals. The previous instalments appeared in our issues for January 2, 16, 30; February 13, 27; March 13, 27; April 10, 24; May 8, 22.]


PLAN
DOOR FRAME
RAIL
AD 1924
STONE JAMB
STEP
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 INCHES
SCALE FOR DETAILS
0 1 2 FEET
SCALE FOR GENERAL DRAWING
ELEVATION
SECTION

LITERATURE

GREEK AND ROMAN ARCHITECTURE

Messrs. John Tiranti & Co. are to be congratulated on their fine public-spirited attempt to bring valuable architectural books within the general reach, not merely by means of a lending or reference library, but as private possessions for the many. These two books are the first of a new series of reprints, to be known as the Scopas Series.

The publishers' note attached to the earlier one is explanatory. "Our problem was to produce an essential book at a figure within the reach of all, without any sacrifice as to quality of reproduction or material. We feel that this work (i.e. *A Parallel of the Orders of Architecture*) is an essential in an architect's library, or in any architectural institute. The paper, binding, and reproduction are the best we could do; the price the absolute minimum. We view this book in the nature of an experiment in low cost architectural book production—even if it proves to be an expensive experiment, the fact that we have tried will be ample compensation."

Later on, the second book of the series was published, being the *Edifices de Rome Moderne* of Letarouilly. The publishers' note announces that "it has been very gratifying to receive many signs of appreciation, and that various parties have been kind enough to congratulate us on our undertaking, and it is rather due to this approval than to the actual financial return made on our former book, Normand's *A Parellel of the Orders of Architecture*, that we have had the courage to issue this edition of Letarouilly in this manner and at this figure."

The note also points out that such an experiment cannot be made without heavy outlay—which the immediate financial return cannot refund. It is to be hoped that the publishers may, however, rest assured that architects will support a venture of this kind, and that the quality of these books will attract for them a large number of purchasers.

The books themselves may be considered as a sequence. First, there is the famous *Parallel of the Orders of Architecture*, by Normand—which contains a very large number of ancient examples, order by order, and in addition, the variations according to Scamozzi and Palladio, together with a wealth of diverse detail. If studied as very careful measured drawings, these plates will give a clear idea of the original columns as reconstructed, and they may usefully be supplemented, where possible, by photographs of any that still exist. Such, however, as have been saved are generally in a badly mutilated condition—and a book of this kind will probably give a better conception of the originals than any fragments taken by themselves could provide.

The plates are full-size reprints, and are beautifully reproduced—the line being exceedingly clear and fine, even in small details; and the high standard of draughtsmanship in the originals is very well maintained.

The second book of the series, *Les Edifices de Rome Moderne*, is the first volume of a complete set of six. Letarouilly's famous work has been taken as a whole and re-arranged in two main divisions—civil and ecclesiastical; and these again divided into six volumes. The volumes may be bought separately, so that any particular building may be studied easily without purchasing the whole set; the other volumes will be published in due course. This book, again, is beautifully reproduced.

Paul Marie Letarouilly (1795-1855) studied for three years under Percier, and developing an enthusiasm for classical architecture, paid a long visit to Rome in 1821, where he made a series of drawings. Being greatly encouraged by Percier and others, he decided to devote his life to measuring the buildings of Rome. He confined himself entirely to Renaissance work, which as he said was "intended to provide for customs and needs more conformable to our own day" than were the fragments of ancient classical buildings that remained. Every building of any architectural interest of the fifteenth to the seventeenth century was measured and drawn with exquisite accuracy, down to careful details, and the reproduction was entrusted only to the best engravers.

Letarouilly was rarely fortunate in that he received constant encouragement from his contemporaries, particularly from his own French Government.

The books are a mine of wealth as regards architectural design. They show very clearly how the Renaissance masters developed and adapted the old classical forms to their own more modern requirements and incorporated them in their own stately designs and brilliant and masterly plans. These Renaissance buildings in Italy find their echo in the best English architecture of the eighteenth century. They are also of value to us, faced as we are with similar problems to those of the Renaissance—such as the problem of new architectural expression to meet new needs, and the adaptation and simplification of traditional forms, and the infusion into them of fresh and vigorous life.

E. K. D. HUGHES

A Parallel of the Orders of Architecture (Greek and Roman). By Charles Normand. John Tiranti and Co. 6s. net.

Edifices de Rome Moderne (Vol. I: Palaces and Houses). By Paul Letarouilly. John Tiranti and Co. 7s. 6d. net.



Palais Doria-Panfilj, Piazza del Collegio Romano. Hall and Staircase.
[*From* Edifices de Rome Moderne.]

RECENT ENGLISH DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

Recent English Domestic Architecture, 1929, is the most distinguished record of the English domestic work of the present century yet made. It contains more than one hundred pages of photographs and plans of the best modern houses by the leading architects of the day; notes on the materials used are given in each case, and where possible the actual building costs, together with the price per cube foot. The houses are arranged in a rough "chronological" sequence. Actually all have been built during the last few years, but those which follow the Tudor style have been placed first, the Georgian second, and finally the modern.

Recent English Domestic Architecture. Edited by H. de C. Hastings, Editor of *The Architectural Review*. The Architectural Press. Price 15s. net.

LAW REPORTS

HEIGHT OF REGENT STREET BUILDINGS

Rex v. *L.C.C. Ex-parte Swan and Edgar 1927), Ltd. King's Bench Division. efore the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Avory and Swift*

Long legal arguments were heard on the rule *nisi* for a writ of certiorari which had been granted against the London County Council at the instance of Swan and Edgar (1927), Ltd., of Piccadilly and Regent Street, to bring up an order of the Council to have it quashed in so far as it imposed restrictions on the use of Swan and Edgar's premises, which restrictions, it was contended, the Council had no power to impose.

The facts were as follows. When Swan and Edgar's new premises were constructed, the L.C.C. consented to their erection on condition that the top floor was not used. Swan and Edgar sought to question the legality of the imposition of that condition.

When the rule *nisi* was granted it was stated that two serious questions were involved. The property was Crown property. In 1924 the lease which Swan and Edgar then held expired and an agreement was made between the Crown and Swan and Edgar under which Swan and Edgar, to get a new lease, bound themselves to erect a building in accordance with certain plans of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The building was to be 100 ft. in height and was to fill the whole of the island site, its cubical extent being thus determined. Counsel submitted that, the property being Crown property, it was exempt from the operation of the London Building Acts.

Difficulty had arisen under section 17 (1) of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, which restricted the extent of buildings used for trade to 250,000 cubic feet. Swan and Edgar's premises exceeded that extent, but under subsection 2 of section 17 the Council could consent to a building containing additional cubical extent where they were satisfied that it was necessary and that proper arrangements would be made to lessen danger from fire.

The top floor of Swan and Edgar's premises had cost £43,000 to build, and its use was "necessary" to their business. The height of the building was also "necessary" to conform with the general line of Regent Street and, possibly, to comply with other requirements. The Council had consented to the erection of the building on condition that Swan and Edgar should not use the top floor. Assuming that the London Building Acts applied to the property, the Council had power to consent to a building or to refuse consent, but once they had consented, they had no power, it was contended, to impose a personal restriction on the user of the building by the occupier.

Mr. Montgomery, K.C., showed cause against the rule, and submitted that the Court were asked to quash something which Swan and Edgar had asked for and agreed to accept.

Turning to the affidavits filed against the rule, counsel said that in that of Mr. R. I. Tasker, M.P., a surveyor, and the chairman of the Building Acts Committee of the London County Council, it was submitted that the application should have been made within six months of the date of the imposition of the condition complained of. That contention was based on Crown Office Rules 21 and 30, and section 1 of the Public Authorities Protection Act, 1893.

The Lord Chief Justice, giving judgment on this point, said the Court had come to the conclusion that the Public Authorities Protection Act, 1923, did not extend to certiorari. As to the question of time, the Court had power to enlarge the time. There had here been a considerable lapse of time. But they had heard enough of the merits of the case to encourage the view that, without creating a precedent, it would be well to hear the argument fully on the merits before deciding whether the intrinsic nature of the case justified an enlargement of the time.

Mr. Montgomery said that having regard to reports from the superintending architect and the chief officer of the Fire Brigade, the applications of Swan and Edgar were refused. Swan and Edgar proposed to use parts of the top floor for a restaurant, offices, a telephone exchange, and workrooms, and the Council took the view that the danger of fire would be increased by any such user. The Council had always reserved a right to impose conditions in connection with the construction of the premises. His contention was that the merits of the application were not such that the time for bringing the proceedings ought to be enlarged.

Mr. Cyril Atkinson, K.C., appeared against the rule, and in dealing with the point that the premises were Crown property, said that the position at common law was that the Crown was not bound by any statute unless made so expressly or by implication. He referred to the London Building Acts 1894 to 1908, and said that from the material sections it was to be inferred that the prerogative of the Crown remained absolutely unaffected.

The Court reserved its judgment till it had heard arguments on the rule *nisi* for mandamus.

The hearing was then commenced of the rule *nisi* for a writ of mandamus, obtained by Swan and Edgar (1927), Ltd., calling on the London County Council to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue directing them to hear and determine an application to strike out a condition from a consent that had been given by the Council to a building used for trade and containing more than 250,000 cubic feet. The condition was that no portion of the fifth floor of the building should be used or occupied.

The total cost of the building was £620,000, and the cost of the fifth floor, was £43,000.

After long argument the Court reserved judgment on the whole matter. [Text of the considered judgment will appear in next week's issue.]

ALLEGED DANGER FROM A DUMP

Taylor, Walker & Co., Ltd. v. *Saunders. Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Eve*

This was an action by Messrs. Taylor, Walker & Co., Ltd., against Fredk. Wm. Saunders, of Westfield Road, Woolwich, for an injunction to restrain the defendant from discharging or causing to be discharged any soil or refuse upon the plaintiffs' land, known as the Warren, Church Lane, Charlton. The Allied Trades and Labour Club and Institute, Ltd., were owners of the Warren. Defendant is a haulage contractor and owner of land adjoining the Warren. In May 1925 the club charged the Warren in favour of Barclays Bank for money advanced. In June 1925 the club mortgaged the Warren to the plaintiff company to clear the guarantee to the bank. The plaintiffs alleged that the defendant had used the land as a refuse dump in connection with his business in such a way that large masses of soil and refuse had accumulated on the boundary

between his land and the Warren, and that it encroached on the Warren.

Defendant, by his defence, said since the undertaking not to tip any further refuse on the dump he had carried out that undertaking, and he had also built a retaining wall between the Warren and the dump to prevent it slipping to the Warren.

After hearing the facts, his lordship said there was not sufficient evidence that the dump was in an unstable condition, that there was an immediate likelihood of its slipping or breaking off in parts and finding its way down into the plaintiffs' premises. But he was satisfied that there remained the original trespass which was the subject matter of the action: that was the deposit which the defendant had persistently refused and neglected to remove. Therefore, in his lordship's opinion, the plaintiffs were entitled to bring the action in respect of this trespass. He did not propose to make an order for an injunction restraining the defendant from depositing refuse on the Warren, but he would grant an inquiry as to the damage caused by the encroachment. The inquiry would proceed on the footing that plaintiffs might at some future time desire to remove the subject matter of the trespass. That was the relief he thought plaintiffs were entitled to in the action. The defendant must pay the costs of the action.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

UNIVERSITY DEGREE COURSES IN BUILDING

University Degree Courses in Building have been instituted at the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff. The courses, which are the first university degree courses in building in the country, are being held under the Department of Engineering. The principal of the department is Professor W. Norman Thomas, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., M.SC., D.PHIL., ASSOC.M.INST.C.E., A.M.I.MECH.E. They will be of three years' duration for the pass degree, and a further year upon specialized work for the honours degree.

THE SOUTH-EASTERN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

Mr. S. English, D.SC., F.I.C., lectured at Croydon before the South-Eastern Society of Architects on a type of ultra-violet ray glass he had succeeded in producing. He demonstrated by means of lantern slides the experiments he had made during the last few years. He claimed that the glass he had produced was more transparent to the health rays than any other glass; and, secondly, that it maintained its transparency longer. Mr. English suggested that when installing the new glass in offices and hospitals, the most efficient type of window was the tall, broad design, rather than the long, narrow one, health rays being admitted more easily at the top of a window than the bottom. Rooms facing north might also be glazed with it, as—provided the windows were as large as possible—the effect, he said, was the same as in rooms which received the direct rays of the sun. Among those who took part in the discussion were the chairman, Mr. E. M. Cowell, D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.S.; Mr. Hugh MacIntosh, F.R.I.B.A.; and Mr. R. Goulburn Lovell, A.R.I.B.A., the hon. general secretary of the Society.

MODERNISM AND THE ARTS

A debate on "Modern Tendencies in Architecture and the other Arts" was held at the Architectural Association, Bedford Square, W. Mr. Gilbert H. Jenkins presided.

In opening the discussion from the point of view of the architect, Mr. R. A. Duncan spoke in defence of modernism. In any period of history, he said, if they could find experimenters and innovators in large numbers, it was a sure sign that the concepts or convictions which established and vitalized the preceding tradition had at any rate partially broken down. It was impossible for any artist worthy of the name to give living expression to that which was dead or to perpetuate forms without conviction. The longer the pause between the reactions the more violent were the ultimate results. How could they as architects expect to further the art of architecture by insisting on the use of ancient processes and methods any more than the manufacturer whose plant was obsolete could expect to prosper in his business?

Speaking from the standpoint of the other arts, Mr. C. Flight said that modern painters seldom thought of the placing of their pictures on the walls of rooms. Their paintings were isolated objects, unrelated in colour or form to their surroundings, and consequently in modern houses pictures were being almost entirely eliminated, the decoration of the walls being done in simple paint or paper. In the past every one knew the works of artists and no one knew their names, whereas now every one knew their names and no one saw their works.

CORRESPONDENCE

MONUMENTAL AND COMMERCIAL ARCHITECTURE

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—I am at present engaged on compiling the second volume of my book on *Monumental and Commercial Architecture of the Present Day*.

I rather find myself at a loss to keep in touch with work done in the provinces, and I wonder if you would help me by inserting this note in your next issue in the hope that architects will be good enough to get into touch with me to suggest work suitable for inclusion in my book.

Details would be welcomed if addressed to me, c/o my publishers, John Tiranti & Co., 13 Maple Street, London, W.1.

DEXTER MORAND

OBITUARY

FRANK BROWN: 1859-1929

We regret to record the death of Mr. Frank Brown, A.R.I.B.A., of Ipswich. He was educated at Ipswich School under Dr. Holden, and articled to the late Mr. Brightwen Binyon, A.R.I.B.A. Later, during the erection of the Law Courts, he spent some years in the office of Mr. G. E. Street, R.A. Following this, he commenced practice as an architect in Ipswich in partnership with the late Mr. J. S. Corder.

After a time Mr. Brown became interested in the resuscitation of English silk weaving, and in conjunction with Mr. Luther Hooper started a silk-weaving factory in Ipswich. This venture was unsuccessful, and in 1898 he again took up his profession, this time in partnership with Mr. G. H. Burgess, and since then the business has been carried on in association with Mr. A. W. Field. Until 1926 Mr. Brown was diocesan surveyor. From 1911 until his retirement in 1921 he was a member of the Ipswich Town Council.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The High Commissioner for India is prepared to receive applications for an appointment as an assistant architect on a five years' agreement in the architectural branch of the Public Works Department of the Government of Bombay. Applications must be made on the printed form to be obtained from the secretary to the High Commissioner for India, General Department, 42 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1, and returned to him not later than June 10. Candidates must be natural-born British subjects and the children of British subjects, and of good character and sound physique. They should: *a*: be Associates or Licentiates of the R.I.B.A., and in addition have good practical experience, or *b*: have passed the five years' course and obtained the diploma in architecture at the Sir Jamsetji Jijebhoy School of Art, Bombay (or a similar institution of equal standing), and in addition have served for at least three years under a practising architect of repute after obtaining such diploma. Age should be between twenty-seven and thirty-two years.

COMPETITION CALENDAR

June 14. The Bradford Corporation invite architects to submit designs for the erection of buildings on a portion of a site known as the "Central Area," Bradford. Assessors: Messrs. S. D. Adshead, F.R.I.B.A., Henry V. Ashley, F.R.I.B.A., and Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A. Premiums: £500, £200, and £100. Particulars before June 14 from the City Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

June 15. Proposed Mental Hospital, Ardee. The Louth County Council invite architects to submit designs for a Mental Hospital on a site at Ardee. Assessor: Mr. George P. Sheridan, A.R.I.B.A. Premiums: £300, £125, £75. Last day for questions, March 31, 1929. Total cost, £75,000. Latest date for submitting designs, June 15. Conditions of the competition and map of the site may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Louth County Council, Court House, Dundalk.

June 17. Design for front of typical commercial building. Open to anyone of British nationality practising architecture. Assessors: Mr. Maurice B. Adams, F.R.I.B.A., assisted by Messrs. Alexander Maclean, M.A., R.B.A., and H. Gordon Selfridge. Premium: Fifty Guineas. Particulars from Mr. G. B. J. Athoe, Secretary, Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors, 1 Wilbraham Place, London, S.W.1.

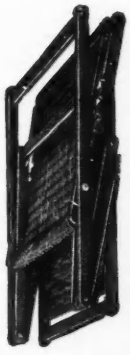
July 15. The Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland invite designs for an appropriate device for use on all their publicity literature. The competition is open to any British subject. Designs should be submitted both in black and white and in not more than three colours. They will be judged by a committee of three, presided over by Sir William Orpen, R.A. Premiums: £50, £20, and £15. All designs, complete with pseudonym, should be sent in to the Secretary, Travel Association of Great Britain, 35 Old Queen Street, S.W.1, by July 15.

TRADE NOTES

The Australian flyers selected Permanoid (aluminium paint), a product of Lewis Berger and Sons, Ltd., for finishing the wings of the "Southern Cross."

The new catalogue of open drum-mixers issued by Messrs. Winget, Ltd., includes illustrated particulars of many new features. Each mixer incorporates the patent semi-helix drum, which is claimed by the firm to be the secret of the perfect mix. It is stated, in fact, that no matter how long the mix is allowed to stand, no separation of the materials can possibly take place. With more than twenty-six different models, there is a size of mixer for every job at a price within the reach of every builder and contractor.

The accompanying illustrations are of the "Links" super model folding chair, one of the many pieces of Halcyon garden furniture described and illustrated in a new booklet just issued by Messrs. Parker, Winder and Achurch, Ltd., of Birmingham. This chair is of teak wood, with beaded square hole link seat and back, and is claimed to combine great flexibility with comfort. The seat and back, of small teak blocks interlaced, are not rigid, but are designed to "give" sufficiently to the weight of the body and to ensure complete relaxation. An ingenious device is provided for raising and lowering the back, having for one of its objects the elimination of finger traps. The leg rest is a sturdy unit, and when joined to the main body of the chair simultaneously adjusts itself with the adjustment of the chair portion. The chair should be specially suitable for semi-exposed dance halls, loggias, and verandas. The illustrations show the chair and leg rest in open and closed positions.

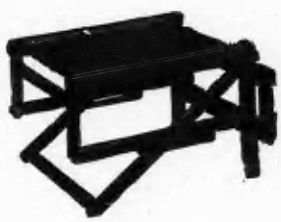


The chair in open and closed positions.



The "Links" super folding chair.





The leg rest in open and closed positions.

NEW INVENTIONS

[The following particulars of new inventions are specially compiled for THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office. All inquiries concerning inventions, patents, and specifications should be addressed to the Editor, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. For copies of the full specifications here enumerated readers should apply to the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2. The price is 1s. each.]

LATEST PATENT APPLICATIONS

15555. Allen, S. Collapsible shelters, &c. May 17.

14876. Baekkevold, T. Reinforcement of wooden boards. May 13.

15485. Battersby, J. W. Production of cellular solid bodies. May 17.

15235. Beeckman, P. Sacks for cement, &c. May 15.

15486. Collison, H., and Collison, H. J. Means for producing rough-cast walls. May 17.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED

311258. Rogerson, R. L., and Yorkshire Range and Mantel Co., Ltd. Kitchen-ranges and fireplaces.

285022. Hunnebeck, E. M. Structural lattice-work.

311508. Fletcher, S. Manufacture of concrete building-blocks faced with natural stone.

311514. White, H. Apparatus for the manufacture of ventilating-bricks.

311580. Smith, A. F., and Harrison, W. B. Manufacture of concrete bricks or blocks.

ABSTRACT PUBLISHED

308924. Ritchie, H. C., 635 Royal Liver Buildings, Liverpool, and Structural Steelcrete, Ltd., 7 Brazennose Street, Manchester. Reinforced concrete.

THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

Following are the general contractors and some of the sub-contractors for the buildings illustrated in this issue:

Alhambra Cinema, Birmingham (pages 860 to 865): General contractors, C. Bryant and Son, who were also responsible for the excavation, foundations, dampcourses, joinery, and plumbing. Sub-contractors: British Reinforced Concrete Eng. Co., reinforced concrete; Blockley Facings; Speakers Eternit Asbestos Tile Co., tiles; J. R. Pearson, Ltd., patent glazing, plaster, and metalwork; Hollis Bros., Ltd., wood-block flooring; Marbello, Ltd., patent flooring; Ingram and Kemp, gas fixtures and electric light fixtures; Robin Hood boilers; Baxter and Impey, electric wiring; Hoskins and Sewell, casements; F. A. Norris & Co., iron staircases; Bryan's Addmanta, Ltd., plaster and decorative plaster.

No. 110 Old Broad Street (pages 871 to 875): General contractors, W. H. Lorden and Son; Express Lift Co., lift; Redpath Brown & Co., steelwork; Leeds Fireclay Co., sanitary fittings.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

LONDON AND DISTRICTS

The CROYDON Corporation is to extend the electricity works at a cost of £300,000 for buildings and plant.

The BARKING U.D.C. Housing Committee has authorized the surveyor to prepare a layout plan for the further development of the Upney estate.

The L.C.C. Education Committee is to erect four domestic economy centres at Haseltine Road, LEWISHAM, Old Woolwich Road, GREENWICH, Gifford Street, ISLINGTON, and Salters Hill, NORWOOD.

The BARKING U.D.C. has appointed a joint subcommittee of the Public Health and Education Committees to consider the question of the erection of new public health offices and clinic premises in the Town Yard.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board has approved the provision, at a total cost of £31,500, of additional accommodation for nursing staff at the Park Hospital, HITHER GREEN, in accordance with the scheme prepared by Messrs. Paine and Hobday, architects.

Plans passed by the BARKING U.D.C.: Sports pavilion, Gale Street, for the L.C.C.; 1,151 houses, Becontree estate, for the L.C.C.; steel-framed factory, Creekmouth, for Messrs. Coal Conversion, Ltd.; workshops, rear of rent offices, Becontree estate, for the L.C.C.

Plans passed by the SOUTHWARK B.C.: Extensions, Windsor Wharf, 40-41 Bankside, for Messrs. E. Reddin & Co.; overhead runway, 5-8 Lavington Street, for Messrs. S. Woolf & Co., Ltd.; addition, 22-24 Union Street, for Mr. F. W. Troup.

Plans passed by the POPLAR B.C.: Warehouse, rear of 181 Bow Road, for Mr. D. H. Klausner; milk depot, Tredegar Road, for Messrs. J. Laing and Sons, Ltd.; additions to granary and laboratory, Alpha Road, for Messrs. J. Jarvis and Sons, Ltd.; warehouse, 3-6 King Street, for Commercial Structures, Ltd.; building, Tredegar Works, Ordell Road, for Messrs. Wood Bros.; addition, 78 Bow Road, for Mr. S. Raff; warehouse, High Street, for Mr. W. J. Foster.

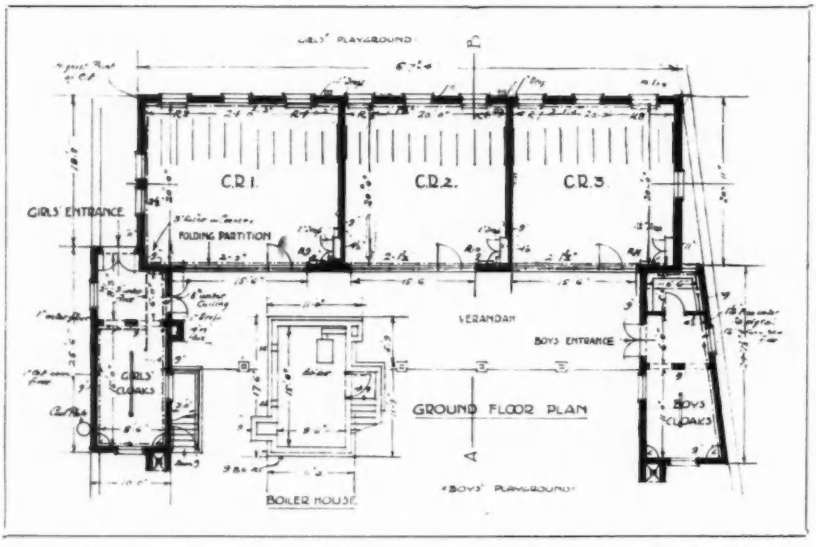
Plans passed by the HORNSEY Corporation: Alterations, 41a The Broadway, Crouch End, for Messrs. J. Hawkins and Sons, Ltd.; alterations and additions, 24 Stormont Road, and house, Denewood Road, for Mr. W. Quennell; two houses, Wood Vale, for Messrs. Smerdon Bros.; alterations 2 Queen's Parade, Muswell Hill Road, for Messrs. H. Wilson; bakehouse, 29 Felix Avenue, for Messrs. A. E. Guest, Ltd.; house, Wood Vale, for Messrs. Smerdon Bros.; alterations and additions, The Summerland Cinema, Summerland Gardens, for Mr. A. Ferriss.

Plans passed by the WIMBLEDON Corporation: House, Oakfield Estate, for Mr. J. S. Brocklesby; alterations, 40, 42, and 44 The Broadway, for Messrs. R. J. and S. Thomson; flats, "Fairholme," The Ridgway, for Mr. F. P. M. Woodhouse; alterations and additions, South Park Laundry, South Park Road, for Messrs. Christian and Sinclair; photographic laboratories, Nursery Road, for Messrs. Epps and Ponder; house and garage, Ellerton Road, for Mr. H. H. Parker; house, Burghley Road, for Mr. J. T. Castle; reconstruction of shops and houses, 67, 67A, and 69 The Ridgway, for Mr. Edmund Iles.

Plans passed by the CROYDON Corporation: Alterations and additions, St. Jude's Church, Thornton Road, for Messrs. C. H. Gibson, Ltd.; two houses, Crescent Way, for Mr. H. Macintosh; four houses, Lonsdale Road, for the London and Suburban Land Co.; thirteen houses, Croham Valley Road, for Mr. G. Warren Peachey; factory, Osborne Way, for Mr. J. W. Hall; sixteen garages, Beulah Road, for Messrs. Scratchley Bros.; shop premises, 16–20 Church Street, for Mr. J. S. Quilter; alterations and additions, 28 London Road, for Messrs. E. and J. Cannell; store, 101 Church Street, for Mr. D. Newman; alterations and additions, 99 London Road, for Messrs. Bethell, Swannell, and Durnford; shop extension, 101 North End, for Messrs. Rowbotham & Co.; four shops, High Street, for Messrs. Wallis, Gilbert, and Partners; two houses, Wrights Road, for Messrs. Fawcett & Co.; thirty-three garages, six workshops, and bakery, Russell Hill Place, for Mr. J. P. Oldaker; store, Bensham Manor Road, for Mr. C. H. Ridge; two houses, Grange Hill, for Mr. H. A. Neale; workshop addition, Dye Works, Purley Way, for Mr. C. H. Ridge.



New school, Eaton-on-the-Hill. Traylen and Lenton, architects. A view of the south or veranda front.



Ground-floor plan of the Eaton-on-the-Hill new school. Traylen and Lenton, architects. The partitions between classrooms and veranda are folding.

EASTERN COUNTIES

Mr. R. P. Burgess, of Braintree, is to develop a building estate at Sandford Road, CHELMSFORD.

The CHELMSFORD Corporation has authorized the engineer to select a site in the Galleywood area for the construction of a reservoir.

The Essex Education Committee has obtained sanction to borrow £4,765 for the extension of COLCHESTER Secondary School.

Plans passed by the CHELMSFORD Corporation: Two houses, Park Road, for Mr. J. C. Pryke; additions, East House, Broomfield Road, for Dr. M. H. Henry; bungalow, Galleywood Road, for Mr. A. J. Bennett; garage and workshop, School View Road, for Messrs. Seabrooke and Sons, Ltd.; new offices, Broomfield Road, for Messrs. Christy Bros. & Co., Ltd.; transformer chamber, Cottage Place, for the Electric Supply Corporation.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES

The BOURNEMOUTH Corporation has approved plans of the borough engineer for the general layout of the pier approach at a cost of £24,000.

The PORTSMOUTH Education Committee has purchased premises in Highbury Street for the town school improvement.

The PORTSMOUTH Corporation Electricity Committee is to acquire property in London Road, North End, at a cost of £5,300, for the provision of showrooms.

The BEXHILL Corporation has considered plans of the proposed new school submitted by the managers of the Church of England Schools, and recommends that before any further action is taken the plans be submitted to the Board of Education for observations.

Plans passed by the DOVER Corporation: Alterations, 6 Cherry Tree Avenue, for River and District Co-operative Society, Ltd.; two houses, Folkestone Road, for Mr. W. S. Burville; alterations, 92 and 93 Snargate Street, for Messrs. Worsfold and Hayward; two houses, Lower Road, River, for Mr. C. E. Beaufoy.

The BEXHILL Corporation Housing Committee has purchased land at Little Common, and the borough surveyor has submitted a layout providing for eight houses of the two-bedroom type in blocks of four, and four semi-detached houses of the three-bedroom type, at an estimated cost of £5,030.

Plans passed by the NEWBURY Corporation: Two houses, Craven Road, for the Empire Building and Trading Co.; house, Newport Road, for Mr. T. C. Pembroke; alterations and additions, "Jack" Hotel, for the South Berks Brewery Co.; two houses, Kingsbridge Road, for Mrs. E. M. Brown; two houses, Craven Road, for Mr. H. J. F. King; house and shop, Newtown Road, for Mr. Charles Haysome.

At a meeting of the DOVER Corporation the borough engineer submitted a report with reference to the cinema theatre to be erected by the Dover Theatre Syndicate in Castle Street, containing revised proposals as to details of construction and foundations. The Corporation approved the revised proposals, subject to the work, including the making good the surface of the highway, being carried out to the satisfaction of the borough engineer.

Plans passed by the BEXHILL Corporation: Eight houses, Terminus Road, etc., for Mr. J. E. Maynard; additions, Kismet, Herbrand Walk, for Messrs. Tubbs and Messer; two houses, Herbrand Walk and Cooden Drive, for Messrs. Tubbs and Messer; house, Ninfield Road, for Mr. G. Cash; bungalow, Broadoak Lane, for Mr. G. G. Grant; gymnasium, Linkwell, High Street, for Mr. E. Bunce; additions, The British Legion Club, Station Road, for Mr. J. H. Lye; house, Cooden Drive, for Messrs. Harrison Smith Buildings, Ltd.; three bungalows, The Byeway, for Mr. G. E. Matthews.

Plans passed by the GUILDFORD Corporation: Conversion of Malthouse Tap into shops and flats, Portsmouth Road, for Mr. H. E. Smith; house, Poltimore Road, for Mr. T. C. George; house, Stockton Road, for Mr. E. Buck; conversion of Soldiers' Welcome into four flats, Barrack Road, Stoughton, for Mrs. Paynter; showroom, 7 Bridge Street, for Messrs. Rice and Harper; house, St. Omer Road, for Mr. D. Grazebrook; alterations and additions, "Carpenter's Arms," Lea Pale Road, for Messrs. Courage & Co., Ltd.; house, Mareschal Road, for Mr. L. G. Hart; additions, 12 Friary Street, for Messrs. Fogwill; alterations, 71 High Street, for Messrs. Clarke, Gammon, and Emerys; four houses, Margaret Road, for Mr. C. W. T. Boyce; six houses, Joseph's Road, for Mr. Geo. Hart.

Plans passed by the BOURNEMOUTH Corporation: Alterations and additions, Gresham Laundry, Leep Hill Road, for Mr. Thompson; alterations, 719–735 Christchurch Road, for Messrs. W. S. White & Co.; additions, The Dean Nurseries, Holdenhurst Road, for Messrs. Jeans and Trowbridge; amended plan of four shops, Charminster Road, for Mr. S. G. Ward; bungalow, Namu Road, for Messrs. G. H. Burt and Son; bungalow, Beatty Road, for Mr. A. Moody; house, Rowena Road, for Mr. J. Wilton; house, Greenwood Road, for Mr. L. G. Bugden; alterations, 126 and 128 Commercial Road, for Mr. W. A. Wimbleton; house, Castlemain Avenue, for Mr. C. Loveless; house, Shelton Road, for Mr. C. Loveless; house, Littledown Avenue, for Mr. E. J. Roe; five houses, Horsa Road, for Messrs. Midgley and Hardy, Ltd.; house, Highfield Road, for Mr. H. C. Alcock; two houses, Rosemount Road, for Messrs. S. Whitelock & Co.; shops and showrooms, Westover Road, for Mr. S. B. Parsons; lecture hall, 39 Christchurch Road, for the Bournemouth Natural Science Society; club, Malmesbury Park Road, for Mr. T. J. Rowley; shop and motor-coach station, Bath Road, for Mr. C. G. Knight; shops and dwellings, Tuckton Road, for Mr. W. H. Elcock; two houses, Wilson Road, for Mr. H. W. Jeans.

MIDLAND COUNTIES

The STOKE-ON-TRENT Corporation has approved plans of alterations at the City Cinema, Market Street, Longton.

The STOKE-ON-TRENT Corporation has asked the medical officer of health to report as to the cost of a scheme for the provision of a convalescent camp and hostel for tuberculous children.

The WARWICKSHIRE C.C. has received from the surveyor to the Stratford-on-Avon Corporation plans and other particulars with regard to the new bridge over the Rivon Avon, and approach roads proposed at this point. These have been generally approved by the Corporation, and it is anticipated that the complete estimate of the cost of these works will be available very shortly.

NORTHERN COUNTIES

The TYNEMOUTH Corporation has received sanction to borrow £20,422 in connection with the Corporation housing estate at Cullercoats.

The Rev. W. Lamb is to erect a Roman Catholic school for 200 children in Easington, County DURHAM.

The BOLTON Corporation is seeking sanction to borrow £24,510 for the purposes of rehousing schemes.

The Ministry of Health is to inquire into the application of the SHIPLEY U.D.C. to borrow £5,200 for the remodelling of the public baths.

The MORECAMBE Corporation has appointed a subcommittee to prepare a comprehensive scheme for the lay-out of the central foreshore and construction thereon of paddling pools, etc.

The YORK Corporation has obtained sanction to borrow £27,400 for the provision of twenty houses in Tang Hall Lane, and fifty houses in Burton Stone Lane.

The BOLTON Corporation Libraries Committee has applied to the subcommittee to take into consideration the question of the reservation for library purposes of sites in various parts of the borough not already provided with a branch library.

Mr. W. J. Merrett, the DURHAM county engineer, reports that in addition to road schemes involving the outlay of £1,150,000, the following schemes are necessary: County bridge works, £680,000; new bridges, £2,753,000; and railway bridges and level crossings, £534,000.

Plans passed by the SHIPLEY U.D.C.: Four houses, Bankfield Road, for Messrs. A. and J. Chippindale; ten houses, Aireville Grove and Aireville Drive, for Mr. J. Chippindale; four houses Grove Avenue, for Mr. C. Marsden; three houses and shops, Nab Wood Grove, for Messrs. Wm. Pitts and Sons.

The Mental Care Committee of the DURHAM C.C. recommends the Council to proceed with the School Aycliffe institution scheme, and either to allow such a scheme to proceed or to decide what steps are to be taken to make provision for institutional treatment of the mentally defective in the county.

Plans passed by the TYNEMOUTH Corporation: Alterations, "Borough Arms," Borough Road, for Messrs. F. R. N. Haswell and Son, on behalf of Messrs. W. B. Reid & Co., Ltd.; six houses, Hawkey's Lane Estate, for Messrs. F. R. N. Haswell and Son; two houses, Ashleigh Grove, for Mr. W. Stockdale; six houses, Dene Road, for Messrs. H. D. Burton, Ltd.; two houses, Cleveland Crescent, for Mr. A. K. Tasker.

Plans passed by the CHORLEY Corporation: Four houses, Millfield Road, for Messrs. Jas. Brindle and Sons; two houses, Claremont Avenue, for Messrs. A. Derbyshire & Co.; three bungalows, Froom Street, for Messrs. R. Gardiner and Sons; four houses, Highfield Road, Millfield Road and Letchworth Place, for Messrs. J. W. Lee, Ltd.; five houses, Somerset Avenue, for Messrs. C. G. Froom & Co.; additions, Harper's Lane for the Chorley and District Hygienic Laundry Co., Ltd.

Plans passed by the MORECAMBE Corporation: Four houses, West End Road, for Mr. T. H. Coupe; house, Balmoral Drive, for Messrs. F. Moore & Co.; bungalow, Pemberton Drive, for Mr. J. Winskill; rebuilding offices, Victoria Street, for Morecambe Press, Ltd.; two houses, Walker Grove, Heysham, for Messrs. Holroyd and Kilbank; eighty-two houses, Torrisholme, for Messrs. Edmondson Bros.; two houses, Walker Grove, Heysham, for Messrs. Naylor and Robinson.

At a meeting of the SHIPLEY U.D.C. Public Offices Sub-Committee, Messrs. Anderton and Bailey, architects, submitted sketch plans showing the proposed allocation of rooms, after providing an additional floor and making minor amendments in the ground plan. The architects stated that they had not prepared a detailed estimate, but that including furnishings the building could be erected at an approximate expenditure of £35,000. It was agreed that, in the event of the scheme for the new public offices being proceeded with, the manor house site be utilized, and that the subcommittee go further into the question of specification and estimates, and present a further report.

The DURHAM County Council reports that the engineering difficulties raised by the Tees Conservancy Commissioners, the London and North-Eastern Railway Co., and Messrs. Dorman, Long & Co., in connection with the proposed bridge over the Tees at Newport have now been satisfactorily overcome, and the engineers, Messrs. Mott, Hay and Anderson, are being asked to prepare an amended plan of the bridge, embracing the engineering alterations. The county surveyor is to procure an estimate of the cost of the purchase of land, etc., on the Durham side of the river for the purpose of the construction of the approach to the bridge, and the Middlesbrough Corporation is to instruct its borough surveyor to prepare similar estimates on the other side of the river, so that an approximate estimate of the total cost may be inserted in a comprehensive scheme to be submitted to Parliament.

Plans passed by the YORK Corporation: Extensions, Parliament Street, for Messrs. Marks and Spencer, Ltd.; two houses, Barnby Avenue, for Messrs. J. Allison and Sons, Ltd.; ten houses, Heworth Hall Drive, for Messrs. T. and M. Caffrey; alterations, Fishergate, for the National Glass Co.; new laundry, Heworth Green, for the L. and N.E. Railway; alterations, Crescent Café, Blossom Street, for Mr. L. Shaw; additions, Clifton Dale, for Messrs. H. Colman and Sons, Ltd.; alterations, "Golden Ball" Inn, Cromwell Road, for John Smith's Tadcaster Brewery Co., Ltd.; additions, 87, 89, and 91 Clarence Street, for Clarence Working Men's Club and Institute; house, Hobgate, for Mr. W. Anelay; workshops, Dennison Street, for Welding Engineers (York), Ltd.; new streets, Heworth Hall estate, for Messrs. Sherry and Temple; four houses, Oakland Avenue, for Mr. H. E. De Burgh; two houses, Oakland Avenue, for Mr. J. T. Curry; house, Tang Hall Lane, for Mr. A. Temple; two houses, Millfield Lane, for Mr. T. Harrison; six houses, Manor Drive, Acomb, and Poppleton Road, for Messrs. Simpson Bros.; house, Copmanthorpe Lane, for Mr. W. Johnson; two houses, Colonel Wilkinson's estate, Dringhouses, for Mr. W. J. Simpson; four houses, Shipton Road, for North Riding Mental Hospital.

SCOTLAND

The GLASGOW Corporation has asked the medical officer to prepare a reconstruction scheme for the Calton insanitary area.

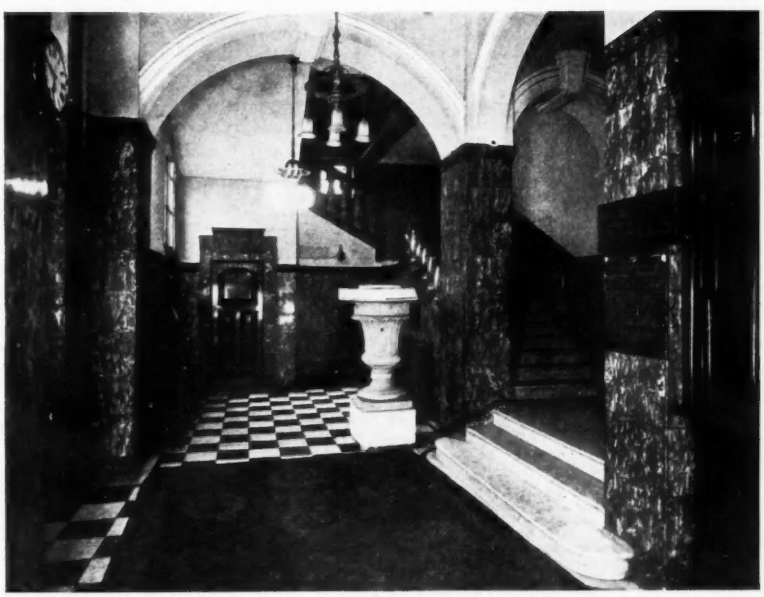
The Tramways Committee of the GLASGOW Corporation has approved amended plans for extensions at Parkhead depot for the accommodation of buses, at an approximate cost of £28,000.

The GLASGOW Corporation Baths Committee recommends that an establishment as proposed by the city engineer be erected at Wolseley Street with provision for fifty wash-stalls, ten washing-machines, laundry accommodation, eighteen slipper baths for women, twenty-three baths for men, and boiler-house, etc., at an estimated cost of £34,000.

MISCELLANEOUS

The CAPE TOWN city engineer has prepared proposals for an open heated sea water swimming bath, excluding filtration, at a cost not exceeding £12,000.

Two new bridges are to be built over the Back River, MONTREAL, at an estimated cost of 2,300,000 dollars. The first of these will be of five spans, 1,550 ft. in length and 70 ft. 6 in. in width, accommodating six lines of traffic and two sidewalks for pedestrians. It is to be of reinforced concrete. The second, the La Chapelle Bridge, will be of three spans, 1,026 ft. in length, 52 ft. in width, with four traffic lanes and two sidewalks. The piers will be of concrete, while the arches and spans will be of steel.



The entrance hall, Philharmonic Hall, London. The marble work was executed in Rouge and St. Ann's stone by the Manu Marble Company in 1907.

RATES OF WAGES

The initial letter opposite every entry indicates the grade under the Ministry of Labour schedule. The district is that to which the borough is assigned in the same schedule. Column I gives the rates for craftsmen; Column II for labourers; the rate for craftsmen working at trades in which a separate rate maintains is given in a footnote. The table is a selection only. Particulars for lesser localities not included may be obtained upon application in writing.

			I	II
			s. d.	s. d.
A_1	ABERDARE	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_1	Abergavenny	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B	Abingdon ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Accrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Addlestone	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Adlington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Airdrie ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
C	Aldeburgh	E. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Altrincham	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Appleby ..	N.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Atherstone	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Aylesbury ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B_1	BANBURY ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bangor ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Barnard Castle	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barnsley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Barnstaple	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Barrow ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barry ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Basingstoke	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bath ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Batley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Bedford ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Berwick-on-Tweed	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Bewdley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	Bicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Birkenhead	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A	Birmingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bishop Auckland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackburn	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackpool	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blyth ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Bognor ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Bolton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Boston ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Bournemouth	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Bovey Tracey	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Bradford ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Brentwood	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Bridgend ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Bridgwater	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_1	Bridlington	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Brighouse ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Brighton ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Bristol ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Brixham ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Bromsgrove	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
C	Bromyard ..	Mid. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Burnley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burslem ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burton-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bury ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Buxton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	CAMBRIDGE	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Canterbury	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Cardiff ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Carlisle ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Carmarthen	S. Wales & M.	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Carnarvon	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Carnforth ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Castleford	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Chatham ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Chelmsford	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Cheltenham	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Chester ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Chesterfield	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Chichester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Chorley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Cirencester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Clitheroe ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Clydebank	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Coalville ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Colchester ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Colne ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Colwyn Bay	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Consett ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Conway ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Coventry ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Crewe ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Cumberland	.....	1 6	1 1½
A	DARLINGTON	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Darwen ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Deal ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Denbigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Derby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Dewsbury	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Didcot ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Doncaster	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Dorchester	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Driffield ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A	Droitwich	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Dudley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Dundee ..	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Durham ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	EASTBOURNE	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Ebbw Vale	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Edinburgh	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	E. Glamorganshire & Monmouthshire	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Exeter ..	S.W. Counties	*1 6½	1 2
B_2	Exmouth ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	FELIXSTOWE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Filey ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A	Fleetwood ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Folkestone	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Frodsham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Frome ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	GATESHEAD	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Gillingham	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Gloucester	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Goole ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Gosport ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Grantham	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Gravesend	S. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Greenock ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Grimsby ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Guildford ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	HALIFAX	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hanley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Harrogate	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hartlepools	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Harwich ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Hastings ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Hatfield ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Hereford ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Hertford ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Heysham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Howden ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Huddersfield	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hull ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	ILKLEY ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Immingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Ipswich ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Isle of Wight	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	JARROW ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	KEIGHLEY	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Kendal ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Keswick ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Kettering ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	King's Lynn	E. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	LANCASTER	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Leamington	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Leeds ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leek ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Lewes ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Lichfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lincoln ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Liverpool ..	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A_2	Llandudno	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Llanelly ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	London (12 miles radius)		1 9	1 4
	Do. (12-15 miles radius)		1 8½	1 3½
A	Long Eaton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Loughborough	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Luton ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Lytham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	MACCLESFIELD	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Maidstone	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Malvern ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Manchester	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Mansfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Margate ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Matlock ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Merthyr ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Middlesbrough	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Middlewich	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Minehead ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Monmouth .. S. and E. Glamorganshire	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Morecambe	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	NANTWICH	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Neath ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nelson ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newcastle ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newport ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Normanton	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Northampton	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	North Staffs.	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	North Shields	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Norwich ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Nottingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nuneaton ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	OAKHAM ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Oldham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Oswestry ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Oxford ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	PAISLEY ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Pembroke	S. Wales & M.	1 4	1 0
A	Perth ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Peterborough	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Plymouth	S.W. Counties	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Pontefract	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Pontypridd	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Portsmouth	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Preston ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	QUEENSFERRY	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	READING	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Reigate ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Retford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Rhondda Valley	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Ripon ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A	Rochdale ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Rochester ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Ruabon ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Rugby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Rugeley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Runcorn ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	ST. ALBANS	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	St. Helens ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Salisbury ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_1	Scarborough	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Scunthorpe	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Sheffield ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Shipley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Shrewsbury	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Skipton ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Slough ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Solihull ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	South'pton	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Southend-on-Sea	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Southport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	S. Shields ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Stafford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Stockport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stockton-on-Tees	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stoke-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Stroud ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Sunderland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swadlincote	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swansea ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B	Swindon ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	TAMWORTH	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Taunton ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Teeside Dist.	N.E. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Teignmouth	S.W. Coast	1 5½	1 1½
A	Todmorden	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Torquay ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
C	Truro ..	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
B_1	Tunbridge Wells	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Tunstall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Tyne District	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	WAKEFIELD	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Walsall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Warrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Warwick ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Wellingborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Weston-s-Mare	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Whitby ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Widnes ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Wigan ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Winchester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Windsor ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Wolverhampton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Worcester	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Worksop ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Wrexham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Wycombe	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	YARMOUTH	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Yeovil ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	York ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½

* In these areas the rates of wages for certain trades (usually painters and plasterers) vary slightly from those given.

The rates for every trade in any given area will be sent on request.

PRICES CURRENT

The wages are the Union rates current in London at the time of publication. The prices are for good quality material, and are intended to cover delivery at works, wharf, station, or yard as customary, but will vary according to quality and quantity. The measured prices are based upon the foregoing, and include usual builders' profits. Though every care has been taken in its compilation it is impossible to guarantee the accuracy of the list, and readers are advised to have the figures confirmed by trade inquiry.

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

EXCAVATOR, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour*; LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour*; NAVVY, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour*; TIMBERMAN, 1*s.* 5½*d. per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour*; WATCHMAN, 7*s.* 6*d. per shift.*

Broken brick or stone, 2 in., per yd.	£0 11 6
Thames ballast, per yd.	0 10 0
Pit gravel, per yd.	0 15 0
Pit sand, per yd.	0 12 6
Washed sand, per yd.	0 15 0

Screened ballast or gravel, add 10 per cent. per yd.
Clinker, breeze, etc., prices according to locality.

Portland cement, per ton	£2 8 0
Lias lime, per ton	2 0 0

Sacks charged extra at 1s. 9d. each and credited when returned at 1s. 6d.
Transport hire per day:

Cart and horse	£1 3 0	*Trailer*	£0 15 0
3-ton motor lorry	3 15 0	*Steam roller*	4 5 0
Steam lorry, 5-ton	4 0 0	*Water cart*	1 5 0

EXCAVATING and throwing out in ordinary earth not exceeding 6 ft. deep, basis price, per yd. cube . 0 3 0
Exceeding 6 ft., but under 12 ft., add 30 per cent.
In stiff clay, add 30 per cent.
In underpinning, add 100 per cent.
In rock, including blasting, add 225 per cent.
If basketed out, add 80 per cent. to 150 per cent.
Headings, including timbering, add 400 per cent.

RETURN, fill, and ram, ordinary earth, per yd.	£0 1 6
SPREAD and level, including wheeling, per yd.	0 1 6
FILLING into carts and carting away to a shoot or deposit, per yd. cube	0 10 6
TRIMMING earth to slopes, per yd. sup.	0 0 6
HACKING up old grano. or similar paving, per yd. sup.	0 1 3
PLANKING to excavations, per ft. sup.	0 0 5
DO. over 10 ft. deep, add for each 5 ft. in depth, 30 per cent.	
IF left in, add to above prices, per ft. cube	0 2 0
HARDCORE, 2 in. ring, filled and rammed, 4 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0 2 1
DO. 6 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0 2 10
PUDDLING, per yd. cube	1 10 0
CEMENT CONCRETE, 4-2-1, per yd. cube	2 3 0
DO. 6-2-1, per yd. cube	1 18 0
DO. in upper floors, add 15 per cent.	
DO. in reinforced-concrete work, add 20 per cent.	
DO. in underpinning, add 60 per cent.	
LIAS-LIME CONCRETE, per yd. cube	£1 16 0
BREEZE CONCRETE, per yd. cube	1 7 0
DO. in lintels, etc., per ft. cube	0 1 6
CEMENT concrete 4-2-1 in lintels packed around reinforcement, per ft. cube	0 3 9
FINE concrete benching to bottom of manholes, per ft. cube	0 3 0
FINISHING surface of concrete spade face, per yd. sup.	0 0 9

DRAINER

LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour*; TIMBERMAN, 1*s.* 5½*d. per hour*; BRICKLAYER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour*; PLUMBER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour*; WATCHMAN, 7*s.* 6*d. per shift.*

Stoneware pipes, tested quality, 4 in., per ft.	£0 0 10
DO. 6 *in., per ft.*	0 1 3
DO. 9 *in., per ft.*	0 2 3
Cast-iron pipes, coated, 9 ft. lengths, 4 in., per yd.	0 5 6
DO. 6 *in., per yd.*	0 8 0
Portland cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.	
Leadwool, per cwt.	£2 0 0
Gaskin, per lb.	0 0 4½

STONEWARE DRAINS, jointed in cement, tested pipes, 4 in., per ft. 0 4 3
DO. 6 in., per ft. 0 5 0
DO. 9 in., per ft. 0 7 9

CAST-IRON DRAINS, jointed in lead, 4 in., per ft.	0 8 3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0 10 3

Note.—These prices include digging concrete bed and filling for normal depths, and are average prices.
Fittings in Stoneware and Iron according to type. *See* Trade Lists.

BRICKLAYER

BRICKLAYER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour*; LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour.*

London stocks, per M.	£4 5 0
Flettons, per M.	2 15 0
White facing bricks, per M.	5 0 0
Multi-coloured facings, per M.	7 7 9
Best red facings, per M.	7 7 9
Rubbers, 9¼ in., per M.	12 0 6
Staffordshire blue, per M.	9 5 0
Firebricks, 2½ in., per M.	9 0 0
Glazed salt, white, and ivory stretchers, per M.	21 10 0
DO. *headers, per M.*	20 10 0
Colours, extra, per M.	5 10 0
Seconds, less, per M.	1 0 0

Cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.

Lime, grey stone, per ton	£2 11 6
Mixed lime mortar, per yd.	1 6 0
Dampcourse, in rolls of 4½ in., per roll	0 2 6
DO. 9 *in. per roll*	0 4 9
DO. 14 *in. per roll*	0 7 6
DO. 18 *in. per roll*	0 9 6

BRICKWORK in stone lime mortar, Flettons or equal, per rod 32 0 0
DO. in cement do., per rod 34 10 0
DO. in stocks, add 25 per cent. per rod.
DO. in blues, add 100 per cent. per rod.
DO. circular on plan, add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in backing to masonry, add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in raising on old walls, etc., add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in underpinning, add 20 per cent. per rod.

HALF-BRICK walls in stocks in cement mortar (1-3), per ft. sup.	£0 1 0
BEDDING plates in cement mortar, per ft. run	0 0 3
BEDDING window or door frames, per ft. run	0 0 3
LEAVING chases 2½ in. deep for edges of concrete floors not exceeding 6 in. thick, per ft. run	0 0 2
CUTTING do. in old walls in cement, per ft. run	0 0 4
CUTTING, toothing and bonding new work to old (labour and materials), per ft. sup.	0 0 7
TERRA-COTTA flue pipes 9 in. diameter, jointed in fireclay, including all cuttings, per ft. run	0 3 6
DO. 14 ft. by 9 in. do., per ft. run	0 6 0
FLAUNCHING chimney pots, each	0 2 0
CUTTING and pinning ends of timbers, etc., in cement	0 1 0
FACINGS fair, per ft. sup. extra	0 0 3
DO. picked stocks, per ft. sup. extra	0 0 7
DO. red rubbers gauged and set in putty, per ft. sup. extra	0 4 9
DO. in salt white or ivory glazed, per ft. sup. extra	0 5 6
TUCK pointing, per ft. sup. extra	0 0 10
WEATHER pointing, do. do.	0 0 3
TILE creasing with cement fillet each side per ft. run	0 0 6
GRANOLITHIC PAVING, 1 in., per yd. sup.	0 5 0
DO. 1½ in., per yd. sup.	0 6 0
DO. 2 in. per yd. sup.	0 7 0
If coloured with red oxide, per yd. sup.	0 1 0
If finished with carborundum, per yd. sup.	0 0 6
If in small quantities in finishing to steps, etc., per ft. sup.	0 1 4
Jointing new grano. paving to old, per ft. run	0 0 4
Extra for dishing grano. or cement paving around gullies, each	0 1 6
BITUMINOUS DAMP COURSE, ex rolls, per ft. sup.	0 0 7
ASPHALT (MASTIC) DAMP COURSE, ½ in., per yd. sup	0 8 0
DO. vertical, per yd. sup.	0 11 0
SLATE DAMP COURSE, per ft. sup.	0 0 10
ASPHALT ROOFING (MASTIC) in two thicknesses, ¾ in., per yd.	0 8 6
DO. SKIRTING, 6 in.	0 0 11
BREEZE PARTITION BLOCKS, set in cement, 1½ in. per yd. sup	0 5 3
DO. DO. 3 in.	0 6 6
BREEZE fixing bricks, extra for each	0 0 3

MASON

MASON, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour*; DO. *fixer*, 1*s.* 10*d. per hour*; LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d.* per hour; SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour.*

Portland Stone:	
Whitbed, per ft. cube	£0 4 6
Basebed, per ft. cube	0 4 9
Bath stone, per ft. cube	0 3 0
Usual trade extras for large blocks.	
York paving, av. 2½ in., per yd. super.	0 11 0
York templates sawn, per ft. cube	0 7 6
Slate shelves, rubbed, 1 in., per ft. sup.	0 2 6

Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.

HOISTING and setting stone, per ft. cube	£0 2 2
DO. for every 10 ft. above 30 ft. add 15 per cent.	
PLAIN face Portland basis, per ft. sup.	£0 2 8
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0 4 0
SUNK FACE, per ft. sup.	0 3 9
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0 4 10
JOINTS, arch, per ft. sup.	0 2 6
DO. sunk, per ft. sup.	0 2 7
DO. DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0 4 6
CIRCULAR-CIRCULAR work, per ft. sup.	1 2 0
PLAIN MOULDING, straight, per inch of girth, per ft. run	0 1 1
DO. circular, do., per ft. run	0 1 4
HALF SAWING, per ft. sup.	0 1 0

Add to the foregoing prices, if in York stone, 35 per cent.
DO. Mansfield, 12½ per cent.
Deduct for Bath, 33⅓ per cent.
DO. for Chilmark, 5 per cent.

SETTING 1 in. slate shelving in cement, per ft. sup.	£0 0 6
RUBBED round nosing to do., per ft. lin.	£0 0 6
YORK STEPS, rubbed T. & R., ft. cub. fixed	1 7 6
YORK SILLS, W. & T., ft. cub. fixed	1 10 0
ARTIFICIAL stone paving, 2 in. thick, per ft. sup.	0 1 6
DO. 2½ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0 1 3

SLATER AND TILER

SLATER, 1*s.* 9*d per hour*; TILER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour*; LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*
N.B.—Tiling is often executed as piecework.

Slates, 1st quality, per 1,200:		
Portmadoc Ladies		£13 0 0
Countess		25 0 0
Duchess		32 0 0
Old Delabole	*Med. Grey.*	*Med. Green*
24 in. × 12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0
20 in. × 10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6
16 in. × 10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9
14 in. × 8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3
Green Randoms, per ton		8 3 9
Grey-green do., per ton		7 3 9
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long, per ton		5 13 9

In 4-ton truck loads, delivered Nine Elms station.

Clips, lead per lb.	£0 0 6
Clips, copper, per lb.	0 2 0
Nails, compo, per cwt.	1 6 0
Nails, copper, per lb.	0 2 2

Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above

Hand-made tiles, per M	£5 18 0
Machine-made tiles, per M.	5 8 0
Westmorland slates, large, per ton	9 0 0
DO. *Peggies, per ton*	7 5 0

SLATING, 3 in. lap, compo nails, Portmadoc or equal:

Ladies, per square	£4 0 0
Countess, per square	4 5 0
Duchess, per square	4 10 0
WESTMORLAND, in diminishing courses, per square	6 5 0
CORNISH DO., per square	6 3 0
Add, if vertical, per square approx.	0 13 0
Add, if with copper nails, per square approx.	0 2 6
Double course at eaves, per ft. approx.	0 1 0

SLATING with Old Delabole slates to a 3 in. lap with copper nails, at per square.

	Med. Grey.	Med. Green
24 in. × 12 in.	£5 0 0	£5 2 0
20 in. × 10 in.	5 5 0	5 10 0
16 in. × 10 in.	4 15 0	5 1 0
14 in. × 8 in.	4 10 0	4 15 0
Green randoms		6 7 0
Grey-green do.		5 9 0
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long		4 13 6

TILING, 4 in. gauge, every 4th course nailed, in hand-made tiles, average per square	4 0 0
DO., machine-made do., per square	3 10 0
Vertical Tiling, including pointing, add 18*s.* 0*d.* per square.	
FIXING lead soakers, per dozen	£0 0 10
STRIPPING old slates and stacking for re-use, and clearing away surplus and rubbish, per square	0 10 0
LABOUR only in laying slates, but including nails, per square	1 0 0

See "Sundries" for Asbestos Tiling.

CARPENTER AND JOINER

CARPENTER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour*; JOINER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour*; LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Timber, average prices at Docks, London Standard, Scandinavian, etc. (equal to 2nds):	
7 × 3, per std.	£23 0 0
11 × 4, per std.	30 0 0
Memel or Equal. Slightly less than foregoing.	
Flooring, P.E., 1 in., per sq.	£1 5 0
DO. *T. and G., 1 in., per sq.*	1 5 0
Planed boards, 1 in. × 11 in., per std.	30 0 0
Wainscot oak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0 1 4
Mahogany, Honduras, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0 1 4
DO. *Cuba, per ft. sup. of 1 in.*	0 2 6
DO., *African, per ft. sup.*	0 1 3
Teak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0 1 3
DO., *ft. cube*	0 14 0
FIR fixed in wall plates, lintels, sleepers, etc., per ft. cube	0 5 0
DO. framed in floors, roofs, etc., per ft. cube	0 6 0
DO. framed in trusses, etc., including ironwork, per ft. cube	0 8 6
PITCH PINE, add 33⅓ per cent.	
FIXING only boarding in floors, roofs, etc., per sq.	0 13 6
SARKING FELT laid, 1-ply, per yd.	0 1 6
DO. 3-ply per yd.	0 1 9
CENTERING for concrete, etc., including horsing and striking, per sq.	2 10 0
TURNING pieces to flat or segmental soffits, 4½ in. wide, per ft. run	0 0 4½
DO. 9 in. wide and over per ft. sup.	0 1 2

[*continued overleaf*

CARPENTER AND JOINER: *continued.*

SHUTTERING to face of concrete, per square	£1	10	0
DO. in narrow widths to beams, etc., per ft. sup.	0	0	6
USE and waste of timbers, allow 25 per cent. of above prices.			
SLATE BATTENING, per sq.	£0	12	6
DEAL boarding to flats, 1 in. thick and firrings to falls, per square	2	10	0
STOUT feather-edged tilting fillet to eaves, per ft. run	0	0	6
FEATHER-edged springer to trimmer arches, per ft. run	0	0	4
STOUT herringbone strutting (joists measured in), per ft. run	0	0	6
SOUND boarding, ¾ in. thick and fillets nailed to sides of joists (joists measured over), per square	2	0	0
RUBEROID or similar quality roofing, one ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., two-ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	6
DO., three-ply, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
TONGUED and grooved flooring, 1¼ in. thick, laid complete with splayed headings, per square	2	5	0
DEAL skirting torus, moulded 1¼ in. thick, including grounds and backings, per ft. sup.	0	1	0
TONGUED and mitred angles to do.	0	0	6
WOOD block flooring standard blocks laid herringbone in mastic:			
Deal 1 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	10	0
DO. 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	12	0
Maple 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	15	0
DEAL moulded sashes, 1¾ in. with moulded bars in small squares, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. 2 in. do., per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DEAL cased frames, oak sills and 2 in. moulded sashes, brass-faced pulleys and iron weights, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
MOULDED horns, extra each	0	0	3
DOORS, 4-panel square both sides, 1¼ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. moulded both sides per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. 2 in. thick, square both sides, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0	3	0
DO. in 3 panels, moulded both sides, upper panel with diminished stiles with moulded bars for glass, per ft. sup.	0	3	6
If in oak, mahogany or teak, multiply 3 times.			
DEAL frames, 4 in. × 3 in., rebated and beaded, per ft. cube	£0	15	0
Add for extra labours, per ft. run	0	0	1
STAIRCASE work:			
DEAL treads 1¼ in. and risers 1 in., tongued and grooved including fir carriages, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DEAL wall strings, 1¼ in. thick, moulded, per ft. run	0	2	6
If ramped, per ft. run	0	5	0
SHORT ramps, extra each	0	7	6
ENDS of treads and risers housed to strings, each	0	1	0
2 in. deal mopstick handrail fixed to brackets, per ft. run	0	1	6
4½ in. × 3 in. oak fully moulded handrail, per ft. run	0	5	6
1½ in. square deal bar balusters, framed in, per ft. run	0	0	6
FITTINGS:			
SHELVES and bearers, 1 in., cross-tongued, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
1¼ in. beaded cupboard fronts, moulded and square, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
TEAK grooved draining boards, 1¼ in. thick and bedding per ft. sup.	0	4	6
IRONMONGERY:			
Fixing only (including providing screws):			
TO DEAL—			
Hinges to sashes, per pair	0	1	2
Do. to doors, per pair	0	1	7
Barrel bolts, 9 in., iron, each	0	1	0
Sash fasteners, each	0	1	0
Rim locks, each	0	1	9
Mortice locks, each	0	4	0

SMITH

SMITH, *weekly rate equals* 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour*; MATE, *do.* 1*s.* 4*d. per hour*; ERECTOR, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour*; FITTER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour*; LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Mild Steel in British standard sections, per ton	£12	10	0
Sheet Steel:			
Flat sheets, black, per ton	17	0	0
DO., *galvd., per ton*	18	0	0
Corrugated sheets, galvd., per ton	18	0	0
Driving screws, galvd., per grs.	0	1	10
Washers, galvd., per grs.	0	1	1
Bolts and nuts per cwt. and up	1	18	0
MILD STEEL in trusses, etc., erected, per ton	25	0	0
DO., in small sections as reinforcement, per ton	16	0	0
DO., in compounds, per ton	17	0	0
DO., in bar or rod reinforcement, per ton	22	10	0
WROT-IRON in chimney bars, etc., including building in, per cwt.	2	0	0
DO., in light railings and balusters, per cwt.	2	5	0
FIXING only corrugated sheeting, including washers and driving screws, per yd.	0	2	0

PLUMBER

PLUMBER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour*; MATE OR LABOURER, 1*s.* 4½*d. per hour.*

Lead, milled sheet, per cwt.	£1	12	6
DO. *drawn pipes, per cwt.*	1	13	0
DO. *soil pipe, per cwt.*	1	16	0
DO. *scrap, per cwt.*	1	1	0
Copper, sheet, per lb.	0	1	0
Solder, plumber's, per lb.	0	1	0
DO. *fine, per lb.*	0	1	6
Cast-iron pipes, etc.:			
L.C.C. soil, 3 in., per yd.	0	3	0
DO. *4 in. per yd.*	0	3	8
R.W.P., 2½ in. per yd.	0	1	6
DO. *3 in., per yd.*	0	1	9
DO. *4 in., per yd.*	0	2	6
Gutter, 4 in. H.R., per yd.	0	1	0
DO. *4 in. O.G., per yd.*	0	1	4
MILLED LEAD and labour in gutters, flashings, etc. per cwt.	3	2	6
LEAD PIPE, fixed, including running joints, bends, and tacks, ½ in., per ft.	0	2	2
DO. ¾ in., per ft.	0	2	5
DO. 1 in., per ft.	0	3	4
DO. 1¼ in., per ft.	0	4	5
LEAD WASTE or soil, fixed as above, complete, 2½ in., per ft.	0	6	6
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	7	9
DO. 4 in., per ft.	0	10	6
WIPED soldered joint, ½ in., each	0	2	6
DO. ¾ in., each	0	3	2
DO. 1 in., each	0	3	8
BRASS screw-down stop cock and two soldered joints, ½ in., each	0	11	0
DO. ¾ in., each	0	13	6
CAST-IRON rainwater pipe, jointed in red lead, 2½ in., per ft. run	0	1	4
DO. 3 in., per ft. run	0	1	8
DO. 4 in., per ft. run	0	2	0
CAST-IRON H.R. GUTTER, fixed, with all clips, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	6
DO. O.G., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	9
CAST-IRON SOIL PIPE, fixed with caulked joints and all ears, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	2	0
Fixing only:			
W.C. PANS and all joints, P. or S., and including joints to water waste preventers, each	2	5	0
BATHS, with all joints	1	3	6
LAVATORY BASINS only, with all joints, on brackets, each	1	10	0

PLASTERER

PLASTERER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour (plus allowances in London only)*; LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Chalk lime, per ton	£2	17	0
Hair, per cwt.	2	5	0
Sand and cement see "Excavator," etc., above.			
Lime putty, per cwt.	£0	2	9
Hair mortar, per yd.	1	7	0
Fine stuff, per yd.	1	14	0
Sawn laths, per bdl.	0	2	5
Keene's cement, per ton	5	15	0
Sirapite, per ton	3	10	0
DO. *fine, per ton*	3	18	0
Plaster, per ton	3	0	0
DO. *white, per ton*	3	12	6
DO. *fine, per ton*	5	12	0
Lath nails, per lb.	0	0	4
Ferrocrete, per ton	2	15	6
LATHING with sawn laths, per yd.	0	1	7
METAL LATHING, per yd.	0	2	6
FLOATING in Cement and Sand, 1 to 3, for tiling or woodblock, ¾ in. per yd.	0	2	4
DO. vertical, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER, on brickwork, 1 to 3, per yd.	0	2	0
RENDER in Portland and set in fine stuff, per yd.	0	3	3
RENDER, float, and set, trowelled, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER and set in Sirapite, per yd.	0	2	5
DO. in Thistle plaster, per yd.	0	2	5
EXTRA, if on but not including lathing, any of foregoing, per yd.	0	0	5
EXTRA, if on ceilings, per yd.	0	0	5
ANGLES, rounded Keene's on Portland, per ft. lin.	0	0	6
PLAIN CORNICES, in plaster, per inch girth, including dubbing out, etc., per ft. lin.	0	0	2
WHITE glazed tiling set in Portland and jointed in Parian, per yd., from	1	11	6
FIBROUS PLASTER SLABS, per yd.	0	1	10

GLAZIER

GLAZIER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

Glass: 4ths in crates:			
Clear, 21 oz.	£0	0	4½
DO. 26 oz.	0	0	5
Cathedral white, per ft.	0	0	7½
Polished plate, British ¼ in., up to 2 ft. sup. per ft.	0	1	2
DO. *4 ft. sup.* ,,	0	2	3
DO. *6 ft. sup.* ,,	0	2	6
DO. *20 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	1
DO. *45 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	3
DO. *65 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	5
DO. *100 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	10
Rough plate, ⅛ in., per ft.	0	0	6½
DO. *¼ in., per ft.*	0	0	6½
Linseed oil putty, per cwt.	0	15	0
GLAZING in putty, clear sheet, 21 oz.	0	0	11
DO. 26 oz.	0	1	0
GLAZING in beads, 21 oz., per ft.	£0	1	1
DO. 26 ozs., per ft.	0	1	4

Small sizes slightly less (under 3 ft. sup.).

Patent glazing in rough plate, normal span, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per ft.

LEAD LIGHTS, plain, med. sqs. 21 oz., usual domestic sizes, fixed, per ft. sup. and up | £0 | 3 | 0

Glazing only, polished plate, 6½*d.* to 8*d.* per ft. according to size.

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER

PAINTER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour*; LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour*; FRENCH POLISHER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour*; PAPERHANGER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

Genuine white lead, per cwt.	£3	4	0
Linseed oil, raw, per gall.	0	3	5
DO., *boiled, per gall.*	0	3	7
Turpentine, per gall	0	4	4
Liquid driers, per gall.	0	15	0
Knotting, per gall.	1	4	0
Distemper, washable, in ordinary colours, per cwt., and up	2	5	0
Double size, per firkin	0	3	6
Pumice stone, per lb.	0	0	4½
Single gold leaf (transferable), per book	0	2	0
Varnish, copal, per gall, and up	0	17	6
DO., *flat, per gall.*	1	5	0
DO., *paper, per gall.*	1	5	0
French polish, per gall.	0	16	0
Ready mixed paints, per cwt. and up	3	10	6
LIME WHITING, per yd. sup.	0	0	3
WASH, stop, and whiten, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
DO., and 2 coats distemper with proprietary distemper, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
KNOT, stop, and prime, per yd. sup.	0	0	7
PLAIN PAINTING, including mouldings, and on plaster or joinery, 1st coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
DO., subsequent coats, per yd. sup.	0	0	8
DO., enamel coat, per yd. sup.	0	1	0
BRUSH-GRAIN, and 2 coats varnish, per yd. sup.	0	3	8
FIGURED DO., DO., per yd. sup.	0	5	6
FRENCH POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	1	2
WAX POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	0	6
STRIPPING old paper and preparing per piece	0	1	7
HANGING PAPER, ordinary, per piece	0	1	10
DO., fine, per piece, and upwards	0	2	4
VARNISHING PAPER, 1 coat, per piece	0	9	0
CANVAS, strained and fixed, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
VARNISHING, hard oak, 1st coat, yd. sup.	0	1	2
DO., each subsequent coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	11

SUNDRIES

Fibre or wood pulp boardings, according to quality and quantity.			
The measured work price is on the same basis . . . per ft. sup.	£0	0	2½
FIBRE BOARDINGS, including cutting and waste, fixed on, but not including studs or grounds, per ft. sup. . . . from 3d. to	0	0	6
Plaster-board, per yd. sup. . from	0	1	7
PLASTER-BOARD, fixed as last, per yd. sup. . . . from	0	2	8
Asbestos sheeting, 3/32 in., grey flat, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., *corrugated, per yd. sup.*	0	3	3
ASBESTOS SHEETING, fixed as last, flat, per yd. sup	0	4	0
DO., corrugated, per yd. sup.	0	5	0
ASBESTOS slating or tiling on, but not including battens, or boards, plain "diamond" per square, grey	2	15	0
DO., red	3	0	0
Asbestos cement slates or tiles, 3/32 in. punched per M. grey	16	0	0
DO., *red*	18	0	0
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION FLOORING: Laid in two coats, average ¾ in. thick, in plain colour, per yd. sup.	0	7	0
DO., ½ in. thick, suitable for domestic work, unpolished, per yd.	0	6	6
Metal casements for wood frames, domestic sizes, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO., *in metal frames, per ft. sup.*	0	1	9
HANGING only metal casement in, but not including wood frames, each	0	2	10
BUILDING in metal casement frames, per ft. sup.	0	0	7

Waterproofing compounds for cement. Add about 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. to the cost of cement used.

PLYWOOD, per ft. sup.

Thickness	3/16 in.			¼ in.			⅜ in.			½ in.		
Qualities ..	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7	6
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	—	1 0½	10	—
Figured Oak 1 side	8½	7	—	10	8	—	11½	—	—	1 6	—	—
Plain Oak 1 side	6½	5	—	7½	7	—	9½	—	—	1 0	—	—
Oregon Pine	5	4	—	5½	5	—	8	—	—	—	—	—

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Exhibition in the Galleries of the designs submitted in the R.I.B.A. Competitions for a Garage in the Theatre Area of London, and a National Sign for Petrol-filling Stations and Garages. Open until June 29. 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Saturday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. **10 a.m.**

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. Summer Meeting in France till June 22.

BRITISH ARCHITECTS' CONFERENCE, YORK. Open till Saturday, June 15.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. Annual Conversazione.

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, The Castle, Winchester. Exhibition of Selected Testimonies of Study for R.I.B.A., Intermediate and Final Examinations at Portsmouth. Closing date.

IMPERIAL GALLERY OF ART, Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W.7. Exhibition of Paintings, Drawings, Engravings, and Sculpture by artists resident in Great Britain and the Dominions. Open until June 29. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. **10 a.m.**

MCLELLAN GALLERIES, 270 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow. Duveen Exhibition: Open daily until June 15 from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesdays and every night during the last week the Exhibition remains open till 9 p.m. **10 a.m.**

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Southampton Row, W.C.1. Annual Exhibition of Students' Work in Silversmithing, Jewellery, Enamelling, Chasing, Engraving, Die-Sinking, Metal Casting, Furniture, Stained Glass, Modelling, Wood and Stone Carving, Pottery, Costume, Embroidery, Weaving, Writing and Illuminating, Printing, Bookbinding, Illustration, Wood Engraving, Lithography, Etching, Architecture, Drawing, Painting and Design. Open till June 26. 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. **10 a.m.**

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34-36 Bedford Square, W.C.1. Exhibition of work by Einar Forseth. Open till June 19. **10 a.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Exhibition of American Etchings and Engravings. Open daily, from 10–6, until June 22. Engleheart Exhibition of Miniatures. Daily until June 30. **10 a.m.**

THURSDAY, JUNE 13

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Meeting of the Science Standing Committee. **4.30 p.m.**

BRITISH ARCHITECTS' CONFERENCE AT YORK. Meeting at Tempest Anderson Hall. "The Control of Elevations." By William Haywood, F.R.I.B.A. 10.15 a.m. Visits to The Minster and St. William's College; or The Guildhall, Mansion House, St. Martin's Church, Merchant Adventurers' Hall, Shambles; or All Saints' Church, Queen's Hotel, Cumberland House, St. George's Hall, All Saints' Pavement, Shambles; or Gray's Court, Treasurer's House, St. William's College, King's Manor. 2.30 p.m. **10.15 a.m.**

FRIDAY, JUNE 14

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Intermediate Examination. Till Thursday, June 20.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "French Gothic and Renaissance Architecture." (Public Lecture.) By Hector Corfiato. **5 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Tudor and Jacobean Furniture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 12 noon. "Mural Decoration." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 5 p.m. **12 noon.**

BRITISH ARCHITECTS' CONFERENCE AT YORK. Alternative whole-day motor-coach tours. No. 1. Newbald, Beverley, St. Mary's, Beverley Minster, York. No. 2. Ripon Cathedral, Fountains Abbey, York. No. 3. Rievaulx Abbey, Helmsley, Helmsley Castle, Byland Abbey, Coxwold, York. No. 4. Gilling, Gilling Castle, Hovingham Hall, Malton, Castle Howard, Sheriff Hutton, York. 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Conference. Banquet at the Assembly Rooms. 7.15 p.m. **9.30 a.m.**

SATURDAY, JUNE 15

Sunrise, 4.42. Sunset, 9.18.

A.A.S.T.A. Visit to Banbury's Steel Works, Croydon.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Early Renaissance Sculpture." By L. O. Faraker. **7 p.m.**

BRITISH ARCHITECTS' CONFERENCE AT YORK. Visits to Skelton Church and Beningborough Hall (motor-coach); Nun Monkton Church and Priory (motor-launch); Branham Park and Bolton Percy Church (motor-coach); Museum Gardens and Roman Excavations (with guide). **9.30 a.m.**

LONDON COUNTY HALL, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1. Exhibition of Prints and Watercolours: "Views of Old London." Open to the public every Saturday from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Bank Holidays from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. **10.30 a.m.**

TUESDAY, JUNE 18

NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY, Teddington. Inspection by the General Board. **3 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19

SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION. Annual Summer Meeting at Belfast. Open till Saturday, June 22, inclusive.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Indian Section: "Woodwork." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **3 p.m.**

THURSDAY, JUNE 20

LONDON SOCIETY. Annual Excursion by Steamer down the River. **2 p.m.**

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "Late Renaissance Architecture in France." Public Lecture by Professor A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A. **5 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Eighteenth-century Furniture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 12 noon. "Seventeenth-century Wall Decoration." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

FRIDAY, JUNE 21

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W. 1. Meeting of the Finance and House Committee. **4.30 p.m.**

SATURDAY, JUNE 22

Sunrise, 4.43. Sunset, 9.21.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Ecclesiastical Metalwork." By L. O. Faraker. 12 noon. Indian Section: "Architecture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **3 p.m.**

A.A.S.T.A. Tenth Anniversary Dinner at the Holborn Restaurant. **6.45 p.m.**

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Excursion.

MONDAY, JUNE 24

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Meeting of the Executive Committee. 4 p.m. General Meeting and Presentation of the Royal Gold Medal to Monsieur V. A. F. Laloux. 8.30 p.m. **4 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Meeting of Examinations Committee. 5 p.m. Town Planning Examination till Monday, July 1. **3 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, Adelphi, W.C.2. Annual General Meeting. **4 p.m.**

SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION, 12 Great George Street, S.W.1. Special Examinations for Diplomas in Rating, Forestry, Surveying and Levelling, Agricultural and Tenant Right Valuations, and Sanitary Science. Till Friday, June 28, inclusive.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Indian Section: "Metalwork." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **3 p.m.**

THURSDAY, JUNE 27

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Meetings of Schools Committee. 3 p.m. Literature Standing Committee. 4.30 p.m. Prizes and Scholarships Committee. 5 p.m. **3 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Architecture." By L. O. Faraker. 12 noon. "Architecture." By L. O. Faraker. 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

FRIDAY, JUNE 28

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Evolution of the Chair." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 12 noon. "Eighteenth-century Wall Decoration." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

SATURDAY, JUNE 29

Sunrise, 4.45. Sunset, 9.21.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Annual Exhibition, Bournemouth. Open until July 10. Opening Address by W. H. Ansell, F.R.I.B.A.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Early English Woodwork." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **12 noon.**

THURSDAY, JULY 4

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. Annual Conversazione at the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, S.W.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Evolution of the Panel." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **7 p.m.**

SATURDAY, JULY 6

Sunrise, 4.50. Sunset, 9.18.

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Tour to United States and Canada by Cunard liner "Laconia"; date of departure July 13. Members wishing to take part in this trip should apply for further particulars to the Secretary.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Indian Section: "Sculpture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **3 p.m.**

MONDAY, JULY 8

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, University College, Gower Street, W.C. Exhibition of Egyptian Antiquities. Open daily till July 27, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. July 10 and 19 from 6.30 to 8.30 p.m. **10 a.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Architecture." By Miss M. Chamot. **3 p.m.**

FRIDAY, JULY 12

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Tudor and Jacobean Furniture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 12 noon. "Mural Decoration." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

SATURDAY, JULY 13

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE. Congress and Health Exhibition at Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield. President of the Architecture and Engineering section, Sir Banister Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. Open daily until July 20. **12 noon.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Ionides Collection. By Miss M. Chamot. 12 noon. Indian Section: "Pottery." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. Museum Masterpieces. By Miss M. Chamot. 3 p.m. "Chippendale." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **7 p.m.**

TUESDAY, JULY 16

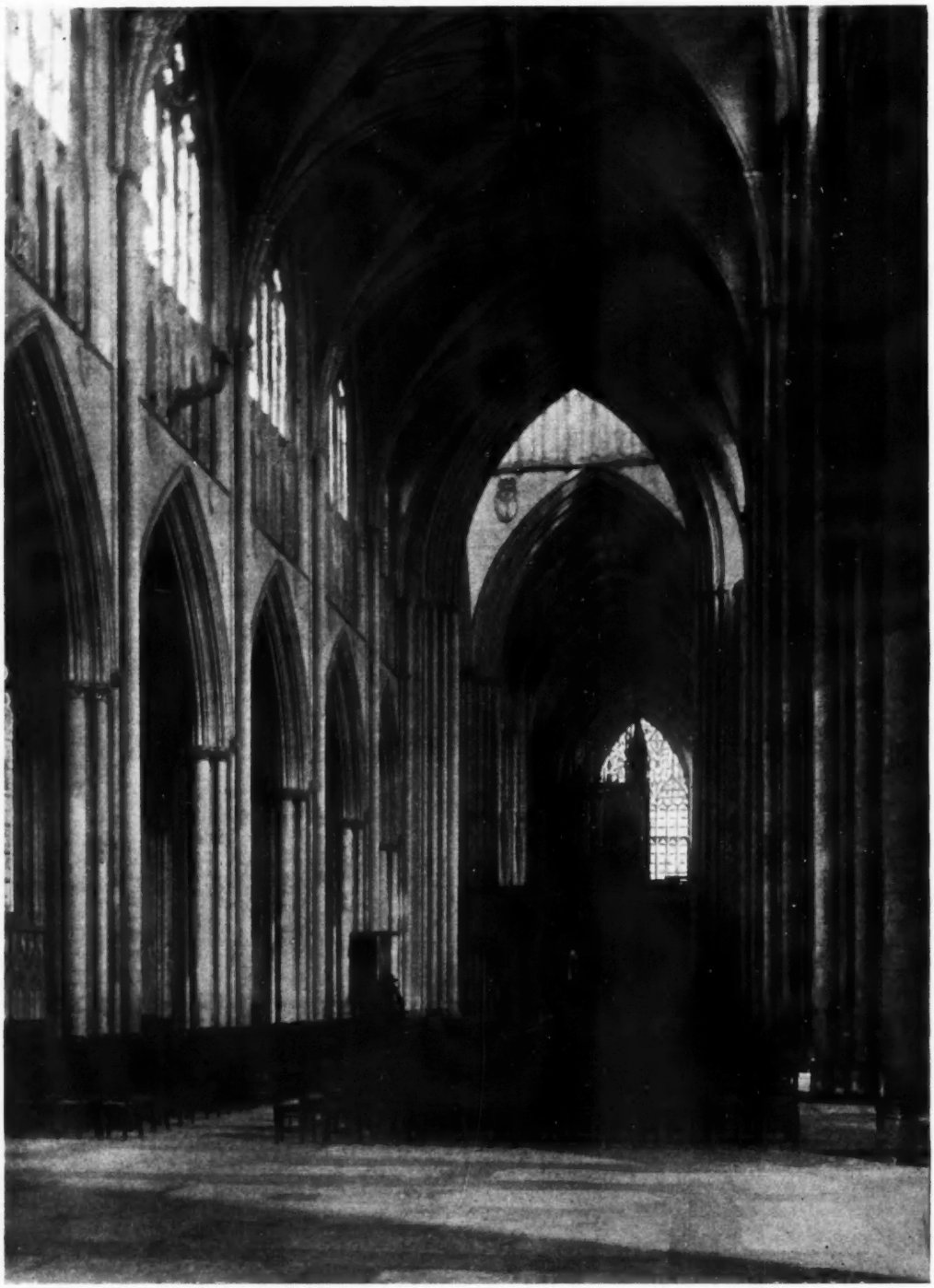
ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE CONGRESS AT SHEFFIELD. Meetings of Engineers' and Surveyors' section in the University, and Sanitary Inspectors in the Mappin Hall. **10 a.m.**

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE CONGRESS AT SHEFFIELD. Meetings of Architecture and Engineering section in the Firth College, and Representatives of Sanitary Authorities in the Town Hall. 10 a.m. Visit to Waterworks, Sewage Disposal Works, Iron, Steel, Silver-plate, and Cutlery Works. **2 p.m.**

THURSDAY, JULY 18

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE CONGRESS AT SHEFFIELD. Meeting of Architecture and Health section in the Firth College, 10 a.m. Congress Dinner, Grand Hotel. **7.30 p.m.**



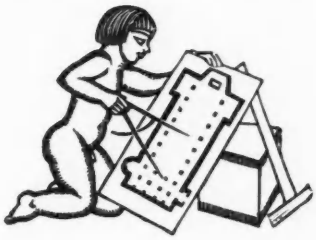
YORK MINSTER: THE NAVE, LOOKING TOWARDS THE CHOIR.

This cathedral church is the largest in England. The nave, having (with the aisles) a breadth of no less than 106, a length of 205, and a height of 93 feet, has grandeur rather than loveliness. The magnesian limestone is austere in its colouring, and the building owes its glory to the medieval glass in the windows. There are no less than 2,574 square feet in the great east window, of which a distant glimpse is caught; but its stonework is meagre in extent and mediocre in design. Criticism has been levelled against the low-vaulted roof, which is of wood, counterfeiting stone. It was restored in accordance with its original design after the disastrous fire of 1840, when the whole collapsed, blazing, into the nave.

The first church on the site was a wooden one, begun in 627. Several others preceded the present one, begun by Archbishop John Romanus in 1291. The nave was substantially completed in 1324, the wooden vault being added in 1354. The choir was built between 1380-1400.

The Friends of York Minster is a society recently formed to maintain the fabric, a piece of masonry from which has just been despatched to Australia for incorporation in a new church there.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1929

SALUTE TO (ARCHITECTURAL) ADVENTURESSES

" Tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor . . ."

IN the good old days, when girls wanted advice they consulted their parents; so 'tis told. We knew, of course, that all that had been changed; the up-to-date girl, we had almost concluded, never finds herself in want of advice. But in that conclusion we should be wrong, if we are to believe the writings of a lady in a recent issue of a Sunday newspaper. True, it is not from her parents that the modern girl takes advice; instead, she writes to the papers about it. " One receives so many letters written both for the ' Can I Help You ? ' column and to oneself personally on the subject of ' What Shall I Do ? ' " is the surprising announcement at the beginning of the article in question. And what follows is well worth perusal by any architect, male or female, married or single, old or young, who may find that our sad and sombre English Sundays whet the appetite for a little light relief.

For the benefit of those few architects who can appreciate literary style but do not happen to have lit on her pearls of wisdom, we transcribe verbatim some sentences of this writer, who, every architect will agree, unconsciously discloses claims to be reckoned among the humorous authors of the day. After giving all kinds of valuable and common-sensible advice to girls who seem to persist in consulting her on all sorts of subjects, she leads up to the following pronouncement :—

> . . . here is a choice of various professions for a girl, which she can begin at fourteen years old: Gardener, riding instructress, shorthand-typist, tracer in a drawing office, embroidress, manicurist, player in an orchestra, shop assistant, architect, and all the branches of the Civil Service.
>
> I am leaving out the professions—I mean profession in which one must have a touch of genius in order to be successful, such as doctoring and dispensing, the nursing profession (in which I include children's nurses), school teaching, domestic service, and the arts—painting, literature, acting.

Members of those very overcrowded professions, to be successful in which it would appear that one must possess a touch of genius, will probably be extremely grateful for their having been left out.

Imagine, too, the pitiful predicament of some charming, bashful maid who has become an architect on our writer's advice, only to detect within herself the sudden development of a spot of genius. Think of the poor, disillusioned girl, struggling in vain to shake off its terrible symptoms, but driven, at last, to hand in her tear-stained resignation to the R.I.B.A. Picture her returning in her desperation to the subject of " What Shall I Do ? " and, almost distraught with genius, scanning the select list anew.

She will make another start. She will become a doctor, a dispenser, a nurse, a school teacher, a domestic servant, an artist, an authoress, an actress. Anything but architecture, now; anything where candidates may be successful, what though they carry some trifling mark of genius. Here, alas ! a worse fate awaits her. Instead of vacancies she finds only tremendous waiting lists of ex-Public School and University applicants. They are all simply reeking with genius, and while away the time in the invention of all sorts of wonderful new professions in which it shall be an essential qualification.

" Parents, please," runs the moving appeal, " all decide, right or wrong " (surely an inspired thought, this), " on a profession or a career for your boys and girls, and, if you have the money, train your girls for marriage. . . ." This time, the inferences aim shrewd blows at the devoted head of the architect himself. For is it not a matter of common repute that money is far more scarce with him even than a touch of genius ? How, then, can he respond to the impassioned plea ? Again, must not risk of the terrible taint of genius debar architecture for ever as a profession for the daughters of architects ? And, for similar reasons, must they not curb any desire to play in orchestras or to ride horses, or to indulge any of a score of cherished aspirations ?

At this rate, let us encourage young women who have the misfortune to be born daughters of architects to look elsewhere. Let them forswear the humdrum and mediocre. Let them learn to sell tear-off writing-pads to people who do not wish to buy them, to give demonstrations with electric carpet-sweepers, to dress like telegraph boys and squirt disinfectant into the firmament of cinema theatres.

But let us take our courage in both hands and offer, with submission and in all seriousness, to young women in search of a career, the gratuitous advice to take a sizable pinch of salt with their Sunday rations.

NEWS & TOPICS

R.I.B.A. DEVELOPMENT

MEMBERS of the R.I.B.A. are asked to support a measure of the utmost importance. The proposed development and enlargement of the R.I.B.A.'s sphere of influence, upon which all members of the body are now called upon to vote, looks forward to the possibility of registration, and the creation through such an enactment of a large body of architects who will become only half-and-half architects; that is, they will be on the "Register," but not members of the Institute proper. Included in this large group would be many who constitute a menace to the profession through one means or another; and who, left outside the unofficial penumbra of the "Register," would be inclined to form their own defensive organizations, running contrary to that of the R.I.B.A. and doing it infinite harm by upholding lower standards. The point at issue is whether or not the Institute should be enlarged so as to control these architects by giving them definite status as Licentiates. It is a momentous decision for most architects to make without much thinking, but the facts have been very clearly stated by Mr. Stanley Hall in his address (reproduced in this issue of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL), and it is up to all loyal members to record their vote.

*

SPECIFICATION: NEW STYLE

The new form of specification, recommended by the conference of representatives of the R.I.B.A., the Surveyors' Institution, and the Institute of Builders will be of much interest, particularly to younger architects. Systematically based on group classification, it is particularly suited for large contracts. It presents the information in a form which can be readily grasped and should make for greater accuracy. During the last few years there has been a distinct break away from trade classification in writing specifications, and many documents have been based on both trade and group classification, as the first alone did not meet the demand. The result has been a great variety of forms. This lack of consistency has been somewhat confusing for those who have to interpret these documents. The new form offers a definite guide in this direction, and is adaptable to new buildings or to alterations to existing premises with equal facility. The main points are:—1: Separation of the general clauses from the description of the work, the former being under separate trade headings in the usual way; 2: division of the description of work into three main groups—structural and carcase work, finishings, and essential services. Every group is subdivided so that there is a definite place for every item of information, and the arrangement is such that the growth or development of the building is thereby traceable. Twenty specifications based on this method may differ in nearly all their details and still preserve a general consistency as to their main groups and the relative placing of information.

*

It will probably take longer to write a specification in this way, but the extra labour should be amply repaid. I think we architects are often unaware of the difficulty which others have in understanding our specifications. Attempts to rely on general clauses with as few specific items as possible must often cause acute difficulties for those who have to shape matters to the architect's ends. The new form provides the information in a way that a client can understand, while the usual form of trade classification is of little use in this direction. At the same time, there is every scope for individual ideas in the details of description and their treatment. The changes now taking place in building practice suggest that this method may shortly become a necessity.

*

GERMANS STUDY OUR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Over the week-end, forty-six members of the Verwaltungs Akademie (Administrative Academy), Berlin — burgomasters, Government presidents, landrats, medical officers, etc.—in charge of landrat Dr. Hermann Wandersleb, made a rapid study of English local government affairs. They were particularly interested in the State relations therewith; and in schools, hospitals, and housing estates. Their full programme began with visits to the National Gallery, the Houses of Parliament, and the Tower. On Saturday afternoon they motored to Letchworth Garden City, via the L.C.C. Watling housing estate at Hendon. At the Garden City they were welcomed to tea by the directors of The First Garden City, Ltd., and were then taken to see local objects of interest. On Sunday they motored to Oxford, via Windsor and Maidenhead. At Oxford, Professor H. G. Fiedler had arranged for German-speaking undergraduates to act as guides in their inspection of the colleges, and entertained them to tea at Queen's College. On Monday they were in charge of the London County Council, who gave them information as to the various activities of the Council, and showed them some of their parks, housing schemes, schools, etc. On Tuesday morning the party went to Birmingham as guests of the Lord Mayor and Corporation, to see town planning and housing schemes and a number of public institutions, while in the afternoon they visited Bournville. This morning, some energetic members are to visit child welfare centres, and all are to attend a lecture by Mr. Montagu Harris, explaining the relationships between the State and local authorities in England. In the afternoon they return to Germany, where they will have leisure to study the documents provided for them and to relate them to the fleeting impressions gained on their lightning tour. If our German friends found their visit as interesting as was the recent tour of British town planners to Holland, it should have proved fruitful.

*

WHAT IS OVERCROWDING?

"It is inevitable that society should at a very early date come to the conclusion that additional powers are necessary in order to give town planning an excuse for survival." Town planning is today largely negative. It loses point by its powerlessness to deal with built-up areas. By the zoning of land it may stabilize development, but, being forced to a policy of closing stable doors, and being unable to originate plans on any large scale and over areas of built-up property, it is really wandering in the wilderness. Its negative measures have done little to prevent the spoliation of England, while, on the other hand, it has produced few examples of great planning to offset the widespread damage that has passed through the open meshes of its control. Sir Theodore Chambers, lecturing before the Town Planning Institute, claimed that London was far from

being an overcrowded city. There is an overcrowding of *rooms* which is too often mistaken for overcrowding of property. If the ownerships of these areas were pooled, and the areas replanned on a large scale and grandly, with avenues, parks, playgrounds, shopping centres, and well-designed dwelling-houses, the town could comfortably hold all the poor beings who now live there in utmost squalor. When town planning signifies this it will have come into its kingdom.

*

WHEN IS A BUNGALOW NOT A BUNGALOW?

Many people cannot be prevailed upon to mention the word bungalow. It hurts them. Bungalows are the poor children, the illegitimate offspring of the profession. "Scratch a bungalow and find an architect," said someone who did not care for architects. But what is a bungalow, anyway? A learned judge the other day was baffled by the conflict of technical opinion on the matter; some upholding that a bungalow might contain living-rooms in its roof space and others that it should not. In this country at least, even though a bungalow may have rooms in the roof space, so long as the eaves are no higher than the level of the ground-floor ceiling, it is most commonly described as a bungalow. And so, like a sensible man, the learned judge decided. But, after all, it is not so much what a bungalow is that troubles us, but why.

*

"ROSE, THISTLE; THISTLE, LEEK"

The new Postal Congress stamps are among the most insignificant and unimaginative works of art ever issued by a responsible Government. Even philatelists are disappointed! You might imagine that the stamps, coins, and currency notes of a great Empire would be reserved as a State encouragement for artists, or at least that the design of tokens issued in such vast quantities would be carefully deliberated upon by artistic advisers. Not at all. A conscientious band of officials works out all the possible combinations of rose, thistle, and leek, union jack, laurel wreath, and king's head, and the resultant *pot-pourri* of national emblems is then handed to one of the more artistic of His Majesty's printers, and, purged of indications of sex-appeal by the appropriate authority, the finished design reaches the public devoid of all offence to all parties —and of interest to any. ASTRAGAL

R.I.B.A. ELECTION RESULT

The following result of the election of the President and Council for 1929-30 was announced at a meeting of the R.I.B.A. on Monday night:

PRESIDENT: Fletcher, Sir Banister.

VICE-PRESIDENTS: Ashley, Henry V.; Fletcher, Henry Martineau; Hall, Edwin Stanley; Keppie, John (Glasgow).

HONORARY SECRETARY: Kitson, Sydney Decimus.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL (newly elected): Adshead, Professor Stanley Davenport; Jones, Francis (Manchester); Lanchester, Henry Vaughan; Lawrence, George Churchus (Bristol); Milne, Oswald Partridge; Thomas, Percy Edward (Cardiff); Webb, Maurice Everett. Under the terms of by-law 35 the following ordinary members of Council remain members of Council for the session: Atkinson, Robert; Baker, Sir Herbert, A.R.A.; Barnes, Major Harry; Buckland, Herbert Tudor (Birmingham); Goodhart-Rendel, Harry Stuart; Keen, Arthur; Lutyens, Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A.; Milburn, Thomas Ridley (Sunderland); Monson, Edward Charles Philip; Reilly, Professor Charles Herbert, O.B.E., M.A.CANTAB. (Liverpool); Searles-Wood, Herbert Duncan.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL (newly elected): Lovell, Richard Goulburn (Eastbourne); Tanner, Edgar Allan Davey; Tapper, Michael John; Webber, Ernest Berry. Under the terms of by-law 35 the following Associate members of Council remain Associate members of Council for the session: Cart de Lafontaine, Lieut.-Colonel H. P. L., O.B.E., T.D.; Elkington, George Leonard; Howitt, Major Thomas Cecil (Nottingham); Robertson, Manning Durdin (Dublin); Scott, John Douglas.

LICENTIATE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL (newly elected): Hopkins, Lieut.-Col. Percy Alfred; Smith, John Llewellin (Aberdare). Under the terms of by-law 35 the following Licentiate members of Council remain Licentiate members of Council for the session: Hayward, Arthur Baldwin; Heazell, Edward Henry (Nottingham); Waldram, Percy John; Waller, Colonel Noel Huxley, M.C., M.A.CANTAB. (Gloucester).

PAST PRESIDENTS: Dawber, Edward Guy; Tapper, Walter.

Representatives of Allied Societies

Northern Province of England: Tasker, Lieut.-Col. Andrew Kerr (Northern Architectural Association); Halliday, James Theodore (Manchester Society of Architects); Campbell, Duncan Alexander (Liverpool Architectural Society); Harbron, George Dudley (York and East Yorkshire Architectural Society); Foggitt, George Herbert (West Yorkshire Architectural Society); Hadfield, Charles Matthew Ellison (Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors).

Midland Province of England: Butler, Albert Thomas (Birmingham Architectural Association); Herbert, Albert (Leicester and Leicestershire Society of Architects); Williams, Richard John (Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire Association of Architects); Eaton, George Morley (Nottingham and Derby Architectural Society); Wearing, Stanley John (Norfolk and Norwich Association of Architects).

Southern Province of England: Shires, Benjamin Priestley (Devon and Cornwall Architectural Society); Overbury, Thomas (Wessex Society of Architects); Hutt, Harry (Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association); Smith, John Arthur (Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association).

Allied Societies in Scotland (nominated by the Council of the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland): Balfour, Andrew (Glasgow); Lorimer, Sir Robert Stodart (Edinburgh); Matheson, Donald, (Inverness); Thoms, Patrick Hill (Dundee).

South Wales Institute of Architects: Lloyd, Thomas Alwyn (Cardiff).

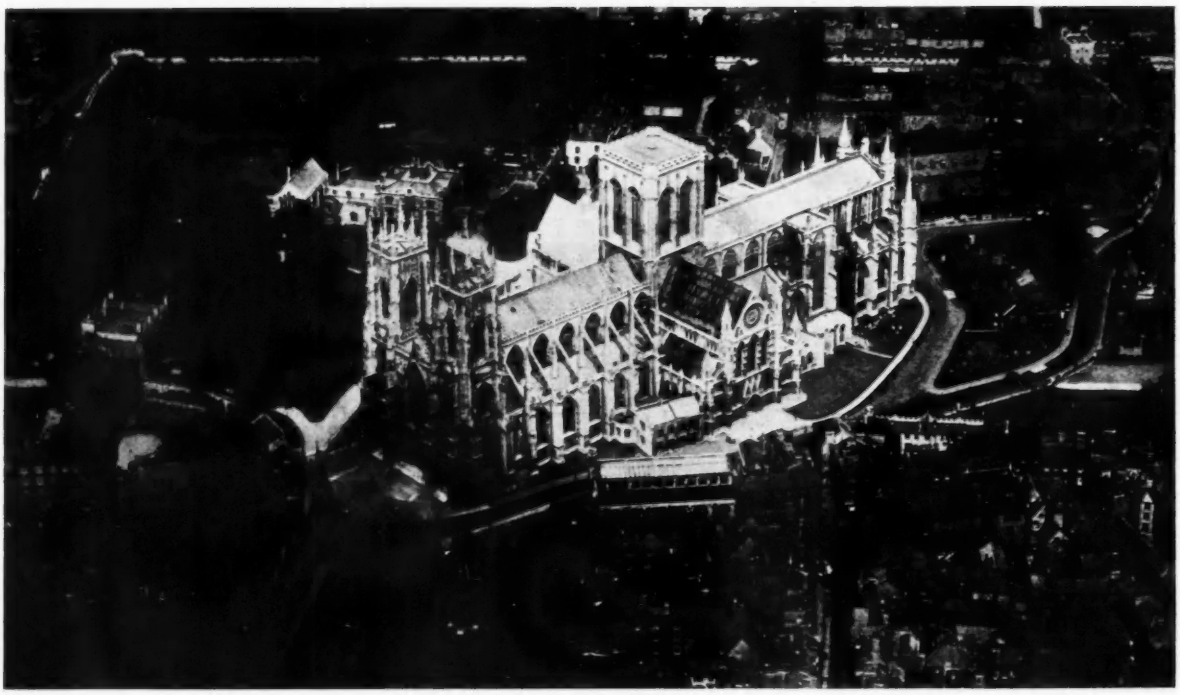
Allied Societies in Ireland: Hicks, Frederick George (Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland); Kennedy, Edwin Riddell (Ulster Society of Architects).

British Dominions Overseas (to be nominated by the Council of each of the following): The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, The Federal Council of the Australian Institutes of Architects, The New Zealand Institute of Architects, The Institute of South African Architects.

Architectural Association (London): Newman, Francis Winton.

Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants: Hamlyn, William Henry.

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION: Sullivan, Leo Sylvester.

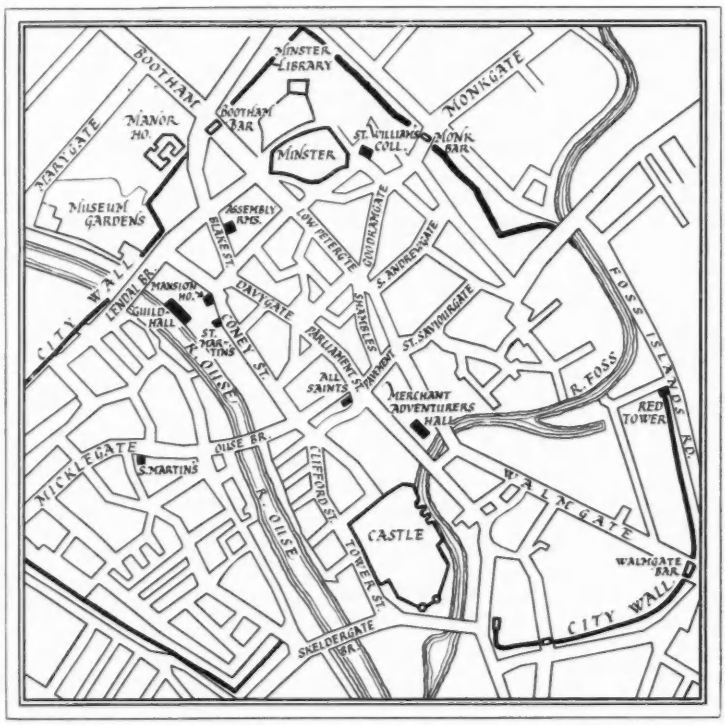


YORK—AND SATELLITES

The Seat of the R.I.B.A. Conference, June 12-15

LIKE most old cities, York represents a curious contrast of ancient and modern. While the Minster dominates the view from most approaches, the large mass of the cocoa works is rather insistent on one side and the concrete water-tower on another. But on the whole it is a seemly, friendly city; its well-preserved walls give coherence to the many scattered traces of the past, and the towering Minster lifts the mind from everyday affairs.

The Minster must be so well known to architects that no description is called for; each will treasure in his mind a specially favoured feature, but to the writer the vast nave is a glory unsurpassed. On the other hand his mind has been unable to give a welcome to the post-war additions which now enclose the side chapels of the transepts. Of St. Mary's, used as a quarry for the central tower of Beverley Minster and for buildings in the city, not much remains on the spot, but the beautiful setting of the Museum Gardens gives those remains a peculiar charm. More intimate still and complete in its richness is St. William's College; and the fifteenth-century Guildhall rises beautifully from the river. Beyond Bootham Bar lies St. Peter's, with claims to being the oldest school in England



Map of the City of York, showing the principal places of interest. The city is generally regarded as the most perfect example in this country of a fortified medieval town. Next to the Minster, an air view of which is shown above, the walls and gates are, perhaps, the most distinctive features.

Except for short gaps, the City Walls provide a complete and pleasant promenade round the city.

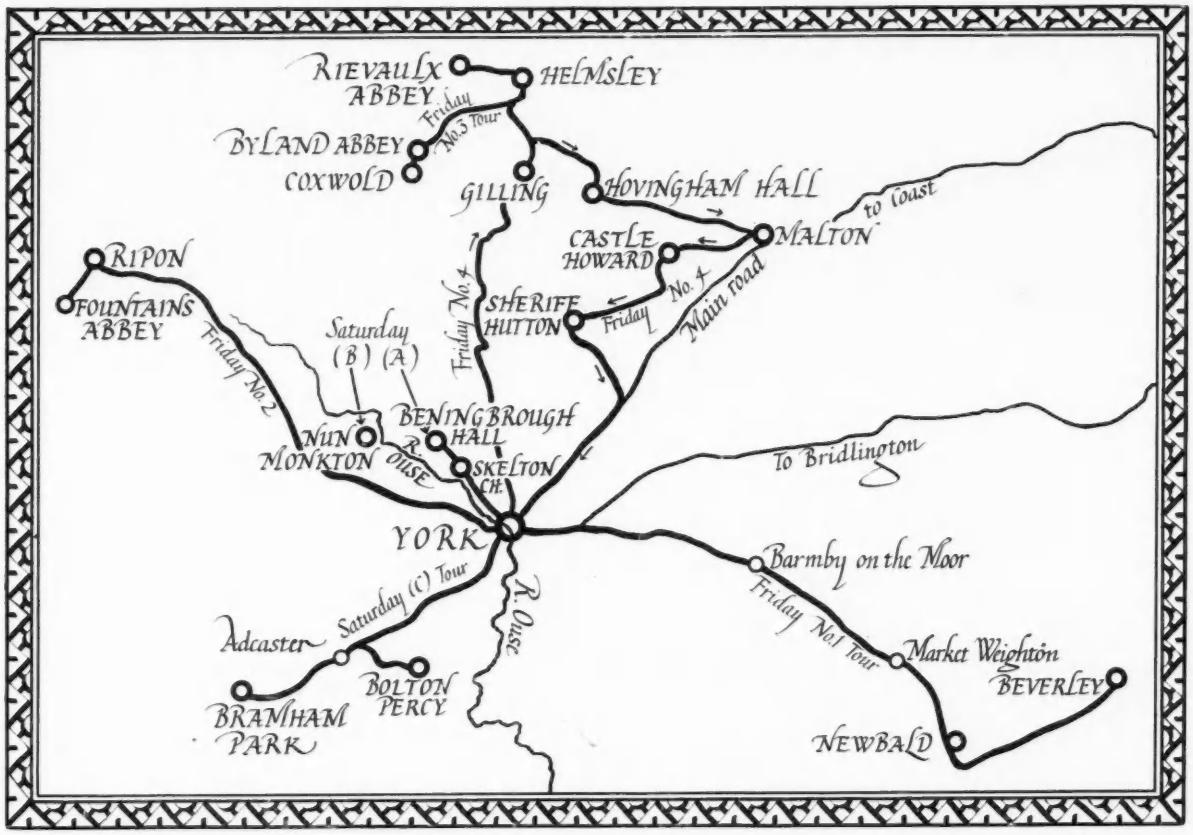
Medievalism is still found in full flavour in Stonegate and The Shambles; and Coney Street, although suffering from modern intrusions, continues by its narrowness to defy modern transport and to tell it plainly that it must transfer its fretfulness to new bypasses.

Although York must always have been the dominant ecclesiastical centre, it was surrounded by abbeys and priories, the founders of which had a wonderful eye for country in choosing their self-sufficing retreats. Doubtless the Minster, standing stark in the vast plain below, represented the centre of authority, to be visited in due season and with proper ceremony, but the abbots and priors preferred to live in the pleasant valleys of the fringing hills.

Sir Gilbert Scott, retains little of its Norman origins; the blend of Early English and perpendicular is, however, particularly graceful, and an interesting detail is the unique form of construction of the piers of the eastern transept.

One is amazed at these evidences of mass production—in quantity not quality—of ecclesiastical buildings, at a time when the population of the whole country was only a few millions and building appliances were comparatively primitive. The individuality of detail they display makes the feat the more astounding.

Rievaulx has magnificence, Fountains perhaps retains greater coherence and a setting unsurpassed, while Byland, by Coxwold, has an intimate charm of its own, and the unearthings made under the direction of Mr. Peers offer intriguing scope for the exercise of imagination in recon-



Map of York and the surrounding district, showing places of interest to which excursions have been arranged on the days indicated.

Even the archbishop made his home a few miles away at lovely Bishopsthorpe, on the banks of the Ouse.

Some of the country towns near the abbeys retain interesting character and individuality. Ripon, famous for its cathedral (let us hope no architect will fail to pass through St. Wilfrid's needle) is almost equally noted for its market square, where the text boldly emblazoned above the cornice of the Town Hall daily reminds the citizens that they are in higher hands. Helmsley, adjoining Rievaulx, is an admirable example of a square medieval town with its castle near by.

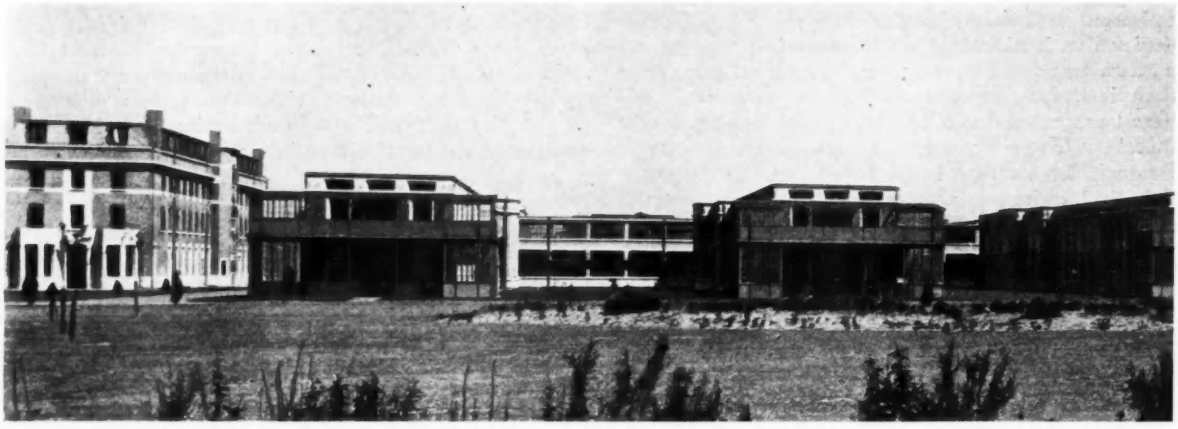
Byland, Rievaulx, Kirkham, Fountains, now reverently cared for by the Office of Works, are in ruin so lovely that one can hardly imagine that they possessed more beauty in the heyday of their greatness. Beverley Minster, reconstructed after the fire of 1188, and ultimately restored by

structing the abbey in its original form and at various stages of its history, and in visualizing the daily life of its inhabitants.

If some classicists are satiated by so great a display of Gothic, they can refresh their souls with the quiet elegance of the Judges' Lodgings, or Sir Edwin Lutyens's war memorial married to the old walls, at York, or reinvigorate in wonder at the stately magnificence of Castle Howard and its monumented avenues, not neglecting the Roman remains recently discovered there by a boy of Bootham School, York. Those who hold that contemplation of the past is a hindrance to creative work must at least, at York and its ecclesiastical offshoots, be inspired by so great an evidence of devotion to high ideals and to the Glory of God.

G. L. P.

[*The programme of the conference and tours appears on page 923*]



Bird's-eye view of the southern aspect, seen from the south-west. On the extreme left is the nurses' home. The

HOSPITAL AT

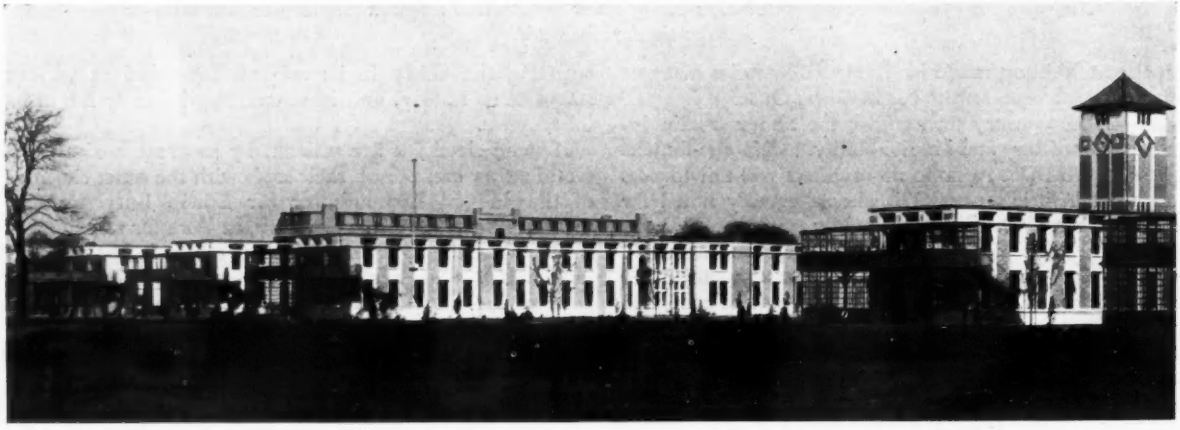
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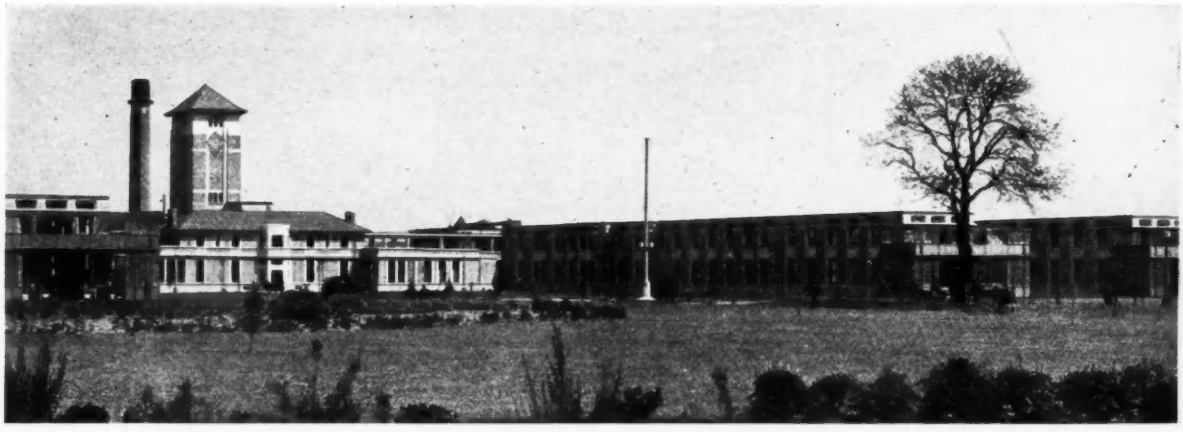
The approach to the entrance and administrative block is marked by a flagstaff encircled by the roadway, and by the clock-tower, visible from afar.

THIS is the largest hospital scheme erected in this country since the war, and the first to be built under the new Ministry of Health proposals under the 1929 Act. When the competition was held, in 1924, it was laid down that immediate accommodation should be designed for 308 beds, with possible extensions to 500; already the larger demand had been met when the buildings were opened by Princess Mary Viscountess Lascelles, on June 1 last.

The scheme has been carried through very much as originally planned. Centred on a site of 28 acres, resembling a truncated wedge, with Moorside Road, Davyhulme, running east and west, as its base of nearly 350 yards, and Davyhulme Road, roughly parallel, some 600 yards to the north, the hospital occupies some 8 acres. The longer axis of its rectangle, of about 130 yards deep by 300 yards wide, is marked by the main hospital



This view, from the south-east, enables the general layout and constructional features, including



clock-tower dominates the central administrative block and main entrance, to which lead avenues from Moorside Road.

DAVYHULME

ELCOCK AND SUTCLIFFE

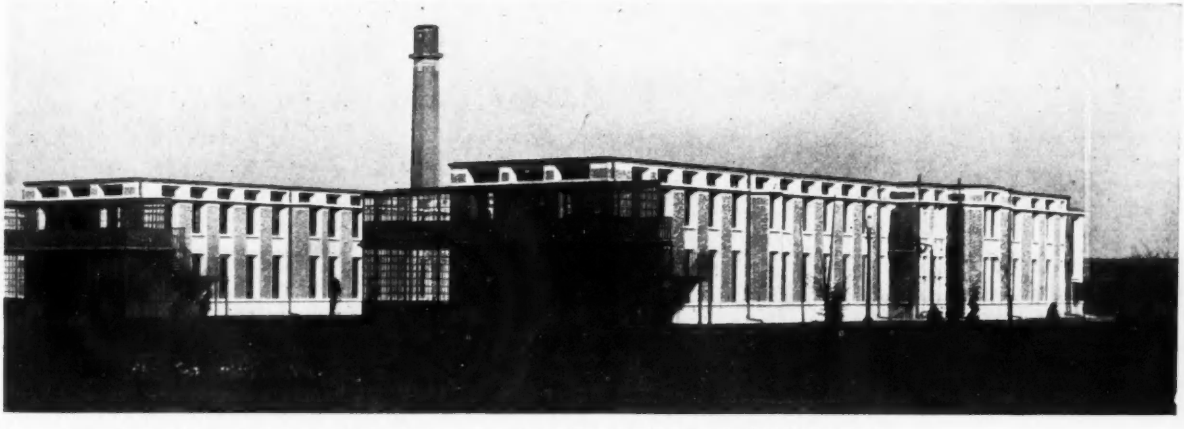
corridor; under this is the main duct for heating and water supply. Running, like a gridiron, south at right angles from it, are six identical main ward units, three for women and three for men, either side of the central administrative block, with its dominating clock-tower astride the corridor itself. To the north are operation, children's and maternity, and sick children's units. On the west of the hospital buildings proper, which are mainly of two floors, is the four-story nurses' home, balanced, on the east, by the single-story isolation unit; while service quarters—bakery, boiler-house, and workshops, etc.—are in a detached building north of the administrative block.

The entire scheme preaches the therapeutic gospel of light and fresh air. The main corridor is covered, but left open except for a parapet, along its southerly side, but the northerly one is glazed, where not

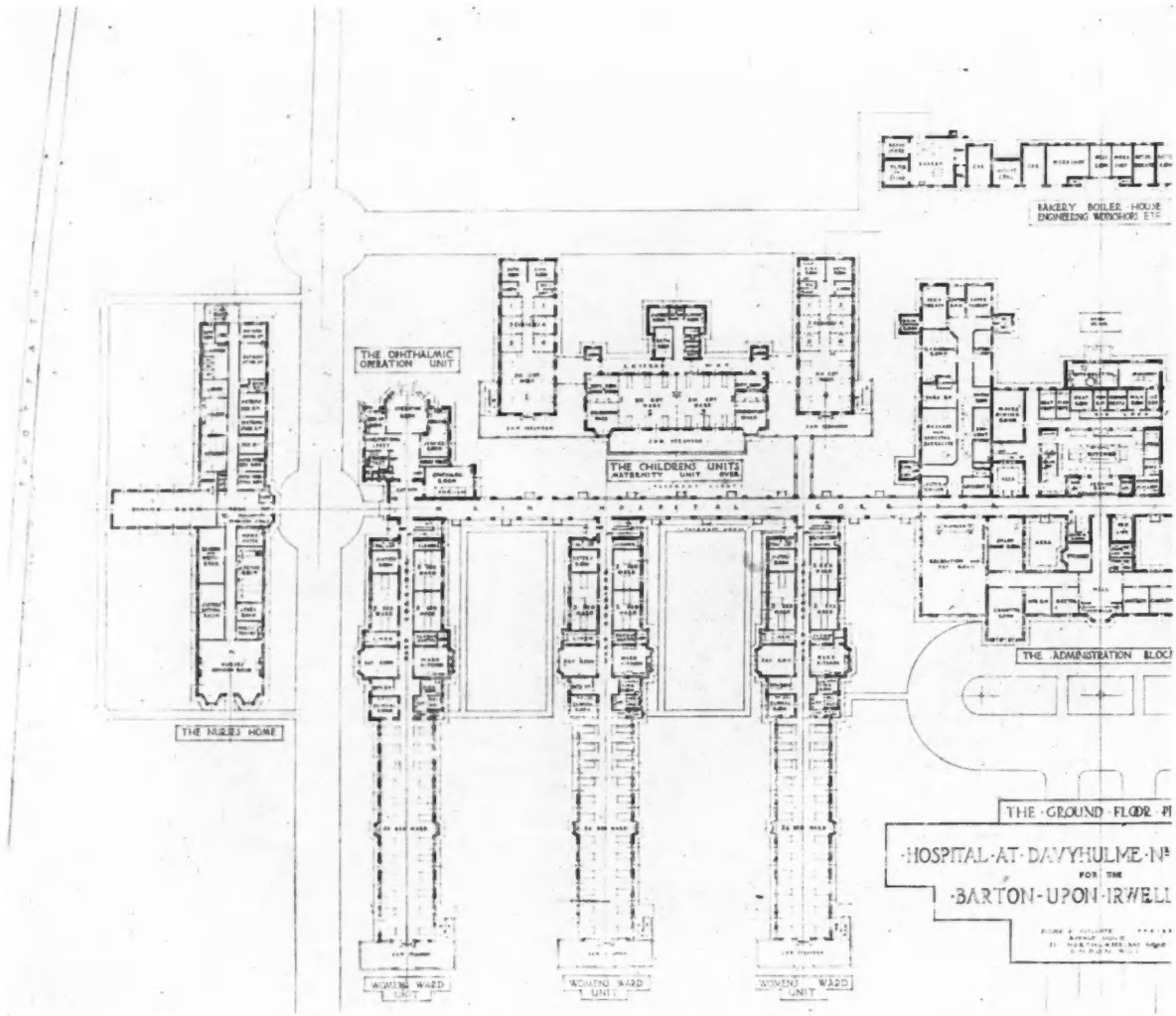
[*Continued on page 904*



The flat roofs of the gridiron formed by the main corridor and the six main wards at right angles to it, seen from the nurses' home.



the sun verandas at the southerly ends of the six ward units, to be appreciated at rather closer range.



The architects' drawing of the ground-floor plan. Compactness and symmetry are two notable

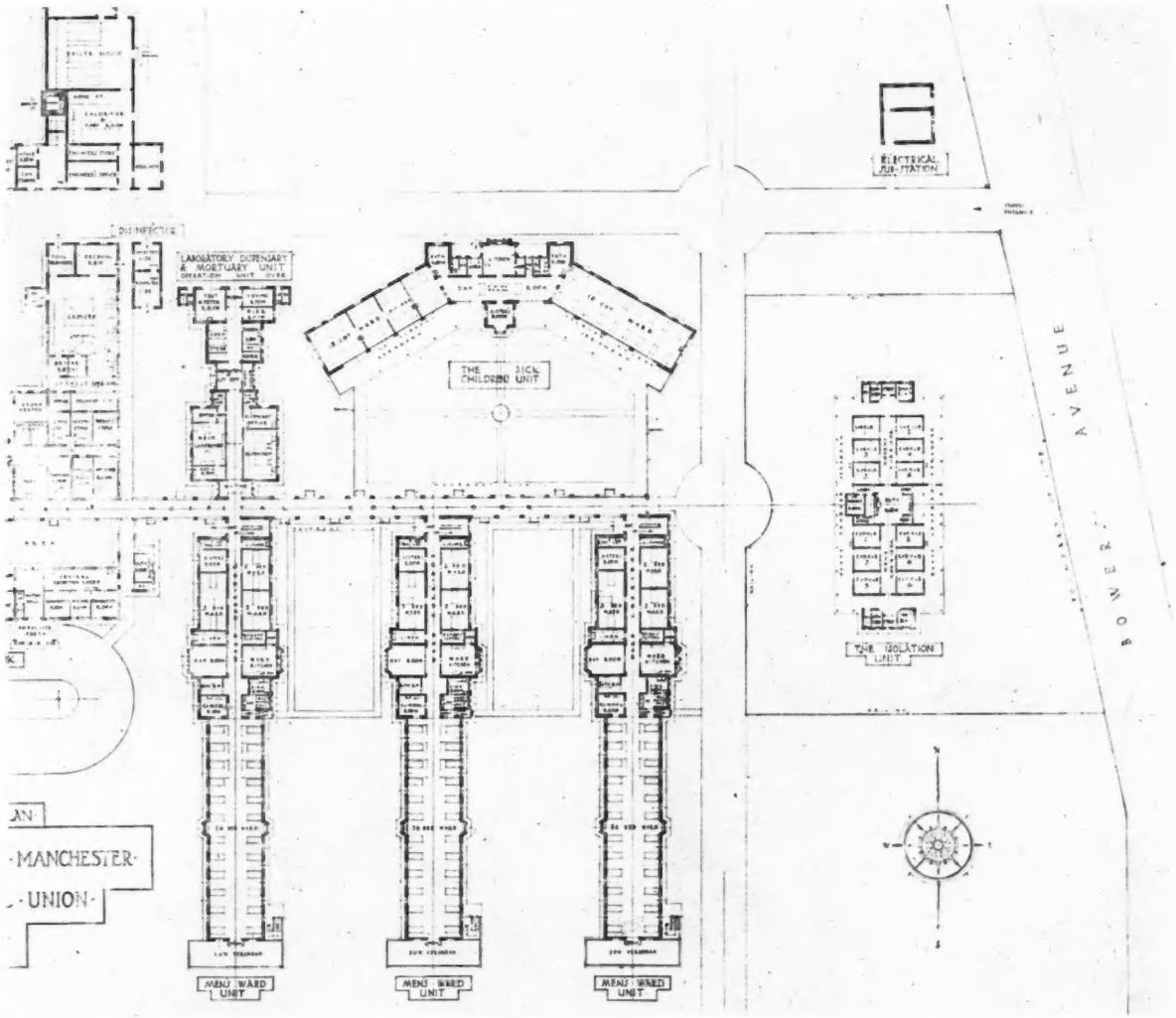


Hospital at Davyhulme.]

Entrance gates and lodge, looking from Moorside Road towards the hospital buildings. Separate tracks are provided for inward and outward traffic.



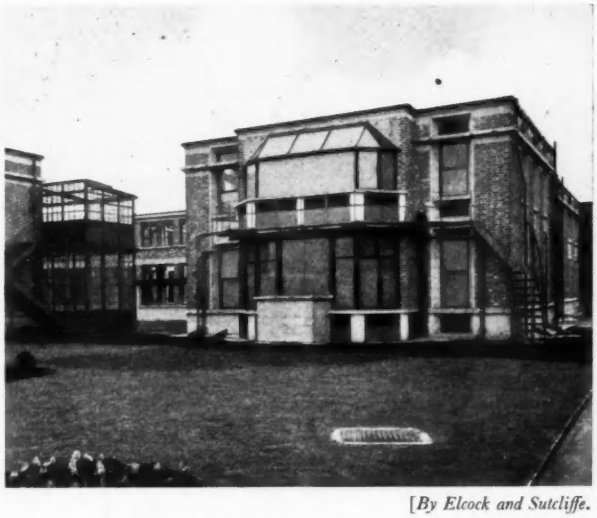
Looking westwards along the main hospital corridor, the chief artery of inter-ward circulation. Where not flanked by buildings its southern wall is open, but the northern wall is glazed.



characteristics. The main ward units are 24 ft. wide and spaced at intervals of 90 ft. between centre lines.

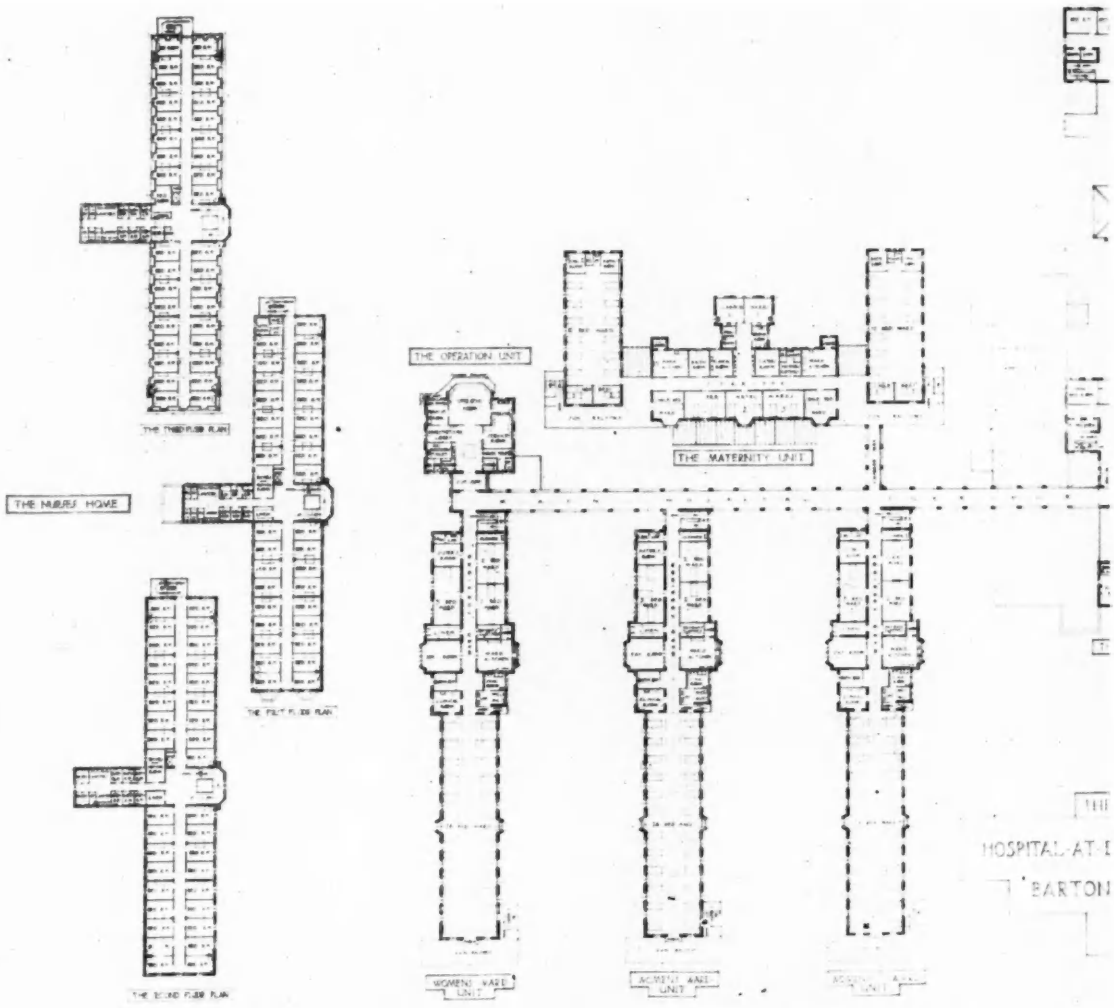


Corridor in the isolation unit. Plate-glass is extensively employed in the subdividing partitions, promoting inspection and supervision of patients and staff.



[*By Elcock and Sutcliffe.*

Operating theatres at the north-west corner of the hospital. The purpose of the small alcove on the ground floor is explained under the interior view on page 904.



The architects' drawing of the first-floor plan, showing, also, other upper floors, where these

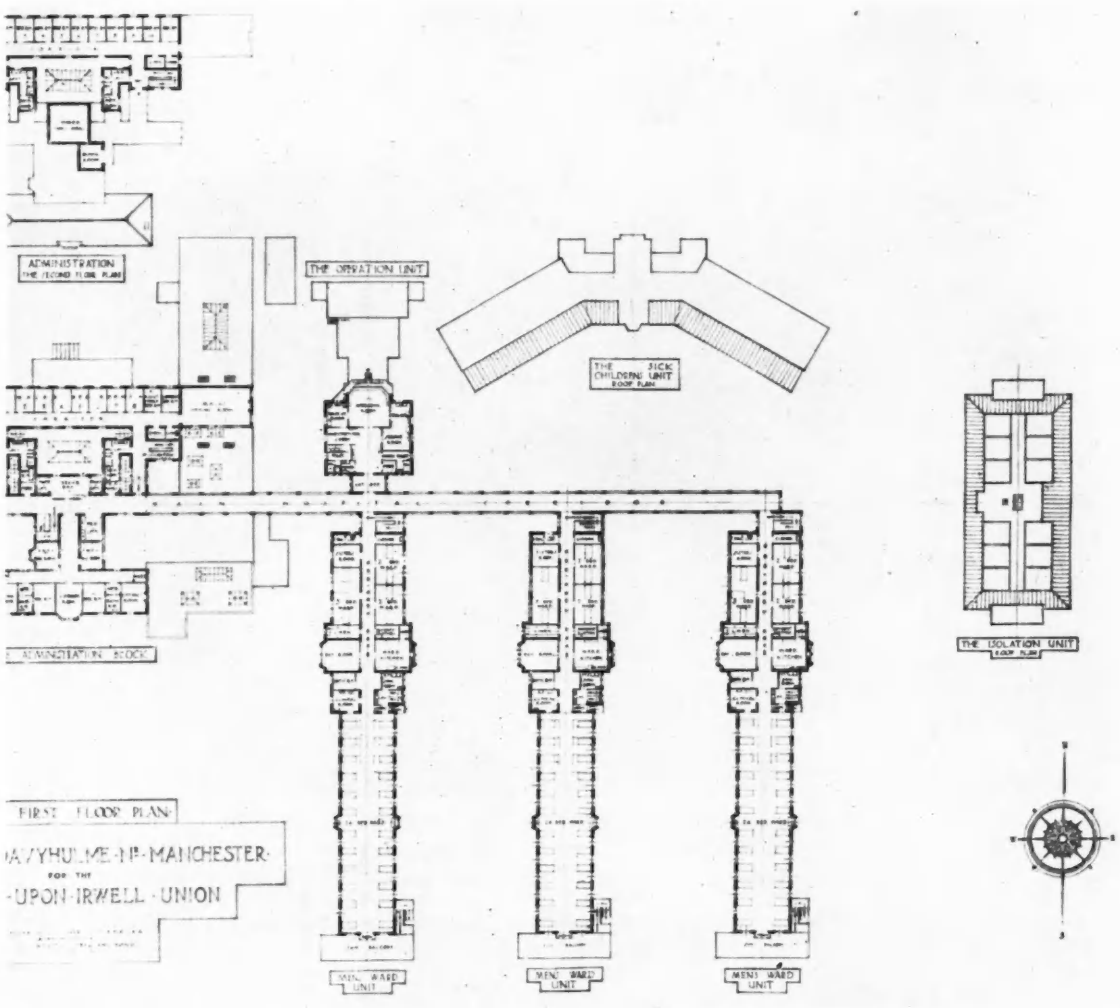


Hospital at Dawyhulme.]

The children's (ground floor) and maternity (first floor) unit has, like other ward buildings, large sun verandas on the southerly aspect.



Dining-room in the nurses' home. In a building of T-plan, it occupies the whole of the stem on the ground floor. The staff quarters are exceptionally light and comfortable.



exist. The administrative block has two floors, the nurses' home four; but the general rule is two.



The nurses' recreation room is spacious enough to allow of the introduction of a small platform for entertainments, seen at the far end. Sliding folding doors are shown open, on right.



[*By Elcock and Sutcliffe.*

The nurses' home is a separate, self-contained building, to the west of the hospital blocks. The three upper floors supply bedroom accommodation for over one hundred.



The ear, nose, throat, and eye operating theatre presents several original features. An alcove is formed under the large window, so that so much of the operating trolley as bears the patient's legs and body may be wheeled into it. The spherical drain-traps are also specially designed for periodical removal and sterilization.



Hospital at Davyhulme]

In the main kitchen, on the ground floor of the administrative block. It communicates with a service lobby fitted with lifts to take trollies to the first-floor level. One of these trollies, specially designed by the architects, can be seen on the left.

flanked by buildings. The main ward units are 90 ft. between centre lines, have a width of 24 ft., a height of 11-12 ft., and accommodate twenty-four beds per ward-floor. In addition there are supplied a day-room, three side wards, a sister's room, and a ward kitchen. The lavatory accommodation is concentrated at the north end of every unit, and extensive sun verandas are formed at their southern extremities, as, indeed, on the sunny side of all buildings devoted to wards. The openings to them are large enough for beds to be wheeled through.

Special consideration has been given to the operating theatres, all of which have north lights; as an instance, attention may be drawn to that in the ear, throat, nose, and eye unit. An alcove has been formed into which is wheeled so much of the operating trolley as carries the legs and body of the patient, so that the head may be brought as near the window as possible. Plate-glass screens are used for sub-dividing the isolation unit, internally, facilitating observation and supervision.

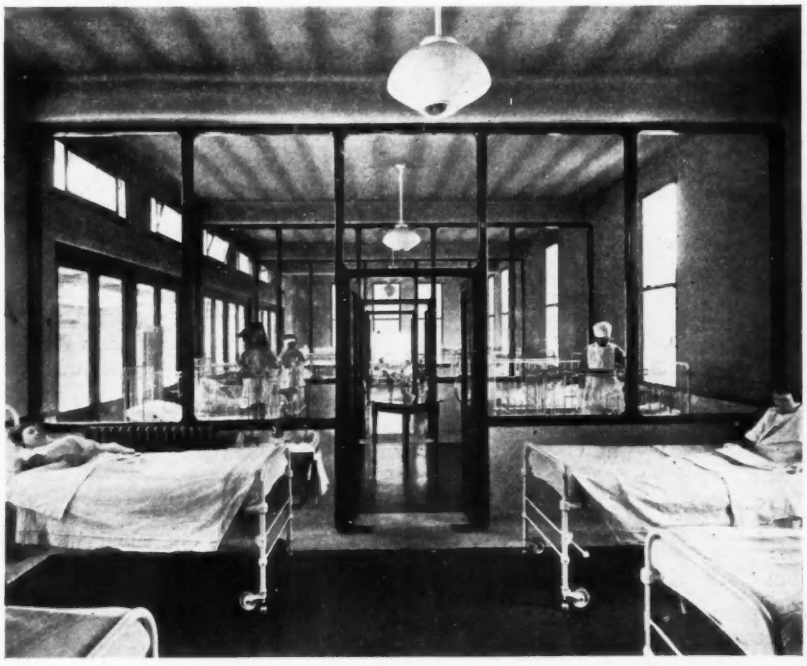
The nurses' home is remarkable not only for the symmetrical and economical planning conspicuous throughout the scheme, but for the amenities



In one of the women's main wards, looking towards the clinical cubicles at the northern end. The standard width of wards is 24 ft., with a height of 11 ft., and beds are spaced at 8 ft. between centre lines, 24 to a ward. The special type of opening windows employed are flush with the plaster walls.

provided. Shaped like a T, the stem of which is devoted to a spacious dining-room, the ground floor also houses nurses' common-room, sisters' sitting-room, lecture area, and reading and writing rooms. The first, second, and third floors are occupied by over one hundred bedrooms.

The central kitchen in the administrative block communicates with a large service lobby with trolley lifts to the first floor. The ground-floor staff dining-room, with forty seats, and the adjacent day-room, can be thrown into one by means of special folding doors which are extensively used throughout the hospital. An air-lock passage guards against contamination of food in the larders, and refrigeration is installed. The inclusive price per bed provided works out at less than £650, which includes all buildings, special fittings, lighting and heating, drainage, roads, fences, etc. This price makes this the cheapest hospital of this type built in England since the war, and has only been achieved by the strictest economy in planning and selection of materials. But at the same time nothing essential has been omitted and the hospital must undoubtedly be regarded as one of the most modern and best equipped in this country.



By Elcock and Sutcliffe.

In the children's ward. As far as possible partitions of plate-glass are used for subdivision, in the interests, not only of maximum light, but of supervision of staff and patients. In the foreground is seen a portion of one of the six-bed wards.

SHADOW PROJECTION

A Holiday Course for Architectural Students: ii

BY JOHN M. HOLMES

In the first lesson of this course, which appeared a week ago, the conventional lighting, from one direction only, essential to the architectural draughtsman, was defined, and General Rule I, for finding the shadow of any given point, was deduced. Its application is now extended to cover any shape of not more than two dimensions.

Preliminary: Diagrams F-Q: Shadows of Lines and Two-Dimensional Shapes

SHADOWS OF STRAIGHT AND CURVED LINES IN PLAN AND ELEVATION

DIAGRAMS F AND G (Straight Lines). A line being composed of a series of points in contact, the shadow of a line is found by projecting lines representing rays of light at 45 deg. through points in the line in plan and elevation. When the given line is straight, as AB in diagrams F and G, and the shadow is thrown completely in plan or completely in elevation, it is only necessary to project shadows of points at the extremities and to join these points with a straight line. The line AS-BS is the shadow of the line AB in both diagrams.

DIAGRAMS H AND I (Curved and Angular Lines). When a line is curved, as ABCDE in diagram H, or angular and curved, as HIJKLMN in diagram I, its shadow is obtained by projecting the shadows of any convenient number of chosen points identified in the line in both plan and elevation. These points are joined to form the shadow line. The projection of a few typical points is shown.

SHADOWS OF LINES WHICH EXTEND OVER BOTH PLAN AND ELEVATION SURFACES

DIAGRAM J. On projecting the extreme points of the line ABC, the shadow of C is found to be on the elevation at CS and the shadow of A on the plan at AS. It does not suffice to join these points with a straight line, as in diagrams F and G, because the shadow is affected by the different angles of the planes on which it falls. The shadow of point B will show that the shadow line is AS-BS-CS.

PROJECTION OF SHADOWS ON TO INCLINED SHADOW SURFACES

DIAGRAM K. In all previous diagrams the shadows have been projected on to vertical and horizontal planes, intersecting in the *XY* line. It should be remembered, however, that the planes which receive the shadow may be inclined at other angles, as in this diagram.

When the planes are so inclined, a side elevation is essential, and points are first projected on to the plane in side elevation instead of in plan. In the side elevation in this diagram, the line ABC casts its shadow partly on the horizontal surface, at C, *XY*, and partly on the inclined surface, at *XY*, AZ. The point AS, where the front elevation of a ray of light through point A intersects a horizontal line from point AZ, in side elevation, is the shadow of A. The front elevation of the shadow line is AS-BS. The plan of the shadow line is seen as the straight line AS-BS-C.

SHADOWS OF SHAPES IN PLAN AND ELEVATION

For the purpose of explanation the following shapes are considered to have only the thickness of a line.

DIAGRAM L. In the vertical square shape ABCD having as plan the line AD-BC, the salient points A, B, C, and D are in turn projected (in plan and elevation) through the *XY* line, and shadow points so produced are joined by a line which encloses the shadow shape.

DIAGRAM M. The shadow of this horizontal shape ABCD falls on the plan-surface and not on the elevation-surface, because all the rays at 45 deg. in the elevation reach the *XY* line before the plan rays drawn through the corresponding points in plan. (See General Rule I.)

DIAGRAM N. When the shape has a more irregular or curved edge, it is necessary to project more points in its outline. These points are joined by a line to form the shadow as before. Three points only are here identified by the letters A, B, and C, with their shadows at AS, BS, and CS.

DIAGRAM O. The projection of points round a given shape will decide which part of the shadow falls on the plan and which part on the elevation. (See General Rule I and diagram J.) In this example the shadow falls partly on the plan and partly on the elevation planes. A few typical points, A, B, C, and D are indicated.

DIAGRAM P. The shadow of a circular disc may be obtained by projection in plan and elevation of any number of arbitrarily chosen points in its circumference, but it is usual to identify the circle by eight equidistant points obtained by the geometrical framework shown in the elevation in this diagram. In this particular case, since the whole of the shadow falls on one plane, viz. in elevation, it would be sufficient to project the imaginary shadow point of the centre of the disc on to the elevation-surface, and to draw with compasses the circle of shadow, of the same radius as the disc, with this shadow point as centre.

DIAGRAM Q. The shadow of this circular disc falls partly in elevation and partly in plan. The elevation part of the shadow of the disc is a portion of an ellipse, while the part of the shadow in plan exactly reproduces the outline of the edge LXM, and may be drawn with compasses with centre at M. Three typical points with their shadows are indicated by letters L, N, and M, and LS, NS, MS.

(To be continued)

R.I.B.A. Statutory Examinations

The R.I.B.A. Statutory Examinations for the office of district surveyor under the London Building Acts, or building surveyor under local authorities, will be held at the R.I.B.A., London, on October 16, 17, and 18, 1929. The closing date for receiving applications for admission to the examinations, accompanied by the fee of £3 3s., is October 1, 1929. Full particulars of the examinations and application forms can be obtained from the Secretary, R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1.

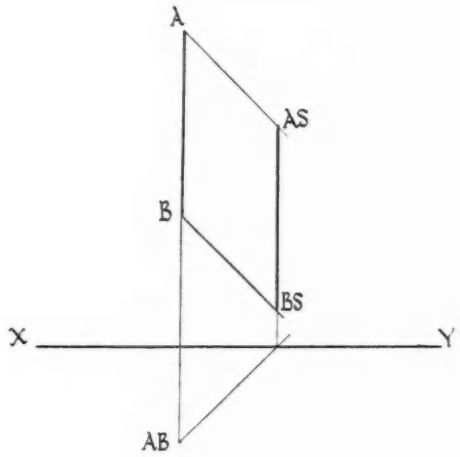


DIAGRAM F

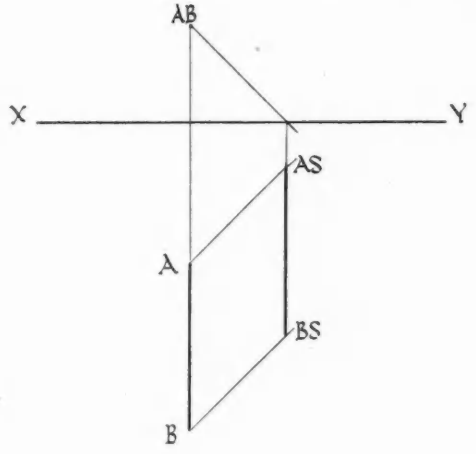


DIAGRAM G

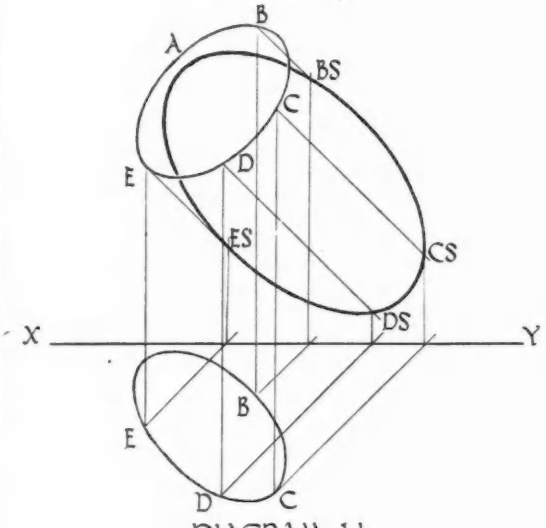


DIAGRAM H

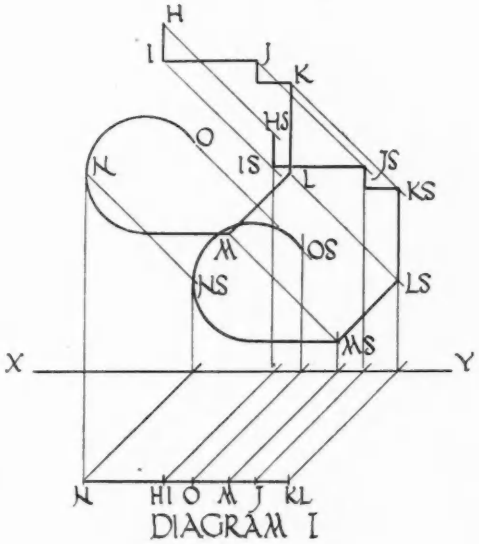


DIAGRAM I

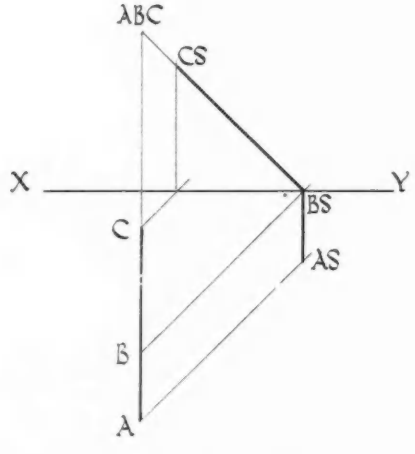


DIAGRAM J

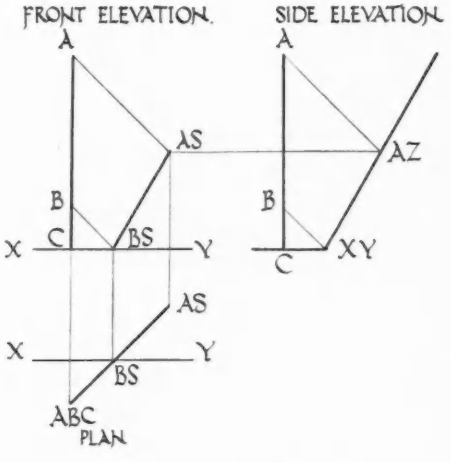


DIAGRAM K

Shadow Projection.] [*By John M. Holmes.*

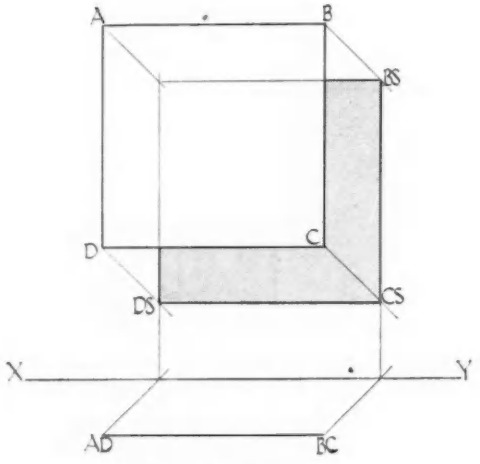


DIAGRAM L.

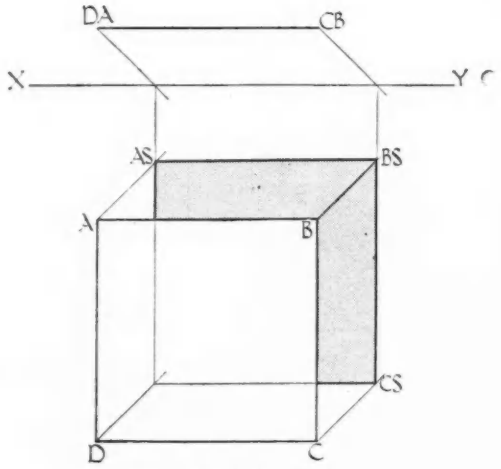


DIAGRAM M.

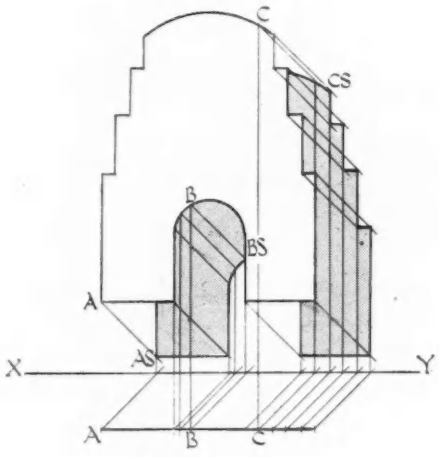


DIAGRAM N.

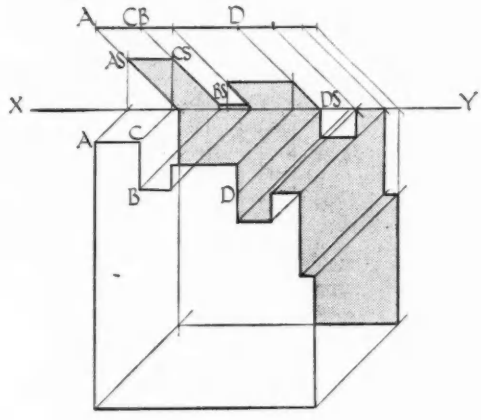


DIAGRAM O.

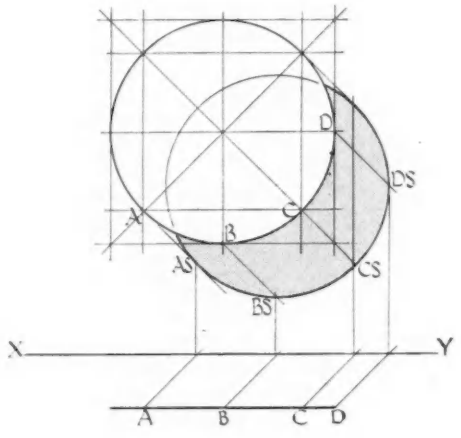


DIAGRAM P.

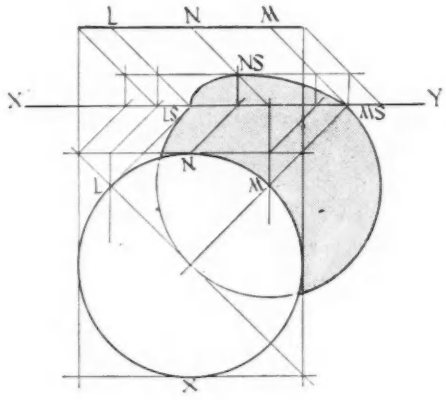


DIAGRAM Q

Shadow Projection.] [*By John M. Holmes.*



ENGLISH PRECEDENT No. 68

COTTAGES AT SANDHURST, KENT.

This charming example of village craftsmanship shows brick and tile-hung walls and tiled roof, all in the traditional manner of Kent and Sussex. It is worthy of note that the use of fancy tiles on the walls has been restricted to alternate courses. The angles of this tiling have been stopped with wood fillets, against which the tile edges butt: a cheap but not altogether satisfactory method, which, however, is th usual one in this district. It would have been better to allow the tiles of one elevation to stop those of the other, showing the barge towards the less exposed aspect. The chimneys are a departure from the ordinary rectangular plan, having four octagonal shafts, springing from weathered bases. Their caps have been reset, but this has been done with thin bricks, and they are approximately like the originals. The dripping eaves of the hip roof are four courses lower than those of the front roof, probably because the front wall-plate lies on that of the end wall—a relic of timber construction, but a pleasing asset.—[NATHANIEL LLOYD.]

A MANCHESTER WAREHOUSE



The whole of the main front in Church Street, of which the entrance is shown above, is of artificial stone.

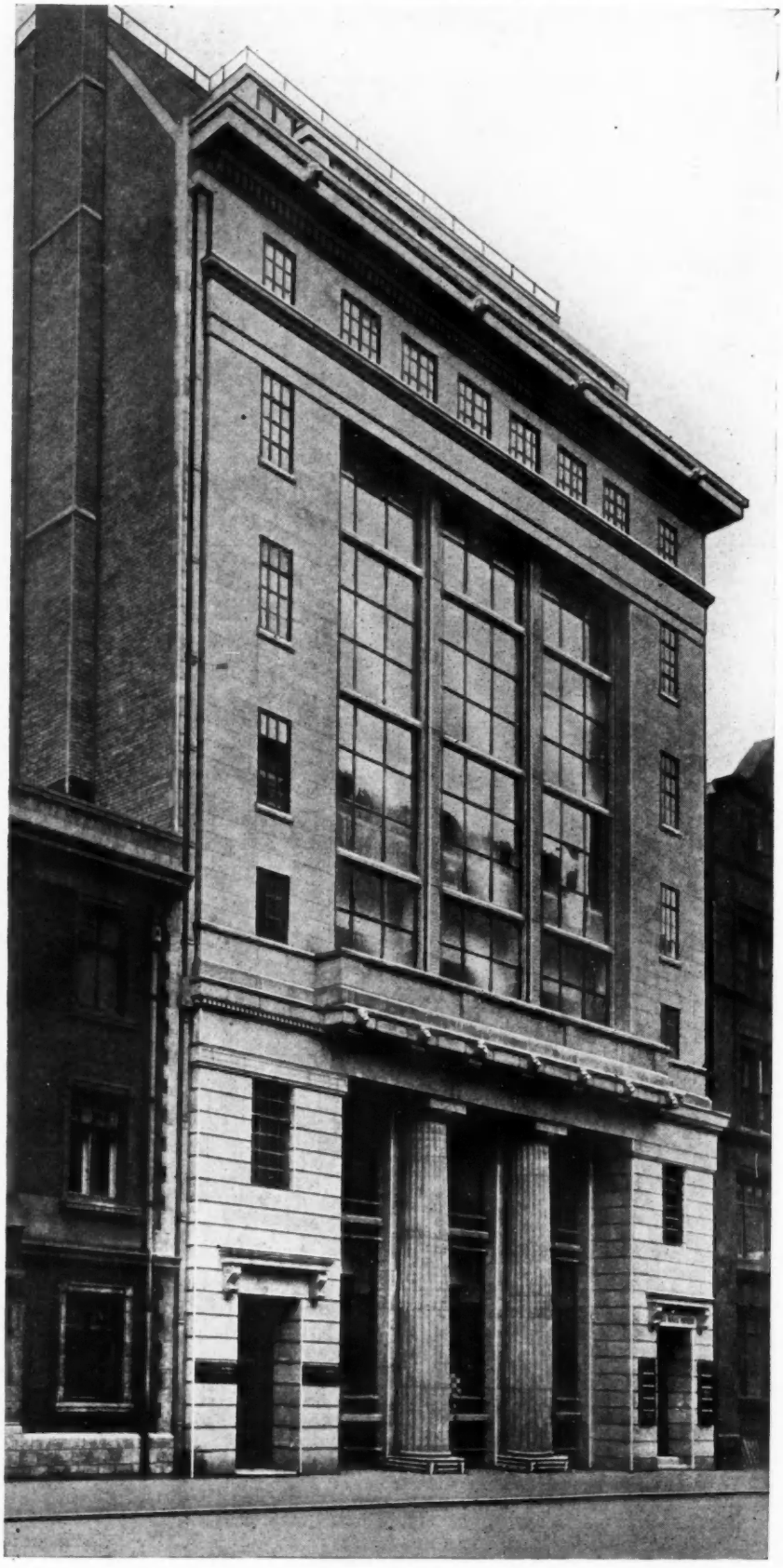
Pall Mall House, Church Street

DESIGNED BY JONES AND DALRYMPLE

Pall Mall House is a ten-story warehouse including sub-basement, and stands on a site bounded by Church Street, Joiner Street, and Birchin Place. It has been erected in two separate blocks, joined at every floor by three 10-ft. gangways crossing Chapel Square, a private thoroughfare. Of steel-framed construction, the principal front to Church Street is of artificial stone, the remainder of the building being faced with white silicate bricks.

The fire-resisting floors, flat roofs, and mansard roofs are constructed on the hollow-block system, and measure approximately 10,000 sq. yds. The floors are designed for a warehouse load of 2 cwt. per sq. ft. superimposed, and the maximum spans are 14 ft. The walls and floor to the ground-floor vestibule, entrance hall, etc., are treated with Notre Dame Rubane marble panels, with Belgian black marble borders.

The main staircase is of hollow-block construction without stringers, and has a polished white finish. Three reinforced staircases are also provided leading from the basement to the top floor. Lavatory accommodation is provided on all floors.

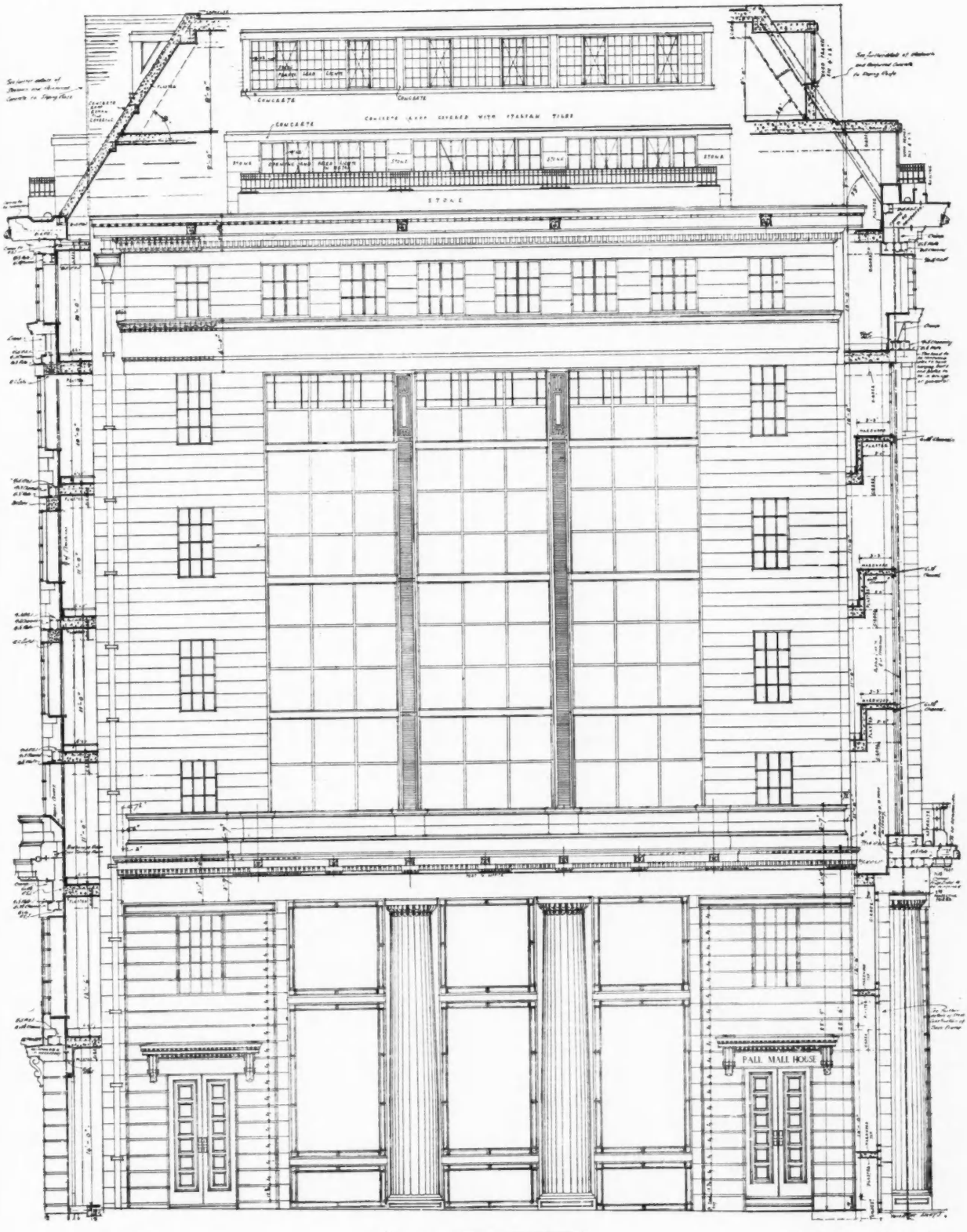


Manchester Warehouse.]

The main front in Church Street. The building is ten storys high, including a sub-basement. It has been built in

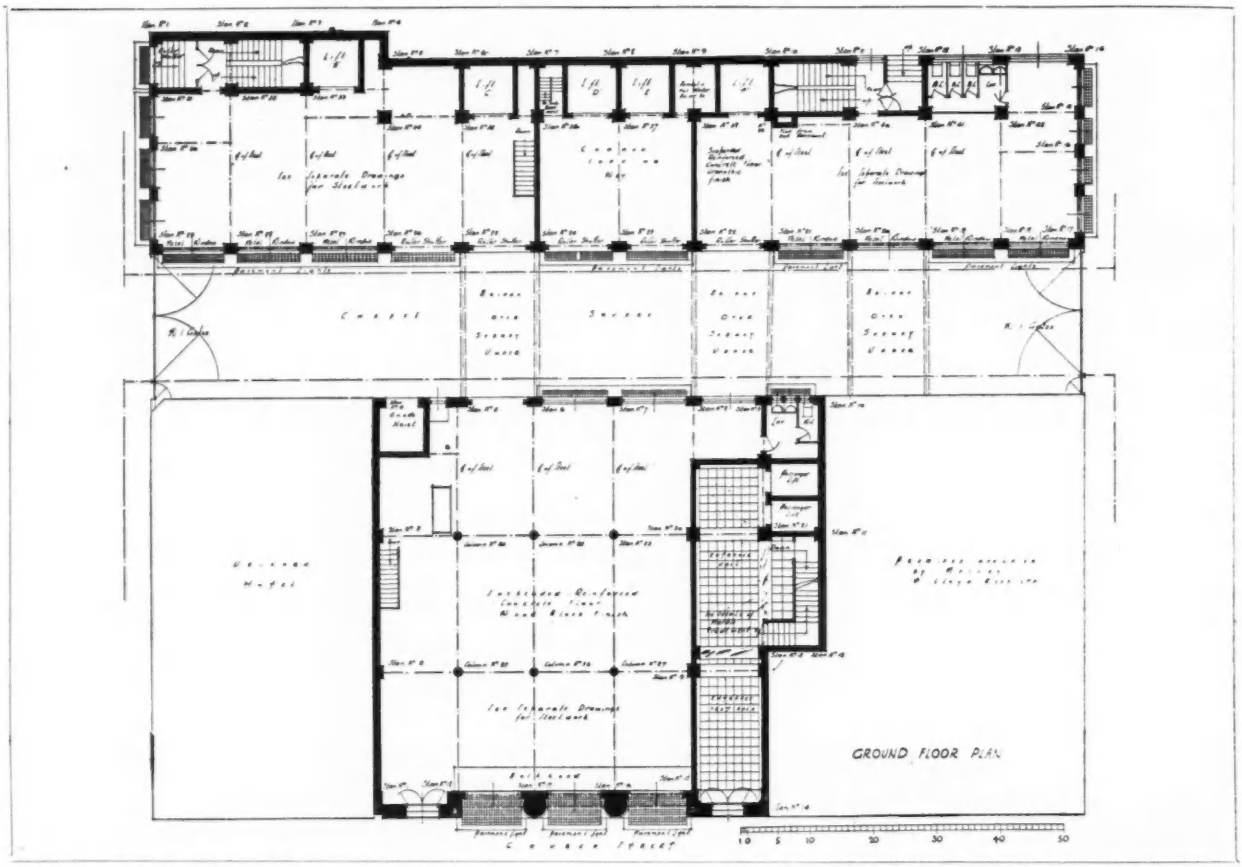
[*By Jones and Dalrymple.*

two separate blocks joined at every floor by three 10-ft. gangways crossing Chapel Square, a private thoroughfare.



Manchester Warehouse.] [*By Jones and Dalrymple.*

Elevation and section of the main front. The equipment provided in the warehouse includes central heating, automatic sprinklers, and vacuum cleaning plant. There are two electric passenger lifts and five high-speed electric goods hoists.



Manchester Warehouse.] *[By Jones and Dalrymple.*

The ground-floor plan of Pall Mall House, Manchester. The walls and floor to the ground-floor vestibule, entrance hall, etc., are treated with Notre Dame Rubane marble panels, with Belgian black marble borders.

ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK FOR ENGINEERING WORKS

DESIGNED BY HUGH MACINTOSH

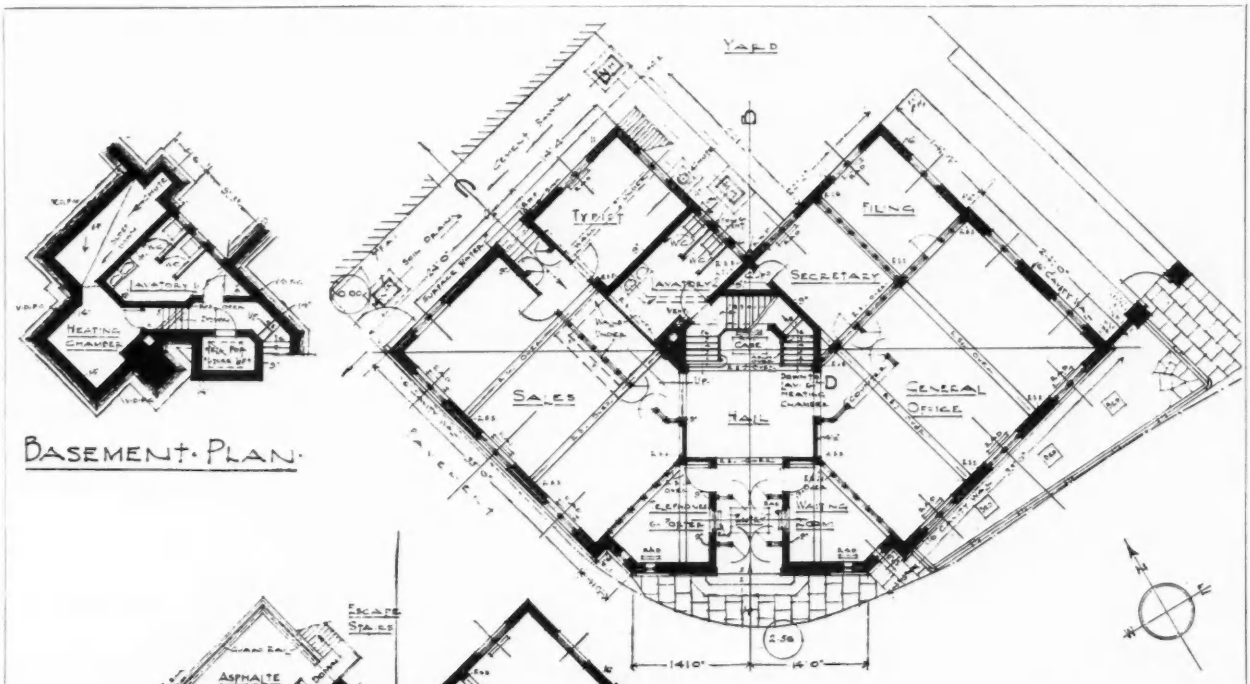


The building occupies a site at the corner of Cherry Orchard Road and Addiscombe Road, Croydon. It is of red bricks with terra cotta facings and metal casement windows. The staircase is lit by windows on the second floor and by a roof light.

This building has been built on a corner site in Cherry Orchard Road and Addiscombe Road, Croydon, to house the administrative department of the engineering works of Messrs. Creed & Co., Ltd. The main entrance faces the junction of the two roads and leads through a vestibule to the hall and staircase, around which, as will be seen from the plans reproduced on the facing page, the various offices are planned.

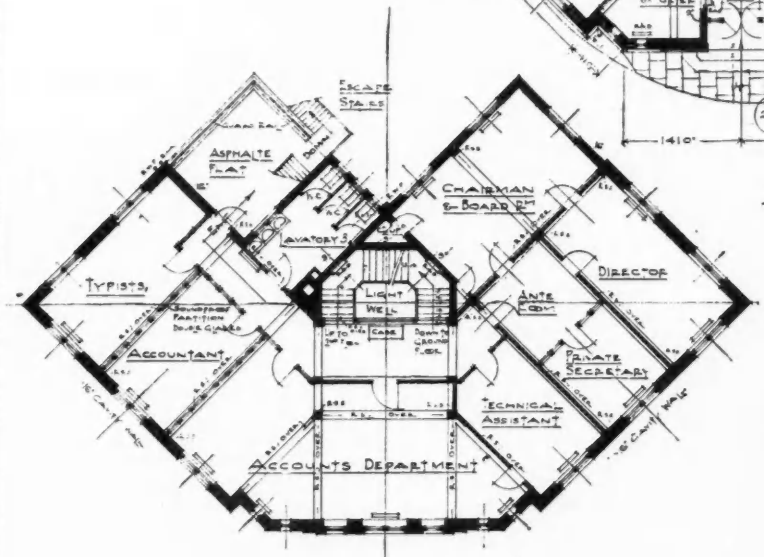
On the ground floor are the general office, sales and secretary's office. The first floor is devoted to the accountant's department, and the second floor to the drawing offices. In the basement is the heating chamber.

The building is a steel-framed construction. The walls are of red bricks, with terra cotta facings, and an asphalt roof.

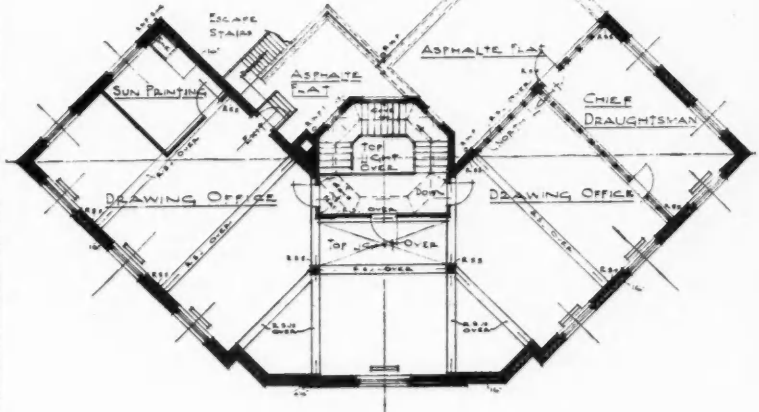


BASEMENT · PLAN ·

ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK FOR ENGINEERING WORKS



· FIRST · FLOOR · PLAN ·



SECOND · FLOOR · PLAN ·



Offices for Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon. [*By Hugh Macintosh.*

The plans and a detail of the main entrance. The building is a steel-framed structure with fire-resisting floors and staircases.

D

THE HONEYWOOD FILE

BY KARSHISH

XV: Forging Ahead

The walls are going up, joinery is being prepared; Spinlove (architect), Grigblay (builder), and Brash (client), are all preoccupied.

SPINLOVE TO THUMPER & CO.

Dear Sirs, 7/3/25

I write to confirm arrangements made with your manager by telephone today for your representative to call here at 1.25 on Tuesday to go with me by road to site near Marlford for the purpose of taking particulars for ram. There is a level and staff on the site.

Yours faithfully,

Spinlove's action in inviting the representative of another firm of kindred activities to take a seat in the car put at his disposal with such unctuous blandishments by Wreek & Co. is the last thing that Wreek & Co. would expect or desire. Thumper's man will greatly dilute the personal charm of Wreek's Mr. Schwarb, and we have to picture James Spinlove beset as by rival beauties, each trying to ingratiate herself and displace the other in his favour.

SPINLOVE TO THUMPER & CO.

Dear Sirs, 11/3/25

I am obliged for your report with specification and tender for water supply. You say nothing of the guarantee of rate of discharge from the ram, which was promised.

I will write to you further when I have inquired into the rights of the adjoining owner.

Will you please send down and take sample of water and send it to Sir Geoffrey Whittle for analysis. I am writing to him.

Yours faithfully,

SPINLOVE TO SIR GEOFFREY WHITTLE, F.R.S., M.I.C.E.

Dear Sir, 11/3/25

I have instructed Messrs. Uriah Thumper & Co. to send you sample of water from spring rising in Honeywood Spinney on high ground at the top of Honeywood Hill, four miles north of Marlford, Kent. The water is wanted for domestic use and is to be pumped by ram to storage tank under roof of house.

I shall be glad if you will make your report cover the question of ram-lining, pipes, and tank.

Yours faithfully,

Spinlove seems to have had experience of water supply, judging from the exactness of his arrangements. He directs the sample to be taken by those who will take it at the source and in a clean flask of ample size, which they will seal and mark. A sample taken from a limey bucket thrust into a ditch below a dead crow and put into an imperfectly washed embrocation bottle, the cork of which has been moistened in the mouth of a labourer who is chewing tobacco, often gives unsatisfactory and perplexing analysis.

Spinlove is evidently aware that pure spring water is not pure, but is a highly diluted chemical, and that pure soft water, i.e rainwater, will dissolve lead by oxidation. Spring water contains carbonic acid in quantities that sometimes rusts iron so fiercely that galvanized pipes are no protection against stained, iron-smelling water, and there are acids dissolved from heather roots and peat beds which act disastrously in a similar way in hot water service pipes, and various other dangers. These awkward conditions can be met, but they must be first known. Freedom from organic pollution and fitness for drinking has obviously also to be proved. Water analysis is a special subject and the expedients demanded by the analysis are also a matter of special knowledge and practical experience.

GRIGBLAY TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 12/3/25

We are sorry to have to mention the matter, but Sir Leslie Brash has not yet honoured your certificate of 15/2/25 for £2,000. We wrote him on March 1 calling his attention to same, but have received no reply. If you will mention the matter to him we shall be grateful.

Yours faithfully,

When an architect has drawn a certificate the owner is bound to honour it within a certain time defined in the contract, and usually thirty days. The architect has a duty to the builder of drawing certificates when due, and to the client of seeing that the amounts certified are, in fact, due. Spinlove ought, however, to have notified Brash that he had drawn a certificate and in a letter somewhat as follows: "The contractor has applied for payment on account. I find that he is entitled to the sum of £2,000, and I have today sent him a certificate for that amount." Such a letter warns the owner and gives him the assurance, otherwise only implied, that the certificate duly conforms to the requirements of the contract.

SPINLOVE TO BRASH

Dear Sir Leslie Brash, 14/3/25

Mr. Grigblay happened to mention to me that he thought you might not understand that the payment of instalments is due on presentation of each certificate. I think you will like me to let you know this.

The work, as you will see, is going ahead now. A few days were lost by frost, but progress is good and I think Grigblay is well up to time.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

This letter of Spinlove's is so extremely circumspect and tactful as to suggest he thinks Brash is trying to avoid payment. It would have been better had he written: "Grigblay seems to want a cheque rather badly. Perhaps I ought to have explained to you that it is customary to honour certificates on presentation."

We may remember that Brash is by profession an expert economist, and he has perhaps calculated that if he holds back each certificate for three weeks (and there will be ten of them) he will gain the interest on £2,000 for six months. Brash, apparently, is what is known as a "bad payer." Spinlove, however, is a much younger man than Brash and his sensitiveness is natural. He has probably never had to write such a letter before and will perhaps never have to do so again.

SPINLOVE TO TINGE (Quantity Surveyor)

Dear Mr. Tinge, 16/3/25

I enclose letter, plan, specification, and drawing for sewage disposal, together with Wreek & Co.'s tender. You will see they have connected two of the baths and six of the lavatory wastes to a separate tank, as they say that the considerable flow from baths, which are all used at one time when the house is fully occupied, will flood out the anaerobic tank and put the filter out of operation. If they make the anaerobic tank big enough to deal with this flow it will not operate satisfactorily with the normal flow. This second tank will involve an extra, I am afraid, but their estimate of £525 greatly exceeds the provision you fixed. Will you please examine their estimate and report.

Yours faithfully,

BRASH TO SPINLOVE

Dear Mr. Spinlove, 16/3/25

I certainly did not comprehend that the builder was to be paid cash immediately. The contract, I may remind you, stipulates that certificates are to be honoured within thirty days, of which twenty-three have only so far elapsed. I have not, I may inform you, overlooked the matter, and it is unnecessary for Mr. Grigblay to suppose that I shall not complete my obligations, but at the time you drew the certificate there was very little to be perceived of the building.

I shall be visiting the site again shortly and am gratified to know that the progress made meets with your satisfaction.

Yours faithfully,

SPINLOVE TO BRASH

Dear Sir Leslie Brash, 17/3/25

The stipulation in the contract for payment of within thirty days of date fixes the *outside limit*. I enclose copy of the clause from the conditions, from which you will see that the builder is entitled to be paid at once, and this is the established custom.

You will understand, of course, that at the date each certificate is drawn you have security in the work done to the value of 20 per cent. more than the amount certified. This first certificate included for all the digging and foundations.

Yours faithfully,

TINGE TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 23/3/25

Wreek & Co.'s price is at least 30 per cent. too high; they could also do much less extravagant work. I see no object in bronze bushes to tip, or of grid over the filter; the white glazed outfall channel and fireclay detritus chamber could quite well be replaced by concrete and brick; stone cover to septic tank is all that is wanted.

Why not let Grigblay do the building work under their direction at scheduled rates? The cost ought to be about half of that proposed.

Yours faithfully,

Personal charm seems to extend to the flattery of suggesting that an architect of Spinlove's distinction and social eminence will require a kingly sewage outfall.

SPINLOVE TO WREEK & CO.

Dear Sirs, 24/3/25

I have carefully considered your estimate, but your proposal is too extravagant and your prices too high, and I will ask you to send me an amended competitive estimate omitting bronze bushes to tipper, and the grid over filter and substituting brick and concrete for outfall channel and detritus chamber, and excluding building work, which I will arrange for the general contractor to carry out under your direction.

I am not able to invite you to tender for ram and water supply, as you ask. That matter is already arranged for.

Yours faithfully,

Mr. Schwarb has evidently seized the opportunity suggested by meeting Thumper's man in the motor, to follow the first precept of commercial enterprise and "do the other fellow in the eye."

WREEK & CO. TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 27/3/25

We are gratified to know that our proposal for sewage disposal installation meets with your esteemed satisfaction and only regret that you are not in a position to spend the sum necessary to secure that your client's drains shall be of the finish now in favour with the leading architects and included in the modern equipment of the great houses recently built.

We may mention that refined and dainty sanitary works are becoming the rule rather than the exception among the nobility and gentry, and we should like to feel that you and your good client will not in the future have to regret that his septic tank and filter will not compare favourably with those possessed by his more distinguished friends and neighbours. We may say that many gentlemen who are our clients take pride in their sewage plant, which they frequently view, as they would their conservatory, and introduce to the notice of their friends.

In order to give your client this satisfaction, and out of consideration for your good self and with a wish to make our super high grade Antystynk plant better known, we will make you the special offer of 12½ per cent. reduction on our previous estimate. In case, however, your client cannot afford our super high grade Antystynk, we enclose specification and estimate for our lower grade plant, such as we instal at police stations, factories, etc. We regret that we always keep the building work in our own hands. We may mention that we absolutely guarantee our effluent, the purity of which is well-known. Our Mr. Sinclair Vennom, the celebrated septic tank expert, who lately retired from our board of directors owing to ill-health, frequently demonstrated the fact by drinking a wineglass of it.

Yours faithfully,

The flunkeyism displayed in this letter is the same as that with which certain shops shame the parvenu into buying the most expensive goods by suggesting that if he does not, he is ignorant of the correct thing and a stranger to the best circles. Their Mr. Sinclair Vennom seems to have demonstrated the purity of the famous effluent once too often; but as Brash's enthusiasm for his sewage plant is not likely to lead him to similar exuberances the effluent may be considered good enough.

SPINLOVE TO WREEK & CO.

Dear Sirs, 1/4/25

I have to acknowledge your amended tender. Your proposal is satisfactory, but your price is not, and I shall be glad if you will see what you can do to reduce it before I invite proposals from other firms.

Yours faithfully,

As different firms of specialists use different methods and different materials, plant, and workmanship; competitive tenders, in the strict sense, are not possible. All the architect can do is to compare the proposals and prices of reputable firms, and choose what suits the case best. Apparently Wreek & Co. do really good work, or Spinlove would not take so much trouble to get an acceptable tender from them.

BRASH TO SPINLOVE

Dear Mr. Spinlove, 1/4/25

I have today transmitted cheque to Mr. Grigblay. I was certainly much gratified by the advance progress has made, which I observed when I viewed the operations yesterday.

Yours sincerely,

This letter gives the impression that Brash would not have honoured the certificate had not the appearance of the walls above ground satisfied his ideas of "progress." To the uninitiated there is always dismay at the early stages, delight when the walls rise rapidly, as they do, and final despair at the interminable operations of interior work and finishings.

WREEK & CO. TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 4/4/25

In reference to your esteemed request, we have carefully reconsidered our proposal and enclose revised estimate.

By using less expensive bricks and making other immaterial alterations we are able to reduce our price to a figure which we trust will be acceptable to your good self. The price we are quoting is made specially low in order that we may have the satisfaction of not disappointing you.

We are, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

The indications are that Wreeks have stood out for a price much higher than the value of the work justifies, as specialists of high reputation are able to do. Their substitution of a "less expensive brick" etc., is to "save the face," as the Chinese say; the real consideration is that if they do not cut down their figure they will lose the job. Spinlove appears to have understood the game they were playing.

SPINLOVE TO WREEK

Dear Sirs, 7/4/25

I write to accept your amended estimate of £355 for sewage disposal plant. The outfall drain is now in hand, and I shall be glad if you will make arrangements with Mr. Grigblay and get the work started at an early date.

Yours faithfully,

SPINLOVE TO RUSS & CO.

Dear Sir, 9/4/25

By Sir Leslie Brash's instructions I enclose complete particulars of water supply from spring. I am to await your approval of these proposals before putting the work in hand.

Yours faithfully,

RUSS & CO. TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 14/4/25

We return particulars for drawing water from spring at Honeywood. We see no objection to these proposals so long as the pure natural flow of the spring is not interfered with injuriously to the owner's interest by any act or omission in the carrying out of the works or in subsequently withdrawing and pumping the water.

Yours faithfully,

The charge for this letter will be, we may suppose, 13s. 4d.

SPINLOVE TO RUSS & CO.

Dear Sirs, 15/4/25

I have duly received your letter and enclosures, but you have not answered the question I had to refer to you. I am aware of the stipulation you describe, and what I want to know is whether my proposals infringe those stipulations.

Yours faithfully,

Spinlove's inappeasable tenacity is here very much to the point. Brash's solicitors have burked the question partly because of their habit, as lawyers, of using extreme caution, and partly because they cannot say whether the installation and operation of the ram may, or may not, impress the House of Lords as an infringement of the covenants, the House of Lords being the only decisive tribunal for the interpretation of these covenants.

RUSS & CO. TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 17/4/25

In reply to your letter on the subject of Honeywood spring, we see no objection to the proposal providing that the restrictions of the covenant of conveyance are not infringed.

Yours faithfully,

Say 6s. 8d.

Dear Sir Leslie Brash, 18/4/25

In accordance with your instructions I referred proposal for installing ram to Messrs. Russ & Co. and enclose copy of correspondence. Will you please let me know what action I should now take?

Yours faithfully,

Spinlove is handling this matter creditably. For this occasion at least we may say that no flies are settling on him.

(NEXT WEEK. XVI: TOIL AND TROUBLE)



General view of the approach to the Guest House, Castle Howard, Yorks.

CASTLE HOWARD: THE GUEST HOUSE

Measured and drawn by P. F[illegible]ner

Castle Howard was erected for the Right Hon. Charles Howard, third Earl of Carlisle, from the design of Sir John Vanbrugh. The building operations were commenced in 1702 and went on until 1732. It has been stated that this was Vanbrugh's first architectural effort. He died in 1726, and it is obvious that he was connected with the erection of the building until his death.

The guest house, or hostelry, with its park archway, illustrated on this and the following pages, is situated on the boundary of the park of 1,000 acres. Although Vanbrugh may have been opposed to using the Gothic style, he nevertheless did so here. The archway is surmounted by an imitative machicolation. It is curious that a spire was not used, instead of the pyramid, which is executed in stone. At the same time the appearance of strength and massiveness which the architect desired has certainly been gained. Over the centre of the arch is a coat of arms; a detail drawing of which can be seen on page 920. Above this is an inscription on a slate tablet. The buildings on either side of the archway were built at a later date for the use of visitors to the castle. Reference to the archway was made in the letters of Vanbrugh—a significant fact that he was intimately concerned with this matter. In one of these he says: ". . . the Spires upon Steeples are not meant for coverings to the towers they stand upon, but as an ornament rais'd upon them, to be seen a great way off. But towers upon Walls are unsuited to them, as part of the fortification, and are supposed to be lodgings or storehouses, and as such, only require a covering which may, however, be in a degree ornamental, but should not look too light and trifling."

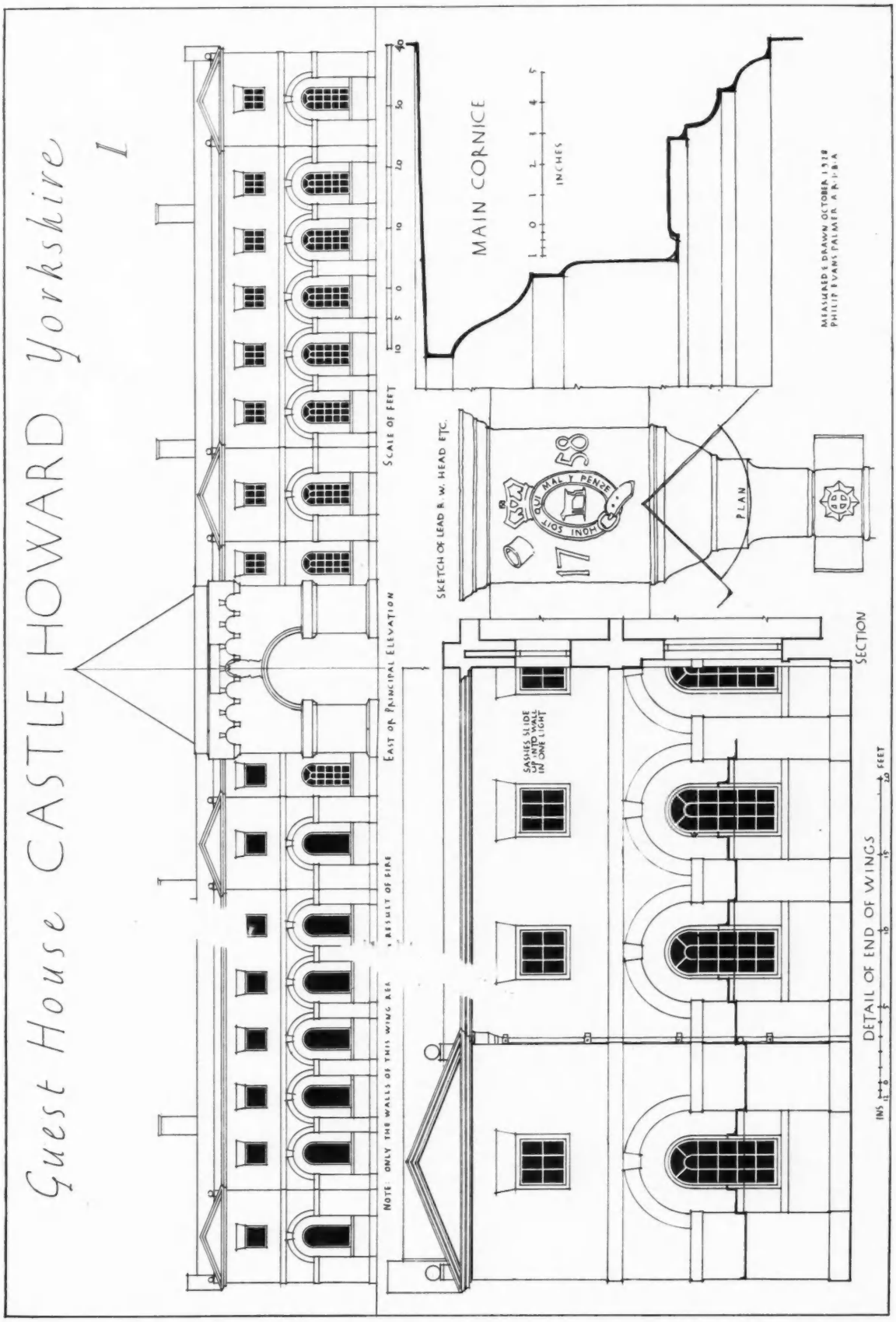
Through the archway can be seen a stately obelisk, erected in 1714, to commemorate the victories of John, Duke of Marlborough. It is a 100 ft. in height. Through fire, only the walls of the left wing remain.

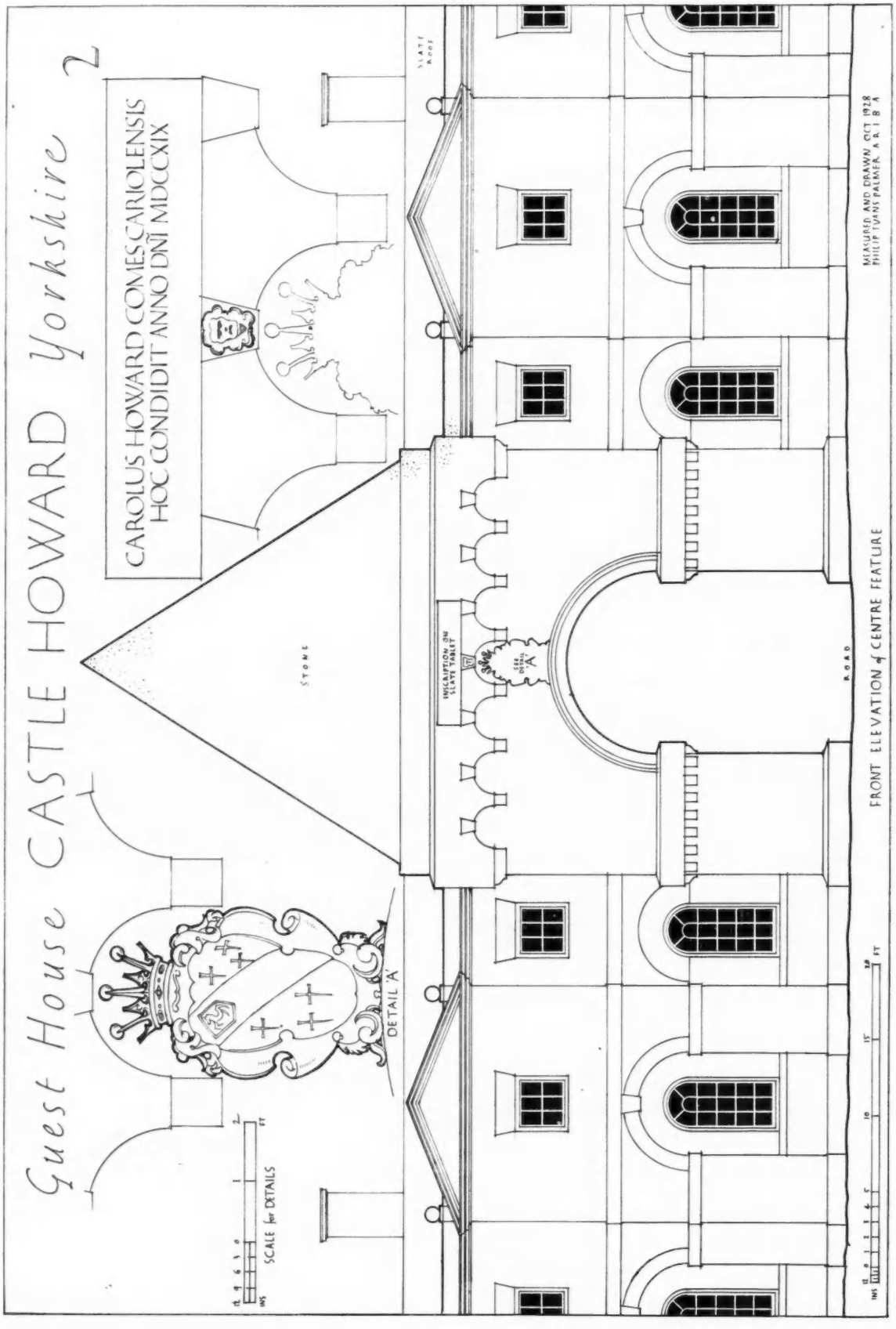
HORRORS OF THE SLUMS

The Westminster Survey Group has just issued a housing report dealing with Southwark, bearing the imprimatur of the Bishop of Southwark, and the names of Mrs. Barclay and Miss Perry, the surveyors. The report is the more telling for the absence of sensation or "purple patches." A dozen leading Southwark citizens endorse it. The local medical officer of health pillories ten thousand houses. "In practice the Housing Acts simply break down." The Corporation of the City of London is specifically named as the owner of defective property. The foreword to the report is signed by Mrs. de Bunsen, chairman of the Westminster Survey Group.

Immediate public interest will centre upon the statement that "the defective condition of [illegible]licly-owned property goes far [illegible]mine the general mo[illegible]outhwark landlordism as a [illegible]." The conclusion of the report is that "until the Ministry of Health asserts its powers, the position will drift from bad to worse." The task of the Borough Council, the report recognizes, is, owing to poverty, unemployment, etc., "impossible of effective fulfilment unless and until public opinion accepts the position that houses must be built with public money and let at uneconomic rents—the deficit being defrayed either by the rates or by the taxes. The alternative is to abandon the struggle for improvement altogether."

Report and Survey of Housing Conditions in the Metropolitan Borough of Southwark. By Irene T. Barclay, B.A., P.A.S.I., and Evelyn E. Perry, P.A.S.I., Surveyors to the Westminster Survey Group. The Weardale Press. Price 4d. net.


Guest House CASTLE HOWARD Yorkshire
1
MAIN CORNICE
INCHES
MEASURED & DRAWN OCTOBER 1928
PHILIP EVANS PALMER A.R.I.B.A.
SCALE OF FEET
EAST OR PRINCIPAL ELEVATION
* RESULT OF FIRE
NOTE ONLY THE WALLS OF THIS WING REM
SKETCH OF LEAD R. W. HEAD ETC.
QUI MAL Y PENSE
17
PLAN
SECTION
SASHES SLIDE UP INTO WALL IN ONE LIGHT
DETAIL OF END OF WINGS
FEET


Guest House CASTLE HOWARD Yorkshire 2
CAROLUS HOWARD COMES CARIOLENSIS
HOC CONDIDIT ANNO DNI MDCCXIX
STONE
SLATE ROOF
INSCRIPTION ON SLATE TABLET
DETAIL 'A'
ROAD
SCALE for DETAILS
FRONT ELEVATION of CENTRE FEATURE
MEASURED AND DRAWN OCT 1928
PHILIP EVANS PALMER A.R.I.B.A.

THE R.I.B.A. DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

Proposed New Licentiate Class

On June 5 voting papers on the R.I.B.A. "development scheme" were posted to all members by the Institute, to whom they are to be returned not later than June 19.

Special general meetings have been held, at the Council's request, in practically all the important centres in the provinces. These meetings have shown an immense preponderance of opinion in favour of the scheme.

At these meetings the following resolution was put to the vote:

> "The ——— Society are unanimously in favour of the proposals for the development of the R.I.B.A. prepared by the Executive Committee. They feel that the proposals will be of inestimable value to the whole profession and strongly recommend that the procedure outlined in the report be put into operation forthwith."

The results of the voting so far reported are as follows:

In Favour of the Resolution

Aberdeen Society of Architects.
Birmingham Architectural Association.
Devon and Cornwall Architectural Society.
Edinburgh Architectural Association.
Essex Society of Architects.
Glasgow Institute of Architects.
Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association.
Leicester and Leicestershire Society of Architects.
Liverpool Architectural Society.
Manchester Society of Architects.
Oldham Society of Architects.
Norfolk and Norwich Association of Architects.
Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire Association of Architects.
Tees-side Branch, Northern Architectural Association.
Cumberland Branch, Northern Architectural Association.
Nottingham and Derby Architectural Society.
Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors.
South Eastern Society of Architects.
Central Branch (Cardiff), South Wales Institute of Architects.
Western Branch (Swansea), South Wales Institute of Architects.
Eastern Branch (Newport), South Wales Institute of Architects.
Ulster Society of Architects.
Wessex Society of Architects.
Bristol Society of Architects.
Gloucestershire Architectural Association.
Wilts and Dorset Society of Architects.
West Yorkshire Society of Architects.
York and East Yorkshire Architectural Society.

Not in Favour of the Resolution

Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association.
Central District Branch, Northern Architectural Association.

In accordance with the provisions of By-law 70, members are now called upon to record their decision on the proposals by means of a postal vote.



Castle Howard: The Guest House. A view of the main entrance, showing the features measured and drawn on the preceding page.

In the course of an explanatory statement made by Mr. E. Stanley Hall (Vice-President) and printed in the last issue of the *R.I.B.A. Journal*, it is stated that "younger members of the Institute, setting up in practice, find themselves in competition with architects who are not members of this Institute, and who tout for work and advertise in a way which we do not allow ourselves to do. These members may find their own modest brass plate on one side of the street, and on the other side of the street advertisements of some people who announce themselves as estate agents, undertakers, and architects, and show pictures of houses and all sorts of things. These people are quite content to let the Institute pull the chestnuts out of the fire for them, and they do not contribute to our funds, while at the same time they do not hesitate to undercut our members and to tout for work whenever it suits their purpose. Nobody can stop them, because they are not under our discipline.

"But there is another class, also outside our ranks; not quite so important, I think, as the first, but, nevertheless, important. There are many men throughout England who, for one reason or another, have been unable to pass our examinations. It may have been that they were abroad at the time when these examinations should have been taken, and then they had to start right away to earn their living. Or it may have been that they never had sufficient money to enable them to sit for the examinations. Nevertheless, they have made good by zeal and work, and are very highly respected in different parts of the country in which they carry on their profession. It is to the Institute's advantage to have these men within its membership, because, naturally, the more respected people we have as our members, and the more they are spread over the whole of the country, the better it is for us.

"Well, we feel that if we permanently open this door to the Licentiates—a door which has been temporarily opened on two previous occasions—and invite into this class all genuine architects who are prepared to practise with

professional integrity (of course we shall see very carefully that any Licentiate who is passed does subscribe to the 'Declaration,' and that he is 'vetted' by the Allied Society in whose district he is); if we open this Licentiate door permanently to all genuine architects; we shall make it easy for a large number of these men to join us, and the number remaining outside will be comparatively insignificant. The public will come to regard our members as reputable architects, while people outside our ranks will be regarded—at the worst—as disreputable architects, and —at the best—as cranks. It will be a real help for our members if we have a disciplinary hold on as many architects as possible. Incidentally, it will enable us to make our diploma course a truer test of architectural merit. Examiners find it difficult, when members are falling off, to keep up the standard of the Diploma Examination. At the present moment this is the only hall-mark of entry into the profession, and, naturally, one is chary of turning a man down time after time when he is making a genuine effort. If we have a permanent Licentiate class we shall be able to place the students' feet fairly easily on the first rung of the ladder, and perhaps we can then expect them to make a slightly bigger effort for the second step. Under the new regime there will be no necessity for watering down the standard of the Diploma Examination. Some may object that this large influx of unexamined members will be bad for architecture and for the Institute. So far as architecture is concerned these men exist already, and surely it is better that we should have disciplinary powers over as many of these people as possible, rather than leave them outside the Institute altogether, and free to compete unprofessionally against our own members.

"For what is now proposed we have a very fair parallel in the Universities, where there are a few scholars and many commoners. The scholars set the pace and give the tone of scholarship and prestige to the University; they take the Honours examinations. The commoners, I say, are much more numerous; they, as a rule, take the 'Pass' examinations, but by their contributions, by the mere fact of their numbers, they increase the wealth, the well-being, and the prestige of the University. Further, we ourselves have had twenty years' experience of the Licentiate class, and it would be a pure falsehood to say that they have done anything but good to our Institute.

"For these reasons we are now proposing permanently to reopen the door to the Licentiate class. Until the Registration Bill becomes law, it is proposed that the qualification for entry shall be just as it was in the 1909 Charter. When the Bill becomes an Act, the same examination which admits to the Register will also qualify these people for the Licentiateship of the Institute, and if we give them a chance of joining the parent body there will be neither room nor need for any extraneous bodies."



New warehouse, Renfield Street, Glasgow. By James Miller. [From a perspective by Cyril A. Farey in the Royal Academy.] The exterior is faced with stone of a light pearl grey tone. Shop windows and railings are of bronze, and window casements of steel.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE R.I.B.A. DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—Apparently the matter upon which we are asked to vote is a proposal to admit to the Institute, without any test or examination, a large number of men, possibly some thousands; each of these men could describe himself as a "Chartered Architect, and Member of the R.I.B.A." It is hoped that every man who values the status of the profession and our duty to the public will vote against the proposal.

ASSOCIATE

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—A referendum is to be taken on the Council's proposals affecting the future of the R.I.B.A., the most important of which is the permanent opening of the Licentiate class. I have been surprised to find that what opposition there is to this proposal is based on the idea that it is in some obscure way unfair to the Associate class. The argument appears to be that because they have studied for so many years to pass an examination, they ought not to be expected to share the privileges of membership of the R.I.B.A. with unexamined members. I, sir, was lucky enough to be able to work for the Associate examination, and still more lucky to be passed. But I venture to think that it is just because we are the fortunate ones, who have been able to take a course of study and have such a start in our profession which no one can take from us, that we should be in a position to think of the interests of the Institute as a whole. The value of an examination is intrinsic; the examination in itself is no "open sesame" to a storehouse of rich jobs. All who are interested in

the future of the R.I.B.A. and have studied its past history to note the various steps by which it has climbed from a small metropolitan society to an institute of world-wide reach, have marked how from time to time it was in danger of being side-tracked, and how on each occasion it met this danger by a wise policy of facing the wants of each age and widening its doors to receive new members and new affiliations. Each widening of the membership of this, the parent, body of architecture in Great Britain and the Empire has brought not only no disruption and no weakening, but a great increase in influence and prestige.

This present movement, designed to give all honourable men who practise architecture a brotherhood of membership in our great Institute, is one above all class interests. Those who have been working on this scheme have sought to think, not whether it helps the Fellow or the Associate or even the Licentiate, but whether it helps to maintain our Institute in the foremost position, not only as a body upholding the highest traditions of architecture, but also as the head of an Imperial Federation of bodies linked together by the determination to help all its members, no matter what their class, to practise their calling healthily, alike for themselves and for the community at large.

We therefore commend this scheme as being one which has been pondered over for several years, which has received the unanimous approval in turn of the Executive Committee, of two Councils, and of the Allied Societies' Conference; and in favour of which practically all the Allied Societies have voted.

E. STANLEY HALL

CRAFT AND STYLE

The accompanying illustration of "The Hunt," a fire-screen in wrought iron by Edgar Brandt, is one of the fine examples of metalwork in the Craftsman's Portfolio supplement of *The Architectural Review* for June. In the issue are many interesting features of architectural and decorative interest. Professor W. R. Lethaby, writing on "The Two Styles," says: "Just as there are two different meanings of the word 'style,' so there are two opposed types of 'architecture.' One embodies style absolute, forming from within; the other, calling itself by style names, dresses up in external fashions. Some fussy examples of the styles, with their would-be enticing grimaces, insist now on reminding me of 'close-ups' on the films, which once, for the first and last time, I was so miserable as to see. There seems to be a sort of theory at the present time that *Art* is rather a preconceived form into which our makings must be fitted than a natural expansion from within. The argument runs something like this: *Architecture* is *Art*, but Nature is not art. *Art* is that which is composed by an artist. Ordinary trees are not art, but ingeniously clipped ones may be. The theatre is *Art*, but life is not. Such talk as 'we take it in,' or 'it takes us in,' does seem to say something, but the seeming will disappear, I believe, under examination. Clipped bushes are very nice as occasional by-play, but to clip all trees would be silly. Buildings are not playthings, or theatrical scenes, and this word *Art*, by means of which such frantic arguments are manipulated, what is it? If it compels us to be absurd, should we not be better without it? Constructive works, the most 'according to Nature,' are not really wild Nature, and man's structures most conditioned by the nature of things are as much art as are those suitable for occasional play-acting. Much of this talk by high artists about compelling our works into æsthetic forms is but the dazzle of words."

Ideal House, Great Marlborough Street, W., the new home of the National Radiator Company, is illustrated for the first time in the architectural or other Press. It has been erected by Gordon Jeeves and Raymond Hood, associated architects, and is described in a critical article from the pen of A. Trystan Edwards.

BRITISH ARCHITECTS' CONFERENCE

The Annual Conference will take place at York on June 12 to 15, at the invitation of the York and East Yorkshire Architectural Society. All members and students of the Royal Institute of British Architects and all members of the Architectural Association and of the allied societies are invited to attend.

The Headquarters of the Conference will be at the Assembly Rooms, York. The president of the conference is Mr. H. D. Harbron, of Hull.

Programme of the arrangements are as follows: Wednesday, June 12. 8 to 11 p.m.: An informal reception will be held in the Assembly Rooms.

Thursday, June 13. 10.15 to 10.30 a.m.: The Conference will assemble at the Tempest Anderson Hall for the inaugural meeting at 10.30 a.m. The inaugural address will be delivered by the president, to be followed by an address by Mr. William Haywood, F.R.I.B.A., on "The Control of Elevations." 2.30 p.m.: Alternative visits: (A) The Minster and St. William's College; (B) The Guildhall, Mansion House, St. Martin's Church, Merchant Adventurers' Hall, Shambles; (C) All Saints' Church, Queen's Hotel, Cumberland House, St. George's Hall, All Saints' Pavement, Shambles; (D) Gray's Court, Treasurer's House, St. William's



"The Hunt": a fire-screen in wrought iron by Edgar Brandt.
[*From* The Architectural Review.]

College, King's Manor." 7.30 for 8 p.m.: At the Assembly Rooms. Reception by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of York (Councillor Edwin J. L. Rymer) and the Sheriff of York (Mr. Edmund A. Birks).

Friday, June 14. Alternative whole-day motor-coach tours. Halts will be made at places as follows:

(1) Newbald, Beverley, St. Mary's. [Lunch.] Beverley Minster. [Tea.] York. Inclusive cost, 12s. each. (2) Ripon Cathedral. [Lunch.] Fountains Abbey. [Tea.] York. Inclusive cost, 12s. each. (3) Rievaulx Abbey, Helmsley. [Lunch.] Helmsley Castle, Byland Abbey, Coxwold. [Tea.] York. Inclusive cost, 12s. each. (4) Gilling, Gilling Castle, Hovingham Hall, Malton. [Lunch.] Castle Howard. [Tea.] Sheriff Hutton, York. Inclusive cost, 12s. each. Conference banquet at the Assembly Rooms. 7.15 for 7.30 p.m.

Saturday, June 15. Informal visits. 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.: (A) Skelton Church and Beningbrough Hall (motor-coach tour), 3s. 6d.; (B) Nun Monkton Church and Priory (motor-launch trip), 2s. 6d.; (C) Bramham Park and Bolton Percy Church (motor-coach tour), 3s. 6d.; (D) Museum Gardens and Roman Excavations (with guide). Those intending to be present should notify the Secretary, R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

LAW REPORT

SWAN AND EDGAR AND THE L.C.C. JUDGMENT

Rex v. *London County Council. Ex parte Swan and Edgar (1927), Ltd. King's Bench Division. Before the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Avory and Swift*

The Court delivered its reserved judgment in the motions for writs of certiorari and mandamus which had been obtained by Messrs. Swan and Edgar against the L.C.C. with regard to the use of the top floor of their building, which had cost £43,000.

The rule nisi for certiorari called on the Council to bring up an order made by them to have it quashed in so far as it imposed restrictions on the use of Messrs. Swan and Edgar's premises by prohibiting them from using the top floor of the building. The rule nisi for mandamus required the Council to show cause why a writ should not issue directing them to hear and determine an application to strike out a condition that the top floor should not be occupied or used from the consent which they had given to the erection of the building.

The Lord Chief Justice read the judgment of the Court. He said the grounds on which the rule was sought were:

1: That the building was at all material times vested in and in the occupation of the Crown, and exempted from the provisions of the London Building Acts.

2: That the condition was not "a proper arrangement" for lessening, so far as reasonably practicable, danger from fire.

3: That it was not a condition relating to the subject-matter of the said consent.

4: That in any event the condition was not binding on the new company, Swan and Edgar (1927), Ltd.

5: That as the London County Council had consented that the building should be of a height of 100 ft. above pavement level or thereabouts, the condition was not a proper condition to attach in any judicial exercise of their discretion.

The condition involved in the case was as follows: "That with the exception of the motor- and tank-rooms, no portion of the fifth floor shall be used or occupied." With regard to the rebuilding scheme it was made clear by an agreement in writing dated December 24, 1924, and made between His Majesty the King of the first part, the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, on behalf of His Majesty, of the second part, and Swan and Edgar, Ltd., "which expression shall include their licensed assigns," of the third part. The agreement recited that Swan and Edgar, Ltd., desired to pull down all the buildings then standing on the island site and to erect a new building, and that the company had agreed to surrender all its rights under a former agreement and to enter into a new agreement. The company agreed, among other things, that, before beginning to pull down any of the existing buildings it would submit plans and take all necessary steps to obtain the certificate of the district surveyor in accordance with section 43 (1) of the London Building Act, 1894. The company further agreed to set out the new building to the approval of the Crown surveyor and of the London County Council and the Westminster City Council, and to erect the new building "in conformity with the provisions of the London Building Acts and other relative Acts and the regulations and by-laws of the London County Council." The new buildings were not completed until April 23, 1927; that was, about two months after the registration of the new company. The lease was dated May 12, 1927, though the term began from January 5, 1925. The correspondence showed that repeated applications were made to the London County Council for the annulment or waiving of the condition on which alone the consent of the Council had been granted. All those applications were refused.

In the present case it appeared obvious that at no material time was the property in question occupied for the purposes of the Crown. On the contrary, the company was at all material times in occupation, and, for the purposes of rebuilding, expressly contracted with the Crown that the new building should comply with the requirements of the London County Council.

With regard to grounds (2) and (3) in the rule, it was easy enough to say that the building was one which came within section 17 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908. In other words, it extended to more than 250,000 cubic feet, and it was not divided by division walls in such manner that no division or part of it extended to more than 250,000 cubic feet. In those circumstances section 17 (2) applied.

The subsection was as follows: "Where the Council are satisfied, on the report of the superintending architect and of the chief officer of the Fire Brigade, that additional cubical extent is necessary for any such building, part of a building, or division, as aforesaid; and are satisfied that proper arrangements have been, or will be, made and maintained for lessening, so far as reasonably practicable, danger from fire; the Council may consent to such building, part of a building or division, containing additional cubical extent."

It was apparent that under that section the approval of the chief officer of the Fire Brigade was required, for obvious reasons, and in the opinion of the Court those who were to be satisfied that proper arrangements had been, or would be, maintained for lessening danger from fire might properly have regard to the manner in which, and the purposes for which, a building or part of a building was to be used and might insist, as a condition of their consent, on restrictions of such user to lessen danger from fire.

With regard to the fourth ground—namely, that in any event the condition was not binding on the new company which was formed in 1927, the evidence made it clear that the new company took over the building with the condition annexed to it. In the correspondence after the incorporation of the new company there was no suggestion that the company was not bound by the condition.

As to the last of the five grounds mentioned in the rule, the Court were of opinion that the consent of the Council to a height for the building exceeding 100 ft. did not limit or impair the jurisdiction of the Council under section 17 of the Act of 1908.

The application for a writ of mandamus, for the reasons already given in

dealing with the application for certiorari, was out of time. Moreover, the writ of mandamus was discretionary, and no sufficient reason had been suggested for interference with the discretion exercised by the London County Council. Regulation 131, made by the Council, which referred to consent to the provision of additional cubical extent, and the conditions of such consent, was not inconsistent with a proper exercise of discretion under section 17 of the Act of 1908 in a case where the London County Council gave consent to the height of the building exceeding 80 ft.

For these reasons the Court discharged both rules, with costs.

COMPETITION CALENDAR

June 14. The Bradford Corporation invite architects to submit designs for the erection of buildings on a portion of a site known as the "Central Area," Bradford. Assessors: Messrs. S. D. Adshead, F.R.I.B.A., Henry V. Ashley, F.R.I.B.A., and Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A. Premiums: £500, £200, and £100. Particulars before June 14 from the City Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

June 15. Proposed Mental Hospital, Ardee. The Louth County Council invite architects to submit designs for a Mental Hospital on a site at Ardee. Assessor: Mr. George P. Sheridan, A.R.I.B.A. Premiums: £300, £125, £75. Last day for questions, March 31, 1929. Total cost, £75,000. Latest date for submitting designs, June 15. Conditions of the competition and map of the site may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Louth County Council, Court House, Dundalk.

June 17. Design for front of typical commercial building. Open to anyone of British nationality practising architecture. Assessors: Mr. Maurice B. Adams, F.R.I.B.A., assisted by Messrs. Alexander Maclean, M.A., R.B.A., and H. Gordon Selfridge. Premium: Fifty guineas. Particulars from Mr. G. B. J. Athoe, Secretary, Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors, 1 Wilbraham Place, London, S.W.1.

July 15. The Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland invite designs for an appropriate device for use on all their publicity literature. The competition is open to any British subject. Designs should be submitted both in black and white and in not more than three colours. They will be judged by a committee of three, presided over by Sir William Orpen, R.A. Premiums: £50, £20, and £15. All designs, complete with pseudonym, should be sent in to the Secretary, Travel Association of Great Britain, 35 Old Queen Street, S.W.1, by July 15.

No date. International Competition, promoted by Thonet Bros. Ltd., for the creation of new designs in furniture to be executed either wholly or partially in bentwood technique. Prizes to the total amount of 2,000 dollars will be distributed for the four competition groups as follows: For each of the four groups one first prize of $225; for each of the four groups one second prize of $125; for each of the four groups two third prizes of $75. It is reserved to the jury to allocate the total amount destined to each group in four prizes of different amounts. Furthermore, Thonet Bros. are at liberty to purchase any designs not awarded a prize for the sum of $50 each. All prize-winning or purchased designs become the property of Thonet Bros., who reserve the right to make any alterations necessitated by technical requirements during production. The jury is composed of the following: Mr. Oliver P. Bernard, London; Architects Le Corbusier-Pierre Jeanneret, Paris; Architekt Prof. Dr. Josef Frank, Vienna; Prof. Edmund Farago, Budapest; Prof. Joseph Gocar, Rektor der Akademie der Bildenden Kuenste, Prague; Architekt Prof. Bruno Paul, Berlin; Prof. Enrico Griffini, Milan; Architekt Gerrit Rietveld, Utrecht; Architekt Gustav Siegel, Vienna; Ing. Architekt Rudolf Swierczynski, Warsaw; Architekt Prof. Adolf G. Schneck, Stuttgart; Direktor Hans Weill, Vienna; Baumeister Ernst Wiesner, Akademischer Architekt, Bruenn. The presence of at least five of the above gentlemen constitutes a quorum. Particulars from Thonet Bros. Ltd., 64 Great Eastern Street, London, E.C.2, or from any of the firm's other branches.

THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

Following is a list of the contractors and some of the sub-contractors for the buildings illustrated in this issue:

New Park Hospital, Davyhulme (pages 898 to 905). General contractors: Messrs. J. Gerrard and Son, Ltd., Swinton, near Manchester, who were also responsible for the steelwork painting, doors, concrete roofs, and reinforced concrete floors. Sub-contractors: Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., steelwork; The Ravenhead Brick Co., Ltd., Ravenhead 3 in. Rus facing bricks; Henry Hope and Sons, windows; Val de Travers Co., Ltd., asphalting; Pearson Bros. and Campbell, Ltd., artificial stone; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., balconies and verandas; Bell Bros. (London), Ltd., electrical installation, bells, telephones, etc.; The Express Lift Co., Ltd., lifts; Educational Supply Association, Ltd., folding doors and sliding partitions; Terradura Flooring Co., Ltd., composition flooring, dadoes, terrazzo flooring, and dadoes, etc.; Haywards Limited, pavement lights; Mellowes & Co., Ltd., lantern lights; H. W. Dutton & Co., Ltd., kitchen plant apparatus, equipment of laundry, disinfector, destructor, etc., metal bin fittings, wrought-iron sliding doors, heating and hot-water installation; Sankey, Sheldon Co., steel stove enamelled shelving; Stevens and Adams, Ltd., oak block flooring; J. Avery & Co., blinds, electro-med. unit; The Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings, post-mortem-room fitting, shower fittings, etc.; George Jennings, Ltd., and Shanks & Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings. Clerk of works: first part, Mr. C. Rose; second part, Mr. J. H. Bottoms.

Pall Mall House, Manchester (pages 911 to 914). General contractors: C. H. Normanton and Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Sub-contractors: Robinson and Kershaw, Ltd., steelwork; Empire Stone Co., Ltd., artificial stone; Matthews and Mumby, Ltd., hollow block concrete floors, flat roofs, mansard slopes, and staircases, fireproof doors, wood-block floors, etc.; C. E. Harwood & Co., Ltd., plastering and decorating; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., metal windows; George H. Scholes & Co., Ltd., electric lighting; Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., vacuum plant; Saunders and Taylor, Ltd., heating plant; Shanks & Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings; William Wadsworth and Sons, Ltd., hoists; Etchells, Congdon and Muir, Ltd., passenger lifts; Mather and Platt, Ltd., sprinkler installation and revolving shutters; Luxfer Prism Co., Ltd., patent glazing; Haywards, Ltd., stallboard and pavement lights; Robert Walker and Sons, Ltd., and The Birmingham Guild, Ltd., balustrades and handrails; J. and H. Patteson, marble work and terrazzo; N. C. A. Metal, Ltd., per Robinson and Kershaw, N. C. A. metal; Bromsgrove Guild, Ltd., bronze handles to front door; Birmingham Guild, Ltd., name-plates and lettering; F. Sage & Co., tenants' showcases.

Creed & Co., Ltd., offices, Croydon (pages 914 and 915): General contractors: Messrs. Everitt & Co., Ltd. Sub-contractors: Cook & Co., construction steelwork; Kleine Patent Fire-Resisting Flooring Syndicate, Ltd., fireproof floors; Surrey Tile Co., Ltd., wall and floor tiling; J. M. Pirie & Co., Ltd., ornamental ironwork; R. E. Pearse & Co., Ltd., metal casements and lead lights; Geo. Wright (London), Ltd., fire escape and guard-rails, sanitary fittings; Young, Austin and Young, heating; F. Wingfield, electric light; A. S. Gilliam & Co., external pavings and planting.

TRADE NOTES

Messrs. Thonet Bros., Ltd., who have promoted the international competition for designs for furniture to be executed wholly or partially in bentwood technique, advertised in another part of this issue, was established about a hundred years ago. At that time Michael Thonet, a simple carpenter, made the important discovery that beechwood boiled in water becomes pliable and when cooled down retains the new shape given it. He realized also that bent beechwood was the basis for revolutionizing the chair manufacturing industry of his day. From these small beginnings developed the present firm, which employ about 20,000 people, and export yearly, on an average, 200,000 tons of bentwood furniture to all parts of the globe. In addition to extensive forests and sawmills, the firm own twenty factories, and distribution is made by their own sales organizations all over the world.

A cable from Mr. Riedel, general manager for Europe of Frigidaire Ltd., states that the one millionth Frigidaire has now been sold, and that the factory is inundated with orders and working at greater capacity than at any time in the history of the company.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

LONDON AND DISTRICT

The MIDDLESEX Education Committee has acquired a site at Mill Hill for the erection of a secondary school.

The ILFORD Education Committee has obtained sanction for the erection of the Fairlop temporary school, with accommodation for 300 junior mixed and infant children, at an estimated cost of £3,500.

In connection with rebuilding schemes the City of LONDON Corporation has arranged for street improvements at 69-74 St. Paul's Churchyard, 55-61 Moorgate, 75-79 Coleman Street, and 55-63 Bishopsgate.

The BRENTFORD Board of Guardians is to enlarge the West Middlesex Hospital by the provision of an additional block and new maternity ward, involving the expenditure of a capital sum estimated at £100,000.

The MIDDLESEX C.C. has considered the erection of permanent buildings at Harefield Sanatorium for the domestic and nursing staff. Sketch plans have been prepared by the county architect, and these show one block containing sleeping accommodation for 109 persons, connecting with another block containing kitchen, dining, and recreation rooms. The estimated cost of erecting the first-mentioned block is £21,000, and that of the second, £13,000. The county architect has been directed to prepare full plans thereof.

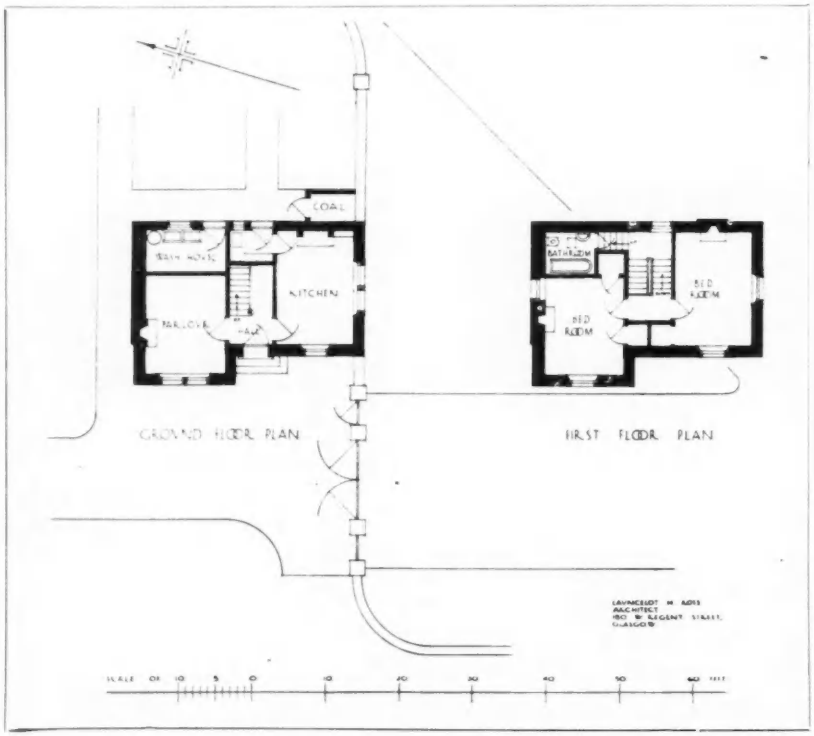
Plans passed by the ILFORD Corporation: Rebuilding, 177–183 High Road, for Mr. W. J. Lewis; ten houses, Windermere Gardens, for Mr. R. Prior; additions, 20–22 Woodford Avenue, for Mr. C. H. Lord; seven houses, Chelmsford Gardens, for Mr. A. P. Griggs; eight houses and garages, Tomswood Hill, for Mr. G. Saxton; seven houses, Woodford Avenue, for Mr. A. Smith; nine houses, Forterie Gardens and Levett Gardens, for Messrs. J. W. Moore and Sons; two houses, Gyllyngdune Gardens, for Messrs. J. W. Moore and Sons; eight houses, Bute Road, for Mr. W. Wakeling; eight houses, Highcliffe Gardens, for Mr. F. Stimpson; nurses' home, Claybury Asylum, for Messrs. A. E. Symes, Ltd.; alterations and additions 114 High Road, for Messrs. J. Sainsbury, Ltd.; factory, Wangye Works, High Road, Chadwell Heath, for Messrs. J. T. Luton and Sons, Ltd.; three houses The Drive, for Mr. J. C. Hunt; 159 houses, Tavistock Gardens, Meadway, Brixham Gardens, and Seaton Road, for Mr. J. Aldridge.



Exterior of the Lodge, Ballindalloch House, near Balfron, Stirlingshire. By Launcelot H. Ross. The walls are of stone, roughcast externally, and have red freestone dressings.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES

The EASTBOURNE Corporation has asked the entertainments manager to report as to the provision of a bathing pool.



Ground and first-floor plans of the Lodge, Ballindalloch House, near Balfron, Stirlingshire. By Launcelot H. Ross. The roof is covered with "Ballahulish" slates.

The OXFORD Corporation has sanctioned the development of an estate at Temple Cowley for Messrs. F. and R. Lewis, Ltd.

The OXFORD Corporation Finance Committee recommends arrangements with the Allied Building Corporation to erect 400 houses at Cowley; 600 houses at Headington; and 250 houses at Summertown.

The Estates Committee of the OXFORD Corporation has granted the application of the City of Oxford Motor Services, Ltd., for a lease of additional land adjoining the site of its new bus station in Castle Street and Church Street.

Plans passed by the OXFORD Corporation: Additions to bakery and twenty-eight motor-houses, George Street, Summertown, for Messrs. Oliver and Gurden; alterations and additions to shop, 230 Cowley Road, for Miss Greening; two houses, Glanville Road, for Messrs. Axtell and Perry; alterations, Swan Brewery, Paradise Street, for Messrs. G. E. Weeks & Co.; house, Donnington Estate, Iffley, for Messrs. Benfield and Loxley; workshop, 1 Thames Street, for Mr. F. Wheeler; bungalow, Chestnut Grove, Headington, for Mr. V. Brice; two shops, London Road, for Mr. E. J. Hall; two houses, Sandfield Road, for the Manor Estate Co.; two houses, Lincoln Road, for Messrs. T. H. Kingerlee and Sons.

Plans passed by the EASTBOURNE Corporation: Garages and store, land rear of Chamberlain Road, for Mr. A. Ford (architect); house, Upperton Road, for Messrs. W. Llewellyn and Sons, Ltd.; two houses, Milton Road, for Mr. F. C. Benz (architect); house, Willingdon Road, for Mr. W. R. Hamblyn (architect); additions, Star Brewery, Star Row, for Mr. A. Ford (architect); six houses, West Crescent, for Messrs. P. D. Stonham and Sons (architects); four houses, Victoria Drive, for Mr. F. C. Benz (architect); shop, Green Street, for Mr. A. Ford (architect); house, Pashley Road, for Mr. T. Pain; alterations, 26 and 28 Grove Road, for Messrs. Murray, Delves and Murray (architects), on behalf of Messrs. G. and E. Sayer; sub-station, King's Drive, for the Corporation Electricity Committee; two houses, Brodrick Road, for Messrs. W. J. Cole and Sons; house, King's Drive, for Mr. E. Ford (architect); four houses, St. Anthony's Avenue, for Mr. S. G. Scales (architect).

SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES

The Office of Works is to erect a telephone exchange at Chelston, TORQUAY.

The Minister of Health has approved the plans of the nurses' home proposed to be erected as part of the extension at PLYMOUTH Mental Hospital.

The PLYMOUTH Corporation is seeking sanction to borrow £8,603 for the provision of twenty-four flats at Parkside, North Prospect.

The CHELTENHAM Corporation has approved the plans prepared by Mr. Malvern for eighteen two-bedroomed houses and seventy-four three-bedroomed houses to be erected at Whaddon Road.

Plans passed by the CHELTENHAM Corporation: Shop and house, Tennyson Road, for Mr. J. J. Knight; house, Priory Terrace, for Mr. C. Dickins; garage, Rodney Road, for Black and White Motorways, Ltd.; house, Chargrove Road, Shurdington, for Mr. W. J. Holliday; bungalow, Southam, for Mr. C. P. Hopcroft; bungalow, Cleeve Hill, for Mr. H. S. Warren-Smith; house, Old Bath Road, for Mr. J. L. Bendall; house, Badgeworth Road, for Mr. E. J. Beesley; new pump-house, Tewkesbury Road, for Shell Mex, Ltd.; bungalow, off Little Herbert's Lane, Charlton Kings, for Mr. G. H. Bromley.

Plans passed by the TORQUAY Corporation: Assembly hall, boot factory, etc., 92–96 Union Street, for the Torquay Co-operative Society; store, 43 Union Street, for Messrs. Eastmans, Ltd.; alterations and additions, 42 Union Street, for Messrs. Timothy White & Co., Ltd.; house, St. Katherine's estate, for Mr. F. C. Burman; two houses, Ashhill Road, for Messrs. J. Lloyd and Son; four houses, Warbro' Road, for Messrs. C. Dear and Son; office, Lower Shirburn Road, for Mr. J. Stuckey; store, Park Street, for Mr. F. Williams; house, Abbey Crescent, Torbay Road, for Miss Turner; four houses, Teignmouth Road, for Mr. W. Clarke; four houses, Teignmouth Road, for Mr. F. White; layout of Oakpark estate, Shiphay, for Mrs. Stanbury; house, Mead Road, for the Gower Construction Co.; three bungalows, Cadewell Lane, Shiphay, for Messrs. Bouttens and Sons; bungalow, Ilsham Road, for Messrs. Andrew and Riley; house, Lydwell Road, for Mr. A. Brown.

Plans passed by the PLYMOUTH Corporation: Four houses, Peverell Park Road, for Mr. C. H. Williams; house and shop, 78 Neath Road, for Messrs. Hayter and Coles; alterations and additions, Sailors' Home, The Octagon, for the British Sailors' Society; two houses, Elmfield Road, for Mr. C. Jope; alterations, 40 and 41 Fore Street, for Messrs. F. W. Woolworth & Co.; alterations, 52 Union Street, for Three Towns Dairy, Ltd.; house, Barrow Park Road, for Mr. E. J. Manning; bungalow, Beaconfield Road, for Mr. R. Bate; alterations, 68 Union Street, for Midland Bank, Ltd.; alterations, 64 Exeter Street, for Messrs. Bond Pearce, Thomson and Pearce; substation, Victoria Wharves, for the Corporation Electricity Department; substation, Ivydale Road, for the Corporation Electricity Department; layout of Beaumont Street and Browning Road, for St. Aubyn Estates, Ltd.; house, Vicarage Road, St. Budeaux, for Mr. J. Tripp; house, Cattedown, for Cattedown Wharves, Ltd.; layout of seventy-six houses, Efford Lane, Laira, for the Great Western (Plymouth) Housing Society, Ltd.

Plans passed at POOLE: Dwelling-house and garage, Martello Road, for C. T. Miles and Son, for Mrs. Colverd; four dwelling-houses, Winifred Road, for Corbin and Clark; additions, corner Leicester and Bury Roads, for T. E. Grimes, for H. Glover; dwelling-house, corner Wolsey and Beresford Roads, for D. Thomas, for Mrs. N. Jenkins; garage, potting-shed, and heating chamber, rear "Thurnham," Upper Chaddesley Road, for J. Allner, for Mrs. Peech; dwelling-house, Pine Avenue, for S. G. Ward; garage, Cassell Avenue, for Bartlett and Whiffen; amended plan of dwelling-house and garage, Widdicombe Avenue, for P. V. Seward, for Mrs. I. Dench; amended plan of dwelling-house, Glenair Road, for J. H. Wilson and Sons, for Rev. S. Pritchett; amended plan of four dwelling-houses, Cromer Road, for F. Lawrence, for Messrs. Stretch, Baxter and Curry; dwelling-house and garage, Mansfield Road, for H. B. Barnes; dwelling-house and garage, Morrison Avenue, for F. A. Ling, for D. M. H. Austin; dwelling-house, Church Road East, for Brailsford and Wood, Ltd.; two dwelling-houses and two garages, High Road, Wallis Down, for W. Carpenter; dwelling-house, Alder Road, for Rosser and Sturman, for Messrs. Sharp, Jones & Co., Ltd.; addition to dwelling-house, "Sunnygarth," Parkstone Avenue, for W. Southgate and Sons, for Miss Rendle; addition, "Haven Hotel," Banks Road, for H. R. Collins, for The Haven Properties, Ltd.; dwelling-house and shop, corner Ringwood Road and Herbert Avenue, for A. Burton and H. Moore; dwelling-house, Stanley Green Road, for H. G. Hawkins; dwelling-house, Blandford Road, for F. Wyatt; addition to house, "Redmere," corner Westminster and Crescent Roads, for W. E. Jones and Son, for D. Baxter; dwelling-house, Pine Avenue, for S. G. Ward; dwelling-house and garage, Cassell Avenue, for Bartlett and Whiffen; garage, Canford Cliffs Avenue, for Philpotts and Manners; dwelling-house and garage, Brownsea Road, for Maggs and Maggs, for G. T. Glover; proposed new roads, off Blandford Road, Hamworthy, for Maggs and Maggs; garage, "The Birches," Spur Hill Avenue, for D. A. Wood; parish hall and school, Grove Road, for H. R. Collins, for the Parish of St. Clement's; dwelling-house, Pinewood Road, for H. Solomon; semi-detached dwelling-house, Enfield Road, for W. Meech; dwelling-house, Frankland Crescent, for A. G. Gray, for H. Bennett; dwelling-house and garage, Elms Avenue, for A. G. Gray, for R. J. Bishop; dwelling-house, Canford Cliffs Road, for A. G. Gray, for H. Bennett; dwelling-house and office, Ashley Road, for A. A. Marshall, for Hunt; stable and van shed, rear 111 Commercial Road, for Messrs. Whitbread & Co., Ltd.; additions, "The Wynglade Hotel," Towngate Street, for H. Kendall, for Mrs. R. R. Henderson; dwelling-house and garage, Elms Avenue, for A. N. Patterson, for L. M. Morgan; alterations and additions, "Ettrick Lodge," corner Ettrick and Tower Roads, for F. Maddeford, for S. Cooper; dwelling-house, Lawrence Drive, Canford Cliffs, for Mackenzie and Phillips, for Mrs. J. A. Paton; two dwelling-houses, Blandford Road, for Corbin and Clark; extension to garage, Poole Road, for S. Whitelock & Co., for F. C. Windsor; amended plan of dwelling-house, Banks Road, for Seal and Hardy, for A. J. Seal; garage addition to dwelling-house, "Bentham," Forest Road, for A. O'Neill-East, for S. Blake; dwelling-house, Harbour Hill Road, for L. Spratley, for E. Coles; dwelling-house, Dorchester Road, for F. G. Nutt, for A. and H. Pritchett Bros.; dwelling-house Albert Crescent, for A. G. Ware; additions (two) to dwelling-house, "Morvan," Twemlow Avenue, for E. F. Knight, for Cross Bros.; alterations and additions, "Ravine Head," Esplanade, Canford Cliffs, for E. F. Knight, for Mrs. Basson; alterations and additions (bay window), "Bridge House" Banks Road, for Seal and Hardy; dwelling-house and shop, corner Balston and Tolstoi Roads, for Bartlett and Whiffen; garage, rear "Holmer," Danecourt Road, for Mrs. M. A. Brown; pigsty, rear 72 Churchill Road, for F. W. Legg; garage, Anthony's Avenue, for E. de Wilde Holding, for C. A. Lee; garage, "The Laurels," 440 Ashley Road, for W. L. Hartnell; garage and coals, Morrison Avenue, for S. G. Ward; garage, rear of house, corner Sandbanks Road and Glenair Avenue, for E. de Wilde Holding, for W. W. Hilliar; garage, 7 Grove Road, for A. W. Emerton; shelter addition to house, "Charnwood," Woodside Road, for G. Tilley; four lock-up garages, Buckland Road, for H. J. Taylor; conversion and extension of stores into garage, Hill Street, for T. Jacobs; boat-house, "Sunset," Dorset Lake Avenue, for H. Brydon; garage, "Cartref," Churchfield Road, for R. H. Bennett; additions, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Nautical School, Constitution Hill Road, for H. E. Hawker, Mountain and Bailey, for Dr. Barnardo's Homes; garage, "Farcroft" Cottage, Cranbrook Road, for Mrs. M. Morgan; garage, "Eureka," Dorchester Road, for A. Pritchet; shelter, "Elmdene," Esplanade, Sterte, for W. C. Long; garage, "Burford," Martello Road, for Mrs. E. Butler; store, rear shop, corner Lester and Garland Roads, for E. E. Jones; garage, 87 Penn Hill Avenue, for D. Reed.

MIDLAND COUNTIES

The Bournville Village Trust is to erect ten houses in Griffin's Brook Lane, BIRMINGHAM.

The Church Army Housing, Ltd., is to erect eight houses at Grove Road, Fenton, STAFFS.

Miss Dorothy Cadbury is to erect twenty houses in Appian Close, King's Heath, BIRMINGHAM.

The BIRMINGHAM Education Committee is to creat a council school at Pype Hayes, Erdington, at a cost of £18,200.

The BIRMINGHAM Education Committee is to proceed with the erection of an elementary school at Bleak Hills, Upper Witton, at a cost of £20,000.

The BIRMINGHAM Education Committee has selected sites for nine elementary schools on various housing estates. Plans for some of them are now in preparation.

The LEICESTER Co-operative Society, Ltd., has acquired four sites on the Braunstone housing estate for the erection of shops estimated to cost £10,000.

The BIRMINGHAM Corporation Health Committee has prepared a scheme for alterations and sanitary improvements at Canwell Hall institution at a cost of £6,000.

The BIRMINGHAM Corporation has prepared plans for the erection of buildings at Margaret Street for a tuberculosis centre and analyst's laboratory, at an estimated cost of £45,000.

The BIRMINGHAM Corporation has prepared plans for the erection of infectious diseases accommodation at Little Bromwich Hospital, at a cost of £57,000.

The BIRMINGHAM Corporation recommends the provision of four infant welfare centres at Tyburn Road, Erdington; Trittiford Road, Billesley; Shirley Road, Acock's Green; and Allen's Cross Farm, Northfield, at a total cost of £22,000.

After a preliminary discussion with the Board of Education, the governors have instructed the architect to prepare sketch plans for the new buildings of the Holly Lodge High School for Boys, SMETHWICK.

Plans passed by the ILKESTON Corporation: House, Derby Road, for Mr. G. A. R. Beardsley; two houses, Park Road, for Mr. T. Reeve, Jnr.; house, Heanor Road, for Mr. J. Fowkes; house, Church Street, for Mr. G. W. Clarke; house, Little Hallam Hill, for Mr. J. W. Hallam; house, Oakwell Drive, for Mr. J. E. Cox; additions, Little Hallam Lane, for the Christian Science Society; house, Park Drive, for Mr. W. H. Dann.

Plans passed by the SMETHWICK Corporation: Eight houses, Thurce Road, for Mr. F. V. Arter; eight houses, Heather Road, for Mr. S. W. Lloyd; house, Pitcairn Road, for Mr. W. Field; bungalow, Victoria Street, for Mr. T. Heeley; caretaker's house, new Wesleyan Church, Abbey Road, for the trustees; extension to despatch department, Pen Factory, for British Pens, Ltd.; office entrance of proposed cinema, Bearwood Road, for Mr. E. Hewitson.

Plans passed by the DUDLEY Corporation: Two houses, Church Road, Netherton, for Mr. H. Smart; conversion of de-licensed premises into two houses, Scott's Green, for Mr. J. Wooldridge; shop, Stourbridge Road, for the Co-operative Society; stores, Wellington Road, for Messrs. Raybould and Whitehouse; new premises, corner of King Street and Churchfield Street, for Messrs. Moule and Sons, Ltd.; house, Withymoor Road, Netherton, for Mr. L. E. Smith; house, Himley Road, for Mr. G. Wright.

The BIRMINGHAM Corporation has prepared revised plans for a nurses' home at Little Bromwich Hospital. Provision is made for a dining hall for 100 persons, with the necessary cooking accommodation, servery, and storage, etc., and for a recreation room. It is also necessary to carry out alterations and additions to the administrative block so as to provide for an enlargement of the kitchen and renewal of cooking apparatus, enlargement of the maids' dining-room, and improved arrangements for the serving of meals. The total estimated cost of this work is £72,866.

NORTHERN COUNTIES

The Church Army Housing, Ltd., is to erect eight houses on the Brushes estate, SHEFFIELD.

The HULL Education Committee has approved plans of the proposed Westcott Street School.

The STRETFORD Education Committee has obtained land at Gorse Park for the extension of the central school.

The LEEDS Corporation Improvements Committee has instructed the city engineer to prepare plans for the erection of shops in Merrion Street.

The LEEDS Corporation has obtained sanction to borrow £12,750 for the erection of a new branch library at Hunslet.

The SHEFFIELD Corporation has granted a lease of land in Infirmary Road to the trustees of the Sheffield Savings Bank for a period of 200 years.

The Tramways Committee of the SHEFFIELD Corporation has acquired land adjoining the Queen's Road car sheds for extensions.

The MANCHESTER Corporation has instructed the city surveyor to obtain tenders for the demolition of the buildings on the site of the new reference library.

The Board of Education has approved plans of the BIRKENHEAD Education Committee for the conversion of the Conway Street Girls' Secondary School for use as a girls' central school.

The SHEFFIELD Corporation Estates Committee has received sanction to borrow £35,000 for streets and sewers, and £41,166 for the erection of 112 houses on the Wisewood estate.

At a meeting of the HULL Corporation Housing Committee, the city architect reported that the estimated cost of the houses, flats, and shops in connection with the rehousing scheme was £94,200.

The HULL city architect has prepared plans of two cubicle blocks at the fever hospital, one to contain ten single cubicles and the other to contain two double-bedded cubicles and two three-bedded cubicles. The approximate cost of each of the former is £2,500, and of the latter, £2,200.

The MANCHESTER Corporation is to purchase properties in Mosley Street and Marble Street, with a view to street improvements in Mosley Street and Parker Street, and also to facilitate tramway transport in Piccadilly and Parker Street, at a cost of £83,100.

Plans passed by the BIRKENHEAD Corporation: Two houses, Bryanstone Road; extension to motor radiator engineer's workshop, Ivy Street; alterations, 28 Church Road; store, rear of 355 to 365 New Chester Road; alterations, 6 and 8 Clifton Crescent; re-erection of classroom, rear of mission hall, Hind Street.

The OLDHAM Watch Committee has had under consideration plans showing a proposed extension to the Palladium Cinema. After hearing the views of the licensee and his architect, it was decided that the consideration of the plans be adjourned in order that they may be amended on the lines indicated.

At a meeting of the HULL Corporation Electricity Committee, the engineer reported that it was desirable that the department should have a central showroom and administration building in a convenient part of the city, and recommended that a small sub-committee be set up to go into the question of purchasing a suitable site. A sub-committee was appointed to consider and report upon the matter.

Plans passed by the STRETFORD U.D.C.: Four houses, Seymour Grove, for Messrs. Smith and Allcock, Ltd.; four houses, Urmston Lane, for Messrs. Hampson & Co.; two houses, Woodstock Road, for Messrs. J. G. Whitelegge; fifty-eight houses, Ryebank, King's and Royston Roads, for Mr. W. R. Rochell; ten houses, Cranford Avenue, for Messrs. C. H. Brown and Son; twenty-two houses, Low Moss Lane and Westwood Road, for Messrs. Haward and Waring; twenty-two houses, Skelton Road, for the Suburban Building Co.; messroom, Ayres Road, for Messrs. Switchgear and Cowan, Ltd.; store and garage, Praed Road, for Messrs. Macfarlane, Lang & Co., Ltd.

RATES OF WAGES

The initial letter opposite every entry indicates the grade under the Ministry of Labour schedule. The district is that to which the borough is assigned in the same schedule. Column I gives the rates for craftsmen; Column II for labourers; the rate for craftsmen working at trades in which a separate rate maintains is given in a footnote. The table is a selection only. Particulars for lesser localities not included may be obtained upon application in writing.

			I	II
			s. d.	s. d.
A_1	ABERDARE	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_1	Abergavenny	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B	Abingdon ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Accrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Addlestone	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Adlington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Airdrie ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
C	Aldeburgh	E. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Altrincham	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Appleby ..	N.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Atherstone	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_3	Aylesbury ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B_2	BANBURY ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bangor ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Barnard Castle	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barnsley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Barnstaple	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Barrow ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barry ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Basingstoke	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bath ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Batley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Bedford ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Berwick-on-Tweed	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Bewdley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_3	Bicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Birkenhead	N.W. Counties	*1 9	1 4
A	Birmingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bishop Auckland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackburn	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackpool	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blyth ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Bognor ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Bolton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Boston ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Bournemouth	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_3	Bovey Tracey	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Bradford ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Brentwood	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Bridgend ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Bridgwater	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_1	Bridlington	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Brighouse ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Brighton ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Bristol ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Brixham ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Bromsgrove	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
C	Bromyard ..	Mid. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Burnley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burslem ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burton-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bury ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Buxton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	CAMBRIDGE	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_3	Canterbury	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Cardiff ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Carlisle ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Carmarthen	S. Wales & M.	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Carnarvon	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Carnforth ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Castleford	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Chatham ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Chelmsford	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Cheltenham	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Chester ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Chesterfield	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Chichester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Chorley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Cirencester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Clitheroe ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Clydebank	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Coalville ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Colchester ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Colne ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Colwyn Bay	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Consett ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Conway ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Coventry ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Crewe ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_3	Cumberland	.....	1 6	1 1½
A	DARLINGTON	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Darwen ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Deal ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_3	Denbigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Derby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Dewsbury	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Didcot ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Doncaster	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Dorchester	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Driffield ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A	Droitwich	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Dudley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Dundee ..	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Durham ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	EASTBOURNE	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Ebbw Vale	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Edinburgh	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	E. Glamorganshire & Monmouthshire	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Exeter ..	S.W. Counties	*1 6½	1 2
B_2	Exmouth ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	FELIXSTOWE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_3	Filey ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A	Fleetwood ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Folkestone	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Frodsham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Frome ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	GATESHEAD	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Gillingham	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_3	Gloucester	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Goole ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_3	Gosport ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Grantham	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Gravesend	S. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Greenock ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Grimsby ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Guildford ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	HALIFAX	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hanley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Harrogate	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hartlepools	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Harwich ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Hastings ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_3	Hatfield ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Hereford ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Hertford ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Heysham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Howden ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Huddersfield	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hull ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	ILKLEY ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Immingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Ipswich ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Isle of Wight	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	JARROW ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	KEIGHLEY	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Kendal ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Keswick ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_3	Kettering ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	King's Lynn	E. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	LANCASTER	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Leamington	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Leeds ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leek ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Lewes ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_3	Lichfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lincoln ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Liverpool ..	N.W. Counties	*1 9	1 4
A_3	Llandudno	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Llanelly ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	London (12 miles radius)		1 9	1 4
	Do. (12-15 miles radius)		1 8½	1 3½
A	Long Eaton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Loughborough	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Luton ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Lytham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	MACCLESFIELD	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Maidstone	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Malvern ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Manchester	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Mansfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Margate ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_3	Matlock ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Merthyr ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Middlesbrough	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Middlewich	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Minehead ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Monmouth	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	S. and E. Glamorganshire			
A	Morecambe	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	NANTWICH	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Neath ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nelson ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newcastle ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newport ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Normanton	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Northampton	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	North Staffs.	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	North Shields	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Norwich ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Nottingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nuneaton ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	OAKHAM ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Oldham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Oswestry ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Oxford ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	PAISLEY ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Pembroke	S. Wales & M.	1 4	1 0
A	Perth ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Peterborough	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Plymouth	S.W. Counties	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Pontefract	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Pontypridd	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_3	Portsmouth	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Preston ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	QUEENSFERRY	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	READING	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Reigate ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_3	Retford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Rhondda Valley	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_3	Ripon ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A	Rochdale ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Rochester ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Ruabon ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Rugby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_3	Rugeley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Runcorn ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	ST. ALBANS	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	St. Helens ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Salisbury ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_1	Scarborough	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Scunthorpe	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Sheffield ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Shipley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Shrewsbury	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Skipton ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Slough ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Solihull ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_3	South'pton ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Southend-on-Sea	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Southport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	S. Shields ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Stafford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Stockport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stockton-on-Tees	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stoke-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Stroud ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Sunderland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swadlincote	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swansea ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B	Swindon ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	TAMWORTH	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Taunton ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Teeside Dist.	N.E. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Teignmouth	S.W. Coast	1 5½	1 1½
A	Todmorden	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Torquay ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
C	Truro ..	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
B_1	Tunbridge Wells	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Tunstall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Tyne District	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	WAKEFIELD	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Walsall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Warrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Warwick ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_3	Wellingborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Weston-s-Mare	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_3	Whitby ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Widnes ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Wigan ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_3	Winchester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_3	Windsor ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Wolverhampton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_3	Worcester	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_3	Worksop ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Wrexham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Wycombe	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_3	YARMOUTH	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_3	Yeovil ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	York ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½

* In these areas the rates of wages for certain trades (usually painters and plasterers) vary slightly from those given.

The rates for every trade in any given area will be sent on request.

PRICES CURRENT

The wages are the Union rates current in London at the time of publication. The prices are for good quality material, and are intended to cover delivery at works, wharf, station, or yard as customary, but will vary according to quality and quantity. The measured prices are based upon the foregoing, and include usual builders' profits. Though every care has been taken in its compilation it is impossible to guarantee the accuracy of the list, and readers are advised to have the figures confirmed by trade inquiry.

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

EXCAVATOR, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* NAVVY, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* TIMBERMAN, 1s. 5½d. *per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour;* WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. *per shift.*

Broken brick or stone. 2 in., per yd.	£0	11	6			
Thames ballast, per yd.	0	10	0			
Pit gravel, per yd.	0	15	0			
Pit sand, per yd.	0	12	6			
Washed sand, per yd.	0	13	0			

Screened ballast or gravel, add 10 per cent. per yd.

Clinker, breeze, etc., prices according to locality.						
Portland cement, per ton	£2	8	0			
Lias lime, per ton	2	0	0			

Sacks charged extra at 1s. 9d. each and credited when returned at 1s. 6d.

Transport hire per day:

Cart and horse	£1	3	0	*Trailer*	£0	15 0
3-ton motor lorry	3	15	0	*Steam roller*	4	5 0
Steam lorry, 5-ton	4	0	0	*Water cart*	1	5 0

EXCAVATING and throwing out in ordinary earth not exceeding 6 ft. deep, basis price, per yd. cube . 0 3 0

Exceeding 6 ft., but under 12 ft., add 30 per cent.

In stiff clay, add 30 per cent.
In underpinning, add 100 per cent.
In rock, including blasting, add 225 per cent.
If basketed out, add 80 per cent. to 150 per cent.
Headings, including timbering, add 400 per cent.

RETURN, fill, and ram, ordinary earth, per yd.	£0	1	6
SPREAD and level, including wheeling, per yd.	0	1	6
FILLING into carts and carting away to a shoot or deposit, per yd. cube	0	10	6
TRIMMING earth to slopes, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
HACKING up old grano. or similar paving, per yd. sup.	0	1	3
PLANKING to excavations, per ft. sup.	0	0	5

DO. over 10 ft. deep, add for each 5 ft. in depth, 30 per cent.

IF left in, add to above prices, per ft. cube	0	2	0
HARDCORE, 2 in. ring, filled and rammed, 4 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	2	1
DO. 6 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	2	10
PUDDLING, per yd. cube	1	10	0
CEMENT CONCRETE, 4-2-1, per yd. cube	2	3	0
DO. 6-2-1, per yd. cube	1	18	0

DO. in upper floors, add 15 per cent.
DO. in reinforced-concrete work, add 20 per cent.
DO. in underpinning, add 60 per cent.

LIAS-LIME CONCRETE, per yd. cube	£1	16	0
BREEZE CONCRETE, per yd. cube	1	7	0
DO. in lintels, etc., per ft. cube	0	1	6
CEMENT concrete 4-2-1 in lintels packed around reinforcement, per ft. cube	0	3	9
FINE concrete benching to bottom of manholes, per ft. cube	0	3	0
FINISHING surface of concrete spade face, per yd. sup.	0	0	9

DRAINER

LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* TIMBERMAN, 1s. 5½d. *per hour;* BRICKLAYER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* PLUMBER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. *per shift.*

Stoneware pipes, tested quality, 4 in. per ft.	£0	0	10
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0	1	3
DO. 9 in., per ft.	0	2	3
Cast-iron pipes, coated, 9 ft. lengths, 4 in., per yd.	0	5	6
DO. 6 in., per yd.	0	8	0
Portland cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.			
Leadwool, per cwt.	£2	0	0
Gaskin, per lb.	0	0	4½
STONEWARE DRAINS, jointed in cement, tested pipes, 4 in., per ft.	0	4	3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0	5	0
DO. 9 in., per ft.	0	7	9
CAST-IRON DRAINS, jointed in lead, 4 in., per ft.	0	8	3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0	10	3

Note.—These prices include digging concrete bed and filling for normal depths, and are average prices.

Fittings in Stoneware and Iron according to type. *See* Trade Lists.

BRICKLAYER

BRICKLAYER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour.*

London stocks, per M.	£4	5	0
Flettons, per M.	2	12	6
White facing bricks, per M.	5	0	0
Multi-coloured facings, per M.	7	7	9
Best red facings, per M.	7	7	9
Rubbers, 9¾ in., per M.	12	0	6
Staffordshire blue, per M.	9	5	0
Firebricks, 2½ in., per M.	9	0	0
Glazed salt, white, and ivory stretchers, per M.	21	10	0
DO. *headers, per M.*	20	10	0
Colours, extra, per M.	5	10	0
Seconds, less, per M.	1	0	0
Cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.			
Lime, grey stone, per ton	£2	11	6
Mixed lime mortar, per yd.	1	6	0
Dampcourse, in rolls of 4½ in., per roll	0	2	6
DO. 9 *in. per roll*	0	4	9
DO. 14 *in. per roll*	0	7	6
DO. 18 *in. per roll*	0	9	6
BRICKWORK in stone lime mortar, Flettons or equal, per rod	32	0	0
DO. in cement do., per rod	34	10	0

DO. in stocks, add 25 per cent. per rod.
DO. in blues, add 100 per cent. per rod.
DO. circular on plan, add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in backing to masonry, add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in raising on old walls, etc., add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in underpinning, add 20 per cent. per rod.

HALF-BRICK walls in stocks in cement mortar (1–3), per ft. sup.	£0	1	0
BEDDING plates in cement mortar, per ft. run	0	0	3
BEDDING window or door frames, per ft. run	0	0	3
LEAVING chases 2½ in. deep for edges of concrete floors not exceeding 6 in. thick, per ft. run	0	0	2
CUTTING do. in old walls in cement, per ft. run	0	0	4
CUTTING, toothing and bonding new work to old (labour and materials), per ft. sup.	0	0	7
TERRA-COTTA flue pipes 9 in. diameter, jointed in fireclay, including all cuttings, per ft. run	0	3	6
DO. 14 ft. by 9 in. do., per ft. run	0	6	0
FLAUNCHING chimney pots, each	0	2	0
CUTTING and pinning ends of timbers, etc., in cement	0	1	0
FACINGS fair, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	3
DO. picked stocks, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	7
DO. red rubbers gauged and set in putty, per ft. sup. extra	0	4	9
DO. in salt white or ivory glazed, per ft. sup. extra	0	5	6
TUCK pointing, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	10
WEATHER pointing, do. do.	0	0	3
TILE creasing with cement fillet each side per ft. run	0	0	6
GRANOLITHIC PAVING, 1 in., per yd. sup.	0	5	0
DO. 1½ in., per yd. sup.	0	6	0
DO. 2 in. per yd. sup.	0	7	0
If coloured with red oxide, per yd. sup.	0	1	0
If finished with carborundum, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
If in small quantities in finishing to steps, etc., per ft. sup.	0	1	4
Jointing new grano. paving to old, per ft. run	0	0	4
Extra for dishing grano. or cement paving around gullies, each	0	1	6
BITUMINOUS DAMP COURSE, ex rolls, per ft. sup.	0	0	7
ASPHALT (MASTIC) DAMP COURSE, ½ in., per yd. sup.	0	8	0
DO. vertical, per yd. sup.	0	11	0
SLATE DAMP COURSE, per ft. sup.	0	0	10
ASPHALT ROOFING (MASTIC) in two thicknesses, ½ in., per yd.	0	8	6
DO. SKIRTING, 6 in.	0	0	11
BREEZE PARTITION BLOCKS, set in cement, 1½ in. per yd. sup.	0	5	3
DO. DO. 3 in.	0	6	6
BREEZE fixing bricks, extra for each	0	0	3

MASON

MASON, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* DO. *fixer,* 1s. 10d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. per hour; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour.*

Portland Stone:			
Whitbed, per ft. cube	£0	4	6
Basebed, per ft. cube	0	4	9
Bath stone, per ft. cube	0	3	0
Usual trade extras for large blocks.			
York paving, av. 2½ in., per yd. super.	0	11	0
York templates sawn, per ft. cube	0	7	6
Slate shelves, rubbed, 1 in., per ft. sup.	0	2	6
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.			
HOISTING and setting stone, per ft. cube	£0	2	2
DO. for every 10 ft. above 30 ft. add 15 per cent.			
PLAIN face Portland basis, per ft. sup.	£0	2	8
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	0
SUNK FACE, per ft. sup.	0	3	9
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	10
JOINTS, arch, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. sunk, per ft. sup.	0	2	7
DO. DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
CIRCULAR-CIRCULAR work, per ft. sup.	1	2	0
PLAIN MOULDING, straight, per inch of girth, per ft. run	0	1	1
DO. circular, do., per ft. run	0	1	4
HALF SAWING, per ft. sup.	0	1	0

Add to the foregoing prices, if in York stone, 35 per cent.
DO. Mansfield, 12½ per cent.
Deduct for Bath, 33⅓ per cent.
DO. for Chilmark, 5 per cent.

SETTING 1 in. slate shelving in cement, per ft. sup.	£0	0	6
RUBBED round nosing to do., per ft. lin.	£0	0	6
YORK STEPS, rubbed T. & R., ft. cub. fixed	1	7	6
YORK SILLS, W. & T., ft. cub. fixed	1	10	0
ARTIFICIAL stone paving, 2 in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO. 2½ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	1	3

SLATER AND TILER

SLATER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* TILER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour.*

N.B.—Tiling is often executed as piecework.

Slates, 1st quality, per 1,200:

Portmadoc Ladies				£13	0	0
Countess				25	0	0
Duchess				32	0	0
Old Delabole	*Med. Grey*			*Med. Green*		
24 in. × 12 in.	£42	11	3	£45	1	0
20 in. × 10 in.	31	4	3	33	0	6
16 in. × 10 in.	20	18	0	22	4	9
14 in. × 8 in.	12	1	0	12	16	3
Green Randoms, per ton				8	3	9
Grey-green do., per ton				7	3	9
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long, per ton				5	13	9

In 4-ton truck loads, delivered Nine Elms station.

Clips, lead per lb.	£0	0	6
Clips, copper, per lb.	0	2	0
Nails, compo, per cwt.	1	6	0
Nails, copper, per lb.	0	2	2

Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.

Hand-made tiles, per M	£5	18	0
Machine-made tiles, per M.	5	8	0
Westmorland slates, large, per ton	9	0	0
DO. *Peggies, per ton*	7	5	0

SLATING, 3 in. lap, compo nails, Portmadoc or equal:

Ladies, per square	£4	0	0
Countess, per square	4	5	0
Duchess, per square	4	10	0
WESTMORLAND, in diminishing courses, per square	6	5	0
CORNISH DO., per square	6	3	0
Add, if vertical, per square approx.	0	13	0
Add, if with copper nails, per square approx.	0	2	6
Double course at eaves, per ft. approx.	0	1	0

SLATING with Old Delabole slates to a 3 in. lap with copper nails, at per square.

	Med. Grey			Med. Green		
24 in. × 12 in.	£5	0	0	£5	2	0
20 in. × 10 in.	5	5	0	5	10	0
16 in. × 10 in.	4	15	0	5	1	0
14 in. × 8 in.	4	10	0	4	15	0
Green randoms				6	7	0
Grey-green do.				5	9	0
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long				4	13	6

TILING, 4 in. gauge, every 4th course nailed, in hand-made tiles, average per square	4	0	0
DO., machine-made do., per square	3	10	0

Vertical Tiling, including pointing, add 18s. 0d. per square.

FIXING lead soakers, per dozen	£0	0	10
STRIPPING old slates and stacking for re-use, and clearing away surplus and rubbish, per square	0	10	0
LABOUR only in laying slates, but including nails, per square	1	0	0

See "Sundries" for Asbestos Tiling.

CARPENTER AND JOINER

CARPENTER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* JOINER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour.*

Timber, average prices at Docks, London Standard, Scandinavian, etc. (equal to 2nds):

7 × 3, per std.	£22	0	0
11 × 4, per std.	30	0	0
Memel or Equal. Slightly less than foregoing.			
Flooring, P.E., 1 in., per sq.	£1	5	0
DO. *T. and G., 1 in., per sq.*	1	5	0
Planed boards, 1 in. × 11 in., per std.	30	0	0
Wainscot oak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	4
Mahogany, Honduras, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	4
DO. *Cuba, per ft. sup. of 1 in.*	0	2	6
DO., *African, per ft. sup.*	0	1	3
Teak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	3
DO., *ft. cube*	0	14	0
FIR fixed in wall plates, lintels, sleepers, etc., per ft. cube	0	5	0
DO. framed in floors, roofs, etc., per ft. cube	0	6	0
DO. framed in trusses, etc., including ironwork, per ft. cube	0	8	6
PITCH PINE, add 33⅓ per cent.			
FIXING only boarding in floors, roofs, etc., per sq.	0	13	6
SARKING FELT laid, 1-ply, per yd.	0	1	6
DO. 3-ply per yd.	0	1	9
CENTERING for concrete, etc., including horsing and striking, per sq.	2	10	0
TURNING pieces to flat or segmental soffits, 4½ in. wide, per ft. run	0	0	4½
DO. 9 in. wide and over per ft. sup.	0	1	2

[*continued overleaf*

CARPENTER AND JOINER: *continued*

SHUTTERING to face of concrete, per square	£1	10	0
DO. in narrow widths to beams, etc., per ft. sup.	0	0	6
USE and waste of timbers, allow 25 per cent. of above prices.			
SLATE BATTENING, per sq.	£0	12	6
DEAL boarding to flats, 1 in. thick and firrings to falls, per square	2	10	0
STOUT feather-edged tilting fillet to eaves, per ft. run	0	0	6
FEATHER-edged springer to trimmer arches, per ft. run	0	0	4
STOUT herringbone strutting (joists measured in), per ft. run	0	0	6
SOUND boarding, ⅞ in. thick and fillets nailed to sides of joists (joists measured over), per square	2	0	0
RUBEROID or similar quality roofing, one ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., two-ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	6
DO., three-ply, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
TONGUED and grooved flooring, 1½ in. thick, laid complete with splayed headings, per square	2	5	0
DEAL skirting torus, moulded 1½ in. thick, including grounds and backings, per ft. sup.	0	1	0
TONGUED and mitred angles to do.	0	0	6
WOOD block flooring standard blocks laid herringbone in mastic:			
Deal 1 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	10	0
DO. 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	12	0
Maple 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	15	0
DEAL moulded sashes, 1¾ in. with moulded bars in small squares, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. 2 in. do., per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DEAL cased frames, oak sills and 2 in. moulded sashes, brass-faced pulleys and iron weights, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
MOULDED horns, extra each	0	0	3
DOORS, 4-panel square both sides, 1½ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. moulded both sides per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. 2 in. thick, square both sides, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0	3	0
DO. in 3 panels, moulded both sides, upper panel with diminished stiles with moulded bars for glass, per ft. sup.	0	3	6
If in oak, mahogany or teak, multiply 3 times.			
DEAL frames, 4 in. × 3 in., rebated and headed, per ft. cube	£0	15	0
Add for extra labours, per ft. run	0	0	1
STAIRCASE work:			
DEAL treads 1¼ in. and risers 1 in., tongued and grooved including fir carriages, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DEAL wall strings, 1¼ in. thick, moulded, per ft. run	0	2	6
If ramped, per ft. run	0	5	0
SHORT ramps, extra each	0	7	6
ENDS of treads and risers housed to strings, each	0	1	0
2 in. deal mopstick handrail fixed to brackets, per ft. run	0	1	6
4½ in. × 3 in. oak fully moulded handrail, per ft. run	0	5	6
1½ in. square deal bar balusters, framed in, per ft. run	0	0	6
FITTINGS:			
SHELVES and bearers, 1 in., cross-tongued, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
1¼ in. beaded cupboard fronts, moulded and square, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
TEAK grooved draining boards, 1¼ in. thick and bedding per ft. sup.	0	4	6
IRONMONGERY:			
Fixing only (including providing screws):			
TO DEAL—			
Hinges to sashes, per pair	0	1	2
Do. to doors, per pair	0	1	7
Barrel bolts, 9 in., iron, each	0	1	0
Sash fasteners, each	0	1	0
Rim locks, each	0	1	9
Mortice locks, each	0	4	0

SMITH

SMITH, *weekly rate equals* 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour*; MATE, *do.* 1*s.* 4*d. per hour*; ERECTOR, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour*; FITTER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour*; LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Mild Steel in British standard sections, per ton	£12	10	0
Sheet Steel:			
Flat sheets, black, per ton	17	0	0
DO., *galvd., per ton*	18	0	0
Corrugated sheets, galvd., per ton	18	0	0
Driving screws, galvd., per grs.	0	1	10
Washers, galvd., per grs.	0	1	1
Bolts and nuts per cwt. and up	1	18	0
MILD STEEL in trusses, etc., erected, per ton	25	0	0
DO., in small sections as reinforcement, per ton	16	0	0
DO., in compounds, per ton	17	0	0
DO., in bar or rod reinforcement, per ton	22	10	0
WROT-IRON in chimney bars, etc., including building in, per cwt.	2	0	0
DO., in light railings and balusters, per cwt.	2	5	0
FIXING only corrugated sheeting, including washers and driving screws, per yd.	0	2	0

PLUMBER

PLUMBER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour*; MATE OR LABOURER, 1*s.* 4½*d. per hour.*

Lead, milled sheet, per cwt.	£1	13	0
DO. *drawn pipes, per cwt.*	1	13	6
DO. *soil pipe, per cwt.*	1	16	6
DO. *scrap, per cwt.*	1	1	6
Copper, sheet, per lb.	0	1	0
Solder, plumber's, per lb.	0	1	0
DO. *fine, per lb.*	0	1	6
Cast-iron pipes, etc.:			
L.C.C. soil, 3 in., per yd.	0	3	0
DO. 4 *in. per yd.*	0	3	8
R.W.P., 2½ in. per yd.	0	1	6
DO. 3 *in., per yd.*	0	1	9
DO. 4 *in., per yd.*	0	2	6
Gutter, 4 in. H.R., per yd.	0	1	0
DO. 4 *in. O.G., per yd.*	0	1	4
MILLED LEAD and labour in gutters, flashings, etc. per cwt.	3	2	6
LEAD PIPE, fixed, including running joints, bends, and tacks, ½ in., per ft.	0	2	2
DO. ⅝ in., per ft.	0	2	5
DO. 1 in., per ft.	0	3	4
DO. 1¼ in., per ft.	0	4	5
LEAD WASTE OR soil, fixed as above, complete, 2½ in., per ft.	0	6	6
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	7	9
DO. 4 in., per ft.	0	10	6
WIPED soldered joint, ½ in., each	0	2	6
DO. ⅝ in., each	0	3	2
DO. 1 in., each	0	3	8
BRASS screw-down stop cock and two soldered joints, ½ in., each	0	11	0
DO. ⅝ in., each	0	13	6
CAST-IRON rainwater pipe, jointed in red lead, 2½ in., per ft. run	0	1	4
DO. 3 in.. per ft. run	0	1	8
DO. 4 in., per ft. run	0	2	0
CAST-IRON H.R. GUTTER, fixed, with all clips, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	6
DO. O.G., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	9
CAST-IRON SOIL PIPE, fixed with caulked joints and all ears, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	2	0
Fixing only:			
W.C. PANS and all joints. P. or S., and including joints to water waste preventers, each	2	5	0
BATHS, with all joints	1	3	6
LAVATORY BASINS only, with all joints, on brackets, each	1	10	0

PLASTERER

PLASTERER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour (plus allowances in London only)*; LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Chalk lime, per ton	£2	17	0
Hair, per cwt.	2	5	0
Sand and cement see "Excavator," etc., above.			
Lime putty, per cwt.	£0	2	9
Hair mortar, per yd.	1	7	0
Fine stuff, per yd.	1	14	0
Sawn laths, per bdl.	0	2	5
Keene's cement, per ton	5	15	0
Sirapite, per ton	3	10	0
DO. *fine, per ton*	3	18	0
Plaster, per ton	3	0	0
DO. *white, per ton*	3	12	6
DO. *fine, per ton*	5	12	0
Lath nails, per lb.	0	0	4
Ferrocrete, per ton	2	15	6
LATHING with sawn laths, per yd.	0	1	7
METAL LATHING, per yd.	0	2	6
FLOATING in Cement and Sand, 1 to 3, for tiling or woodblock, ¾ in. per yd.	0	2	4
DO. vertical, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER, on brickwork, 1 to 3, per yd.	0	2	0
RENDER in Portland and set in fine stuff, per yd.	0	3	3
RENDER, float, and set, trowelled, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER and set in Sirapite, per yd.	0	2	5
DO. in Thistle plaster, per yd.	0	2	5
EXTRA, if on but not including lathing, any of foregoing, per yd.	0	0	5
EXTRA, if on ceilings, per yd.	0	0	5
ANGLES, rounded Keene's on Portland, per ft. lin.	0	0	6
PLAIN CORNICES, in plaster, per inch girth, including dubbing out, etc., per ft. lin.	0	0	2
WHITE glazed tiling set in Portland and jointed in Parian, per yd., from	1	11	6
FIBROUS PLASTER SLABS, per yd.	0	1	10

GLAZIER

GLAZIER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

Glass: 4ths in crates:			
Clear, 21 oz.	£0	0	4½
DO. 26 oz.	0	0	5
Cathedral white, per ft.	0	0	7½
Polished plate, British ¼ in., up to 2 ft. sup. per ft.	0	1	2
DO. 4 *ft. sup.* "	0	2	3
DO. 6 *ft. sup.* "	0	2	6
DO. 20 *ft. sup.* "	0	3	1
DO. 45 *ft. sup.* "	0	3	3
DO. 65 *ft. sup.* "	0	3	5
DO. 100 *ft. sup.* "	0	3	10
Rough plate, ⅛ in., per ft.	0	0	6½
DO. ¼ *in., per ft.*	0	0	6½
Linseed oil putty, per cwt.	0	15	0
GLAZING in putty, clear sheet, 21 oz.	0	0	11
DO. 26 oz.	0	1	0
GLAZING in beads, 21 oz., per ft.	£0	1	1
DO. 26 ozs., per ft.	0	1	4

Small sizes slightly less (under 3 ft. sup.).
Patent glazing in rough plate, normal span, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per ft.

LEAD LIGHTS, plain, med. sqs. 21 oz., usual domestic sizes, fixed, per ft. sup. and up	£0	3	0

Glazing only, polished plate, 6½*d.* to 8*d.* per ft. according to size.

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER

PAINTER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour*; LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour*; FRENCH POLISHER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour*; PAPERHANGER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

Genuine white lead, per cwt.	£3	1	6
Linseed oil, raw, per gall.	0	3	4
DO., *boiled, per gall.*	0	3	6
Turpentine, per gall	0	4	0
Liquid driers, per gall.	0	15	0
Knotting, per gall.	1	4	0
Distemper, washable, in ordinary colours, per cwt., and up	2	5	0
Double size, per firkin	0	3	6
Pumice stone, per lb.	0	0	4½
Single gold leaf (transferable), per book	0	2	0
Varnish, copal, per gall, and up	0	17	6
DO., *flat, per gall.*	1	5	0
DO., *paper, per gall.*	1	5	0
French polish, per gall.	0	16	0
Ready mixed paints, per cwt. and up	3	10	6
LIME WHITING, per yd. sup.	0	0	3
WASH, stop, and whiten, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
DO., and 2 coats distemper with proprietary distemper, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
KNOT, stop, and prime, per yd. sup.	0	0	7
PLAIN PAINTING, including mouldings, and on plaster or joinery, 1st coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
DO., subsequent coats, per yd. sup.	0	0	8
DO., enamel coat, per yd. sup.	0	1	0
BRUSH-GRAIN, and 2 coats varnish, per yd. sup.	0	3	8
FIGURED DO., DO., per yd. sup.	0	5	6
FRENCH POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	1	2
WAX POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	0	6
STRIPPING old paper and preparing per piece	0	1	7
HANGING PAPER, ordinary, per piece	0	1	10
DO., fine, per piece, and upwards	0	2	4
VARNISHING PAPER, 1 coat, per piece	0	9	0
CANVAS, strained and fixed, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
VARNISHING, hard oak, 1st coat, yd. sup.	0	1	2
DO., each subsequent coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	11

SUNDRIES

Fibre or wood pulp boardings, according to quality and quantity.
The measured work price is on the same basis . . . per ft. sup. £0 0 2½

FIBRE BOARDINGS, including cutting and waste, fixed on, but not including studs or grounds, per ft. sup. . . . from 3d. to	0	0	6
Plaster-board, per yd. sup. . from	0	1	7
PLASTER-BOARD, fixed as last, per yd. sup. . . . from	0	2	8
Asbestos sheeting, 5/32 in., grey flat, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., *corrugated, per yd. sup.*	0	3	3
ASBESTOS SHEETING, fixed as last, flat, per yd. sup	0	4	0
DO., corrugated, per yd. sup.	0	5	0
ASBESTOS slating or tiling on, but not including battens, or boards, plain "diamond" per square, grey	2	15	0
DO., red	3	0	0
Asbestos cement slates or tiles, 5/32 in. punched per M. grey	16	0	0
DO., *red*	18	0	0
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION FLOORING: Laid in two coats, average ¾ in. thick, in plain colour, per yd. sup.	0	7	0
DO., ½ in. thick, suitable for domestic work, unpolished, per yd.	0	6	6
Metal casements for wood frames, domestic sizes, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO., *in metal frames, per ft. sup.*	0	1	9
HANGING only metal casement in, but not including wood frames, each	0	2	10
BUILDING in metal casement frames, per ft. sup.	0	0	7

Waterproofing compounds for cement.
Add about 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. to the cost of cement used.

PLYWOOD, per ft. sup.

Thickness	⅛ in.			¼ in.			⅜ in.			½ in.		
Qualities ..	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7	6
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	—	1 0½	10	—
Figured Oak 1 side	8½	7	—	10	8	—	11½	—	—	1 6	—	—
Plain Oak 1 side	6½	6	—	7½	7	—	9½	—	—	1 9	—	—
Oregon Pine	5	4	—	5½	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Intermediate Examination. Till Thursday, June 20. Exhibition in the Galleries of the designs submitted in the R.I.B.A. Competitions for a Garage in the Theatre Area of London, and a National Sign for Petrol-filling Stations and Garages. Open until June 29, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Last day for applications for admission to the Owen Jones Studentship Competition has been extended from July 1 to August 31. **10 a.m.**

SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION. Annual Summer Meeting at Belfast. Open till Saturday, June 22, inclusive.

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. Summer Meeting in France till June 22.

IMPERIAL GALLERY OF ART, Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W.7. Exhibition of Paintings, Drawings, Engravings, and Sculpture by artists resident in Great Britain and the Dominions. Open until June 29. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. **10 a.m.**

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Southampton Row, W.C.1. Annual Exhibition of Students' Work in Silversmithing, Jewellery, Enamelling, Chasing, Engraving, Die-Sinking, Metal Casting, Furniture, Stained Glass, Modelling, Wood and Stone Carving, Pottery, Costume, Embroidery, Weaving, Writing and Illuminating, Printing, Bookbinding, Illustration, Wood Engraving, Lithography, Etching, Architecture, Drawing, Painting and Design. Open till June 26. 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. **10 a.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Exhibition of American Etchings and Engravings. Open daily, from 10–6, until June 22. Engleheart Exhibition of Miniatures. Daily until June 30, 10 a.m. Indian Section: "Woodwork." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **3 p.m.**

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1. Exhibition of work by Elnar Forseth. Closing date. **10 a.m.**

INSTITUTION OF HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS. Last day of the Summer meetings at Bath. Circular Motor Drive via Wells to Cheddar. 9.45 a.m. Return to Bath 4.15 p.m. **9.45 a.m.**

INSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY ENGINEERS. Annual General Meeting. At Buxton. Open till June 22.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20

LONDON SOCIETY. Annual Excursion by Steamer down the River. **2 p.m.**

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Gower Street, W.C. "Late Renaissance Architecture in France." Public Lecture by Professor A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A. **5 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Eighteenth-century Furniture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 12 noon. "Seventeenth-century Wall Decoration." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

FRIDAY, JUNE 21

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W. 1. Meeting of the Finance and House Committee. **4.30 p.m.**

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE. At the North-East Coast Exhibition. "Smoke Pollution." **3.30 p.m.**

SATURDAY, JUNE 22

Sunrise, 4.43. Sunset, 9.21.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Ecclesiastical Metalwork." By L. O. Faraker. 12 noon. Indian Section: "Architecture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **3 p.m.**

A.A.S.T.A. Tenth Anniversary Dinner at the Holborn Restaurant. **6.45 p.m.**

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Excursion.

LONDON COUNTY HALL, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1. Exhibition of Prints and Watercolours: "Views of Old London." Open to the public every Saturday from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Bank Holidays from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. **10.30 a.m.**

MONDAY, JUNE 24

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Meeting of the Executive Committee. 4 p.m. General Meeting and Presentation of the Royal Gold Medal to Monsieur V. A. F. Laloux. 8.30 p.m. **4 p.m.**

SOCIÉTÉ CENTRALE DES ARCHITECTES. 53rd Congress of French Architects to be held at the Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts, 14 Rue Bonaparte, Paris, 9.30 a.m. Meeting at 8, Rue Danton, Paris, for motor tour, 3 p.m. **9.30 a.m.**

TUESDAY, JUNE 25

SOCIÉTÉ CENTRALE DES ARCHITECTES. 53rd Congress of French Architects. To be held at 8 Rue Danton. **2.30 p.m.**

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Meeting of Examinations Committee, 5 p.m. Town Planning Examination till Monday, July 1. **3 p.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, Adelphi, W.C.2. Annual General Meeting. **4 p.m.**

SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION, 12 Great George Street, S.W.1. Special Examinations for Diplomas in Rating, Forestry, Surveying and Levelling, Agricultural and Tenant Right Valuations, and Sanitary Science. Till Friday, June 28, inclusive.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Indian Section: "Metalwork." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **3 p.m.**

SOCIÉTÉ CENTRALE DES ARCHITECTES. 53rd Congress of French Architects. To be held at 8, rue Danton, Paris. Motor tour, 3 p.m. Visit to Institute of Art and Archæology 5.30 p.m. **3 p.m.**

THURSDAY, JUNE 27

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Meetings of Schools Committee. 3 p.m; Literature Standing Committee. 4.30 p.m.; Prizes and Scholarships Committee. 5 p.m. **3 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Architecture." By L. O. Faraker. 12 noon. "Architecture." By L. O. Faraker. 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

FRIDAY, JUNE 28

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. "The Regional Plan of New York and System of Parkways." By Jay Downer, Chief Engineer of the Westchester County Park Commission, and Thomas Adams, General Director of the Regional Plan of New York and its Environs. **8.30 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Evolution of the Chair." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 12 noon. "Eighteenth-century Wall Decoration." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

SATURDAY, JUNE 29

Sunrise, 4.45. Sunset, 9.21.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Annual Exhibition, Bournemouth. Open until July 10. Opening Address by W. H. Ansell, F.R.I.B.A.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Early English Woodwork." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **12 noon.**

THURSDAY, JULY 4

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. Annual Conversazione at the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, S.W.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Evolution of the Panel." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **7 p.m.**

SATURDAY, JULY 6

Sunrise, 4.50. Sunset, 9.18.

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Tour to United States and Canada by Cunard liner "Laconia"; date of departure July 13. Members wishing to take part in this trip should apply for further particulars to the Secretary.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Indian Section: "Sculpture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **3 p.m.**

MONDAY, JULY 8

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, University College, Gower Street, W.C. Exhibition of Egyptian Antiquities. Open daily till July 27, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. July 10 and 19 from 6.30 to 8.30 p.m. **10 a.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Architecture." By Miss M. Chamot. **3 p.m.**

FRIDAY, JULY 12

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1. Annual Exhibition of Students' Work. Open until July 27.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Tudor and Jacobean Furniture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 12 noon. "Mural Decoration." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

SATURDAY, JULY 13

Sunrise, 4.47. Sunset, 9.13.

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE. Congress and Health Exhibition at Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield. President of the Architecture and Engineering section, Sir Banister Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. Open daily until July 20. **12 noon.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "The Ionides Collection." By Miss M. Chamot. 12 noon. Indian Section: "Pottery." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. "Museum Masterpieces." By Miss M. Chamot. 3 p.m. "Chippendale." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **12 noon.**

MONDAY, JULY 15

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Ecclesiastical Metalwork." By Miss M. Chamot. 12 noon. "English Porcelain." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

TUESDAY, JULY 16

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE CONGRESS AT SHEFFIELD. Meetings of Engineers' and Surveyors' section in the University, and Sanitary Inspectors in the Mappin Hall. **10 a.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Stained Glass." By Miss M. Chamot. 12 noon. "Gothic Art." By Miss M. Chamot. 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE CONGRESS AT SHEFFIELD. Meetings of Architecture and Engineering section in the Firth College, and Representatives of Sanitary Authorities in the Town Hall. 10 a.m. Visit to Waterworks, Sewage Disposal Works, Iron, Steel, Silver-plate, and Cutlery Works. **2 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Indian Section "Woodwork." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. "Ironwork." By Miss M. Chamot. **3 p.m.**

THURSDAY, JULY 18

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE CONGRESS AT SHEFFIELD. Meetings of Architecture and Health section in the Firth College, 10 a.m. Congress Dinner, Grand Hotel, 7.30 p.m. **10 a.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "English Medieval Sculpture." By Miss M. Chamot. **12 noon.**

FRIDAY, JULY 19

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "French Woodwork." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 12 noon. "Seventeenth-century Wall Decoration." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

SATURDAY, JULY 20

Sunrise, 5.5. Sunset, 9.6.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Italian Furniture." By Miss M. Chamot. **12 noon.**

MONDAY, JULY 22

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Persian Metalwork." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. "Gothic Woodwork." By Miss M. Chamot. 12 noon. "Far Eastern Pottery." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

TUESDAY, JULY 23

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Stained Glass." By Miss M. Chamot. **12 noon.**

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Indian Section: "Architecture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. "Persian Pottery." By Miss M. Chamot. **3 p.m.**

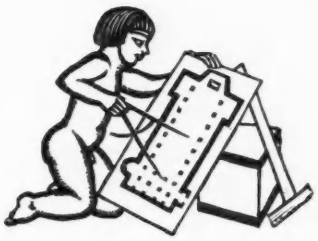


BAROQUE IN EXCELSIS: THE ZWINGER PAVILION, DRESDEN

Built between 1711 and 1712, the Zwinger Pavilion was designed by Daniel Pöppelmann as a great hall for festivities of the Court in the capital of Saxony, at a period renowned for the pomp and circumstance of its ceremonial occasions.

An account, with illustrations, of other baroque buildings in and around Dresden appears on pages 937-40.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1929

ON PARTNERSHIP

"Two Heads are Better than One."

THE recent good fortune that has befallen the partner of the late Ralph Knott, who is appointed architect for the London County Hall extension, is in the nature of a windfall unusual for the successful architectural practitioner. What is exceptional in the incident serves to throw a new light upon the ancient institution of partnership, and sets up a comparison with the common order of things. Partnership, in fact, is not by nature one of the spectacular roads to success. It has few of the sudden glories of competition winning; its paths are ordered, circumscribed by the compromise of the bond that makes partners of individuals; they lead quietly, comfortably, maybe, to the grave.

That men should bind themselves to common action is a good thing. It may be an alliance, defensive against a world in which nothing is constant but change; it may be thus the means by which age, exchanging the barely marketable assets of a life of hard work, may come by comfort; it may be in very many ways a piece of business calculated to produce the maximum value from individual effort; but it is besides all these an act of good faith, and, much more than a mere business deal, extends hostages to fortune.

It is something of a triumph for society that two men can harness themselves to work together for life. Architecture is an art that can be intensely individual and deeply emotional. The personal element is everywhere visible, not only in the act of creation, but in the more worldly contact of architect and client, and the chances of disagreement are many.

Something must be said for the fear that causes men to group themselves against a common danger, for architecture is a too precarious form of social gleaning in which two pairs of hands may cover more ground than one. And architecture is complex; there is room for more than one type of intelligence in the promulgation of a successful practice, where each may perform a part in the work complementary and not antagonistic. Men to whom the whole of architecture is bounded by design, for whom life is all too short for the performance of what they have on their minds, have been known to take to themselves partners in order that they themselves might be freed from the bondage of drudgery.

But the point is that the profession of architecture aspires rather towards the fellowship of partnership than declines into the unequal relationship of master and man, and that the spirit of partnership already exists or should exist as a common attitude towards an art, the profession of which makes students of us all.

So may young men look forward hopefully towards a material share of that which they have helped as spiritual equals to create; for though it is by no means laid down as a rule, nevertheless, it more often happens than not that partnership comes to reward the happy draughtsman. Indeed, it is a recognized avenue of advancement for the man who cannot command the patronage that brings independence to others, and he has every reason to hope that his talents will be recognized by such transference of power, when they shall be ripe and ready for the burden.

All this leaves out of account that which is best in partnership, just as most novels treat of the differences of man and wife, taking the dull level of satisfactory matrimony as read. Many people know that what is uninteresting to the writer of a novel may be a very tangible form of happiness in real life, and architectural partnership could never in any case degenerate into the type of relationship that allowed two business partners to live and die, neither ever knowing the other's Christian name.

NEWS & TOPICS

DEALING IN SECRET

THERE used to be a city engineer who hated town planning. His record of achievement as a town planner is probably second to none, and he hated official town planning just because it stood in the way of what he could do as an individual. Published plans and broadcast policy were not at all in the line of one whose road purchases were carried out secretly and with great cunning. For instance, it would be given out quietly that a road was projected on such and such a line, small parcels of land being actually bought as an earnest of good faith. The speculators would then buy up in the path of the road and sit tight in happy expectation. When, tired of waiting and watching their money go cold, they would suddenly find that the new road was to run half a mile off, and was already bought, they were probably better situated than we are to admire the virtues of the personal and unassuming methods of this wily city engineer. Municipal trading is beset by the machinations of the speculator, and other towns than the one that possessed the engineer of my story have recourse to secret trading. There are evils within evils, but that is another story still.

*

PIECES OF HISTORY AT PLYMOUTH

Close to the Barbican, Plymouth, are a number of houses dating from Elizabethan days. Towards the end of the war a civic survey was made of this part of old Plymouth and many beauties were discovered. No. 32 New Street, for example, certainly dates from about 1600, although on the gardens behind have since been built ramshackle tenement houses. Island House probably dates from 1655. No. 18 on the Parade, the ancient Customs House, was built between 1580 and 1620. Under a recent slum scheme at least 132 houses were to be completely demolished and swept away, regardless of their history and the interest of their interior decoration. Fortunately, Mr. Parker, a local architect, and the chairman of the committee that carried out the civic survey, intervened, and with the help of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings the original vandalistic scheme has been scrapped. Now the historic houses are to be reconditioned, and only those buildings that are actually blocking out light and air are to be demolished. The old streets will therefore retain the character that they had centuries ago. As a consequence, the cost on public funds is only a third of the original scheme, and the present inhabitants in many cases will continue to live close to their work at rents which they can afford to pay. So everyone is happy.



No. 32 New Street, Plymouth, an Elizabethan house which is to be preserved as a Drake and Mayflower Museum. The Mayflower *sailed for America from steps a hundred yards away.*

*

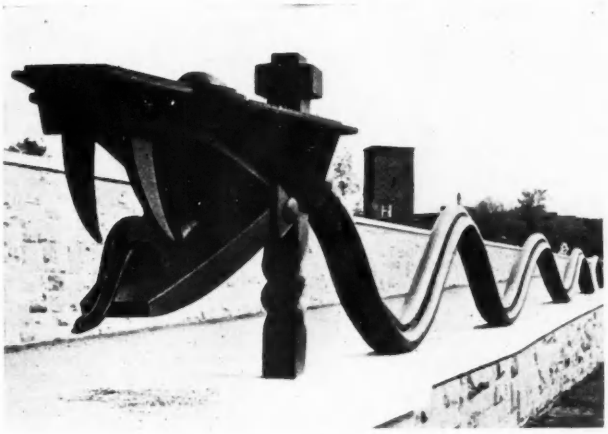
THE PASSING OF THE BOX-ROOM

The box-room is passing from us. Time was when every self-respecting house possessed a box-room in which were kept many very interesting things beside boxes. A pile of pictures turned, very rightly, back to the wall; a family topper in upholstered leather case; fishing rods and other hopes deferred; old wedding presents and wash-stand sets of the pre-plumbing era. A box-room was a piece of family history and a very ready help in times of trouble. But we have fallen upon more restricted days, and the box-room passes from us. Instead, we design cupboards; we "build in." Our houses and our flats are full of doors that open on to useful little spaces fitted up for this and that. Obsessed by the subject, I recently demanded of the possessor of a new flat the particular use of a certain cupboard. "That," said he, with perceptible coolness, "is the dining alcove." Where, in such a sorry scheme of things, can one find space for a box-room?

*

STUDENTS OF ARTS AND CRAFTS

The exhibition now being held at the Central School indicates the healthy state of art training today. The school, under the auspices of the London County Council, can be regarded as the chief art centre of its type in London. The advantages offered, under the guidance of artists, present the students with a vision of discipline in art. It would be impertinent to give undue prominence to any particular work; a more useful purpose will be served by saying that the whole spirit of the school is uplifting. In each section the designs and works show restrained originality; there is an appreciation of technique and devotion to every individual subject. The critic will be agreeably surprised to find the various branches of study co-ordinated. Etching, painting, and sculpture are freely represented; the essentials of pure craftsmanship have a place. There are fine examples of silverwork, pottery, glassware, joinery, and needlework. In the architectural section the designs range from an inn in a university city to flats in London. The drawings are most carefully worked out and could be given to a builder to work from. This in itself is a tribute to the care given by the teachers.



At Düsseldorf this transfixed serpent commemorates the subjugation of the high-water floods of the Rhine.

THE SEA SERPENT OUTDONE

The fearsome-looking serpent of the photograph is a rare example of official municipal humour. It is a memorial that marks the high-water mark of river floods at Düsseldorf. Having placed the town out of danger of further flooding by the erection of new embankments, the guardians of this town saw fit to deride the serpent, and even to manacle his open jaws, giving thereby a hostage to fortune and putting all their faith in their own good works. We, less lucky in our river and our river banks, find little enough to laugh at in our floods.

*

HEALTHY HEAT FROM GAS FIRES

Radiant heat is generally understood to be a better form of heat for domestic purposes than heat which is transmitted by convection. The mobility of central heating, which can place a radiator in the path of every draught, keeps the gas fire in its place on the hearth, but it does not prevent it from perfecting its system of heat transmission, and widening the benefits of its radiation. As a result of research undertaken by the Gas Association it has been discovered that the short and visible *infra red* heat rays are better able to penetrate the skin, to warm the tissues below, than are the *infra red* rays of longer wave length, and that this greater heat can be borne with more comfort. The short rays are lighter and brighter than the long rays, but in the new form of radiant now fitted to all standard Radiation fires the balance has been adjusted so that, with a little more glow, there is a greatly increased radiation of the healthy *infra red* rays. The latest type of gas fires are certainly more comfortable to sit by, and can be endured in quite small rooms with greater comfort than ordinary fires—and less trouble.

*

TRENCH PERILS

That two men should be killed and others injured by the fall of iron pipes into the trench in Surrey Road, Peckham, where workmen were digging, is evidence of the risk too often taken in modern excavation. The 30-cwt. pipes for water main supply simply slid down without warning and achieved their deadly work. Some time ago an accident happened in Plymouth when five men lost their lives owing to the collapse of a wall which fell outwards upon them at the moment they were digging a trench. After it had fallen it was apparent that the wall had supported a vast quantity of earth which tended to push the wall over. The difficulty is in knowing when a wall or mass of earth is in need of shoring. One cannot lay down a law to cover all cases. If the subsoil is good no shoring is necessary in nine cases out of ten; it is when water turns the walls of the trench to something approaching mud that danger arises.

*

JACOBEAN PINE PANELLING

The Victoria and Albert Museum has been lately enriched by the gift of a complete room of the time of James I, all in pine. The photograph shows only the fireplace, less remarkable when dissociated from the close-set pilasters that stand on all faces of the lofty room with a massive dignity, that slightly wider spacing would soon destroy. The unpainted pine, mellowed to a rich, dark amber, is further sombred by a white plaster ceiling on which is a diaper of pigeons flying in one direction, their outspread feathers painted dull blue, their feet and bills red. The convex portions of the cornice are picked out in the blue of the pigeons, but the pine is otherwise untouched, a rarity among the almost invariably painted pine rooms. The detached pedimented columns standing above the mantelpiece are repeated at the window openings, and form niches at either end of the room. Among all the historic interiors that make the Victoria and Albert so rich a storehouse for architects, there is none richer or more sombrely grand. Let me advise—no, let me urge anyone who would add to his faculties a new sense of colour and a deeper perception of what nobility may be enclosed within the four walls of a small room, to fly with all speed to South Kensington. ASTRAGAL



A corner of the room in Jacobean pine panelling recently acquired by the V. and A. Museum.

THE R.I.B.A. CONFERENCE AT YORK

In welcoming the Conference on Thursday morning, the Lord Mayor of York said:

> Yorkshire is rich in old abbeys and churches, built, many of them, by the Normans; probably built with our money, but with their brains. . . . Our city contains many very interesting old buildings, which we are proud of, which are well worth seeing; and we have also a few modern buildings—which may not appeal to you; they don't appeal to some of us. . . . At our last Council meeting we called for powers under the Town Planning Act to control the levels of buildings and also advertisements.

Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., consulting architect to York Minster, the retiring president of the Institute, in the course of his inaugural address, after congratulating the body on the election of Sir Banister Fletcher as incoming president, said:

> York is one of the holy cities of architecture in this country. . . . It is a curious thing that when we have a beautiful thing we often want to pull it down. . . . Many things that are being done today are simply barbaric. Take jazz, for instance. Though we have little jazz architecture, you get this barbarism if people are not taught that luxury and money have nothing to do with civilization. . . . I have seen many new buildings in which the saving of thousands of pounds would have produced an infinitely better result.

The paper on "Control of Elevations," by Mr. William Haywood, hon. sec. of the Birmingham Art Advisory Committee, was read, in his absence, due to bereavement, by Mr. Alwyn Lloyd. The author reviewed conditions abroad and at home:

> In Paris, it is only under restrictions laid down for the pre-eighteenth century . . . that it has been possible to exercise . . . æsthetic control.
>
> Germany appears to be better supplied with authority. . . I can give no idea of the extent of this control.
>
> Sweden would seem to be less in need of control than other nations . . . she does not suffer from the æsthetic troubles of industrialism.
>
> The U.S.A. proceed . . . by means of Art Commissions . . . in New York . . . by an Act of 1907. . . . In Washington a National Commission of Fine Arts was established in 1910.
>
> In England the first body to be given authorized standing was the Birmingham Advisory Art Committee. The Royal Fine Art Commission was set up at the close of 1923. This body is also advisory. The third is that of Leicester, initiated in 1924. Other machinery is found in clause 128 of the Bath Act of 1925, criticism of which has already appeared in THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL of June 20, 1928.
>
> It is easy to see the growth of a general conviction that a check . . . should be placed upon ugliness of design. . . . In my opinion the word "control" is too drastic a term for the sort of action that is desirable or likely to be possible in this country. It conveys the wrong idea to the lay mind, and also to those architects who object to any action which interferes with the free expression of art. . . . I have seen no better term than Advisory Art Committee or Commission. . . .
>
> No local authority can be expected to abate its standing as the ultimate authority in local affairs; art juries . . . which seek to use the quality of local government by compelling the submission of designs . . . must realize that this will be possible only under the ægis of the local authority. Once the supremacy of the local authority is agreed, the work to be done, up to the point of formal approval, lies naturally in the hands of impartial and competent technical committees.

As to the personnel of such committees, there should be a fairly large proportion of ex-officio members. Technical members might serve in rotation, as in Washington, where an active and constantly changing jury of three was maintained from a reserve of fifty-three local architects.

> The delicate matter of maintaining intact the standing of the designer with his client, a standing which might be prejudiced if a design were too openly challenged, is met in the Birmingham practice by reporting the result of the preliminary examination privately to the designer.

In submitting the subject as ready for debate there was another movement to be referred to, recently put forward by the Institute—the provision of designs for small houses by members of the Institute, without charge.

Mr. Arthur Keen, in proposing the vote of thanks, said it would be immensely valuable if architects would apply themselves to local government more than they do. Their advice and help and their influence on the councils would be quite invaluable in matters of this kind.

Mr. H. M. Fletcher, in seconding the vote of thanks, thought the conference would be well advised to pass all the resolutions suggested by Mr. Haywood. He could not see anything that a reasonable person could object to—unless possibly we were to omit the specification of the proportions of committees which he laid down—the quota of technical advisers. There again every case would have to be considered on its own merits, and it would be well not to tie it down too rigidly.

Mr. R. T. Longden said that his advisory board was rather an extension of the small committee that is possible under the Bath clause. I suggested, in the old provincial towns at least, that the borough council have the power to submit, not only to the small committee that is deputed by the Bath clause, but to submit to a similar committee composed of a large number of qualified architects. One qualified architect, one qualified surveyor, and a justice of the peace did not quite meet the case. I wished to see added to that a rota of architects very similar to what Mr. Haywood suggests, so that each provincial centre would have its own advisory committee. In most large provincial places we could have a few qualified architects sitting as a committee for advice.

Mr. J. Inch Morrison pointed out that in Edinburgh weekly sanction is given on which architects advise. In a recent Revisional Order in Edinburgh power was taken to control elevations and materials, and the allied society in Edinburgh felt that it would be a wise step in preventing schemes that were proposed by incompetent authorities; but they thought it was giving too much control to the city engineer and officials generally. The order was passed by the Edinburgh Architectural Association at the time in its preliminary stage, when a provision was put in that in the event of any architect—or petitioner, as we call it—taking exception or objecting to any criticism of the design, that there should be an appeal to the tribunal; and the suggestion that that small committee should consist of representatives of the Royal Scottish Academy representative of the Royal Corporation of Architects in Scotland. Ultimately, in the order as it stands, it consists of those two representatives, a member appointed by the Corporation of the city, who shall not be a member of the Corporation, and a fourth member; and I think there is sufficient safeguard that it would not act unfairly on the promoters of any scheme.

Mr. S. D. Kitson said the pressing thing in this matter is that we must re-create a tradition; that it is really a matter of education. A hundred years or more ago a regular street was built in Newcastle—Grainger Street. At the present moment in a city twenty-five miles away from here a regular street is now actually being built. The design of this was supplied by Sir Reginald Blomfield, and the owners are falling in, after great criticism, with his wishes, and the thing will undoubtedly be a success. But the reason of this success is not that the public is educated up to it, but that the chairman of the improvements committee and the city engineer, are determined to get this through; but if we are to have fine streets in all our industrial towns it must come through the education of the public themselves. What we want to do in our industrial cities is to improve the character of the elevations of our streets. It is extraordinarily difficult to get the different owners to behave decently to each other, because of the wish to have a building entirely different from that of his neighbour.

The chairman, in winding up the discussion said that at a meeting of this kind it would be better not to approve or disapprove the items and suggestions by Mr. Haywood. All matters of that kind require a lot of thought, and I do not think in an assembly like this, when you are met together not only for this purpose but for recreation and the social amenities, that it would be wise to adopt these suggestions offhand. What I would, therefore, venture to say would be this, that we thank Mr. Haywood for his paper and do it by resolution, and then have these various suggestions before the Royal Institute for their consideration, and later on they could be affirmed or modified.

Mr. Keen proposed that the best thanks of this meeting be sent to Mr. Haywood for his admirable paper and to Mr. Lloyd for reading it, and that the specific proposals that were made towards the end of Mr. Haywood's paper be sent to the Royal Institute for their consideration.

This was seconded by Mr. H. M. Fletcher.



The Moritzburg Palace, near Dresden: an autumn study in reflections.

DRESDEN, THE HOME OF BAROQUE

BY DR. WILHELM HAUSENSTEIN

DRESDEN is for Germany what Prague is for Czechoslovakia, or Vienna or Salzburg for Austria: the outstanding home of baroque. It has many attractions for the student of this style of architecture, which, with its richness, its flexibility, and its wealth of inventive imagination, has made some return to favour during the last decade. The Saxon capital, along with baroque Munich, becomes from year to year the goal of more visitors.

It goes without saying that one does not find only baroque architecture in Dresden, for this style dates from the seventeenth century, whereas the city is centuries older. As early as the thirteenth century it was a German frontier city and stronghold against the Slavic East. In 1485 it became the city of residence of the Wettin dynasty, the Saxon royal house, which ruled the State until 1918. Naturally, definite architectural styles came to expression in this early pre-baroque era. There is, for instance, the Gothic Sophienkirche, while the electoral palace, preserved from the sixteenth century, is in Renaissance style. Among post-baroque contributions to the city's architecture, Schinkel built a classicist guardhouse, and the Sempers, father and son, added in the nineteenth century the new Renaissance opera and picture gallery.



Huntsman and Hound: a statue below one of the four round towers of the Moritzburg Palace.

But the baroque element nevertheless dominates. Even the Renaissance palace received stylistic impression from it, and thence baroque forms spread mightily throughout Dresden. Near the Palace, and also near the great main bridge over the Elbe, from which one has the most beautiful view of the city, rises the Hofkirche, or court church, built in the years 1739 to 1751 by Gaetano Chiaveri, the great Italian master of baroque. It occupies a splendidly free site, and—if one may use the words of a stone structure—exhibits the elastic profuseness that so strongly characterizes this style. The freedom and ardency so typical of it also manifest themselves in the many statues encircling the church's roof; some of them almost seem to be flags, waving in the wind.

Not far from the Hofkirche one finds the somewhat older Frauenkirche, a mighty structure with a lofty



Connecting gallery between the Hofkirche and the Palace, both shown in a general view on the facing page.

stone dome. Its interior resembles an opera house, with boxes, balconies, and galleries, recalling the spirit of court ceremonials and theatrical pomp inseparable from baroque. On the whole the Frauenkirche does not lose by comparison with Chiaveri's Hofkirche; many, indeed, regard it as a greater work.

But, baroque though these two main churches of Dresden are, they are excelled by the ultra-baroque of the Zwinger pavilion, which was built by Daniel Pöppelmann, the baroque master of Dresden, between 1711 and 1712, as a great hall for festivities of the court. It is no exaggeration to say that the extravagant beauty of the Zwinger is the apex not merely of Dresden baroque, but of all baroque.

These three buildings are only a few in the long list. There is the Japanese Palace, in the new city across the bridge; there are many palaces of the nobility in the old city—the Heyn Palace, the Cosel Palace, and others. On the beautiful square of the old market stands the old Rathaus. In the new city one finds the equestrian monument of the Elector, August the Strong, the ruler to whom Dresden baroque owes its chief impetus. The "Grosser Garten" (or great garden) is of the style, both in its garden plan and its architecture.

And this is still far from being all. The whole city is saturated with baroque forms and spirit, and these appear to have communicated themselves even to the atmosphere of the surrounding country. Pillnitz, not far from Dresden, possesses a palace dating from the days of August the Strong, in the style of the French baroque, along the lines of Versailles. The Moritzburg Palace, rebuilt since 1722 in the spirit of baroque, is one of the monuments of a little world at whose centre lies Dresden, the princely city.

Reference should also be made to Meissen, the beautiful old Saxon city, which will this year celebrate its thousandth anniversary. It lies very near Dresden. Meissen possesses a justly famous Gothic cathedral, but the city's real fame rests on its porcelain manufactures, a highly baroque undertaking, founded by August the Strong in 1710.

But beautiful baroque and other architectural styles are far from constituting the only attractions which Dresden offers. The city has one of the most splendid and extensive collections of pictures to be found anywhere in the world. It contains examples of old German masters, above all, Cranach; of Rembrandt and Vermeer van Delft; Giorgione, Canaletto, Poussin, and hundreds of masterpieces of other artists down to those of the present day. Giorgione's nude "Venus" is perhaps the greatest treasure of all, despite the beauty and fame of the "Sistine Madonna," which was acquired for the gallery in the eighteenth century and has since been the goal of pilgrims from all over the world.

Dresden also possesses one of the best collections of copper engravings in the world, and also the famous collection of jewels of the "Grünes Gewölbe," a porcelain collection of the highest rank, including specimens from China, Japan, and Meissen, and a collection of sculptures whose many original antiques, together with scientific reproductions and reconstructions, give a fairly complete picture of the plastic art of ancient times and the Middle Ages.



The Palace courtyard, seen from the vaulted arcade. Here is housed the "Grünes Gewolbe" collection of jewels.

In this city one finds also an intensive modern life. Dresden is an important factor in the economic world. It has also a high appreciation of the importance of the drama and music. The Dresden Opera, with a splendid list of singers under the direction of Fritz Busch, is one of the foremost operas not merely of Germany, but of the world. In but few other places does one find an equal musical initiative and executive ability.

Moreover, the beautiful landscapes surrounding Dresden are unspoiled. On the wooded heights rising above the city one finds the quiet health resort, Weisser Hirsch, whose sanatoria are renowned all over the world. A little farther away lies Tharandt, charming in itself, and also renowned for its therapeutic institutions. From Dresden comfortable steamers run regularly both up and down the River Elbe. The upward trip leads through an enticing range of hills, whose summits can be easily reached by mountain railways, and brings one in a short time to the "Vogelweise" of the Dresden Archery Club, where great festivals are held every August of a character comparable with that of the famous October festivals of Munich. Beyond, are passed the charming suburbs of Loschwitz and Blasewitz, the beautiful Albrechtsberg Palace, with its terrace on the river; then Niederpogritz, Hosterwitz and Pillnitz of which mention has already been made. It was in Loschwitz that Schiller wrote his *Don Carlos*; and Carl Maria von Weber composed his operas *Oberon* and *Die Freischutz* in Hosterwitz.

Farther up-stream one reaches the sandstone mountains of the Elbe, with their grotesque forms, beyond which lies the frontier of Bohemia. Down-stream the Elbe brings one to the porcelain city of Meissen.



Looking from the Friedrich-August bridge, over the Elbe, towards the Catholic Hofkirche, and (seen on its left) the Palace.

But no one with an eye for beauty, even if his mind is preoccupied with the study of architecture, can remain blind to impressions produced within the city itself. Let him stand on the Elbe bridge, or on the Brühl Terraces, or contemplate the scene from the restaurant of the Bellevue Hotel. Every vista will attract him.

[The foregoing article and illustrations are reproduced by courtesy of the German State Railways.]



Dresden, the Home of Baroque.]

The Palace of Pillnitz, French Baroque in style, dates from the time of August the Strong, the renowned ruler of Saxony. It was a period of great activity in art and architecture.



The Frauenkirche, with its lofty stone dome, has an interior that resembles an opera house, with boxes and galleries, redolent of the pompous spirit of Court ceremonial.



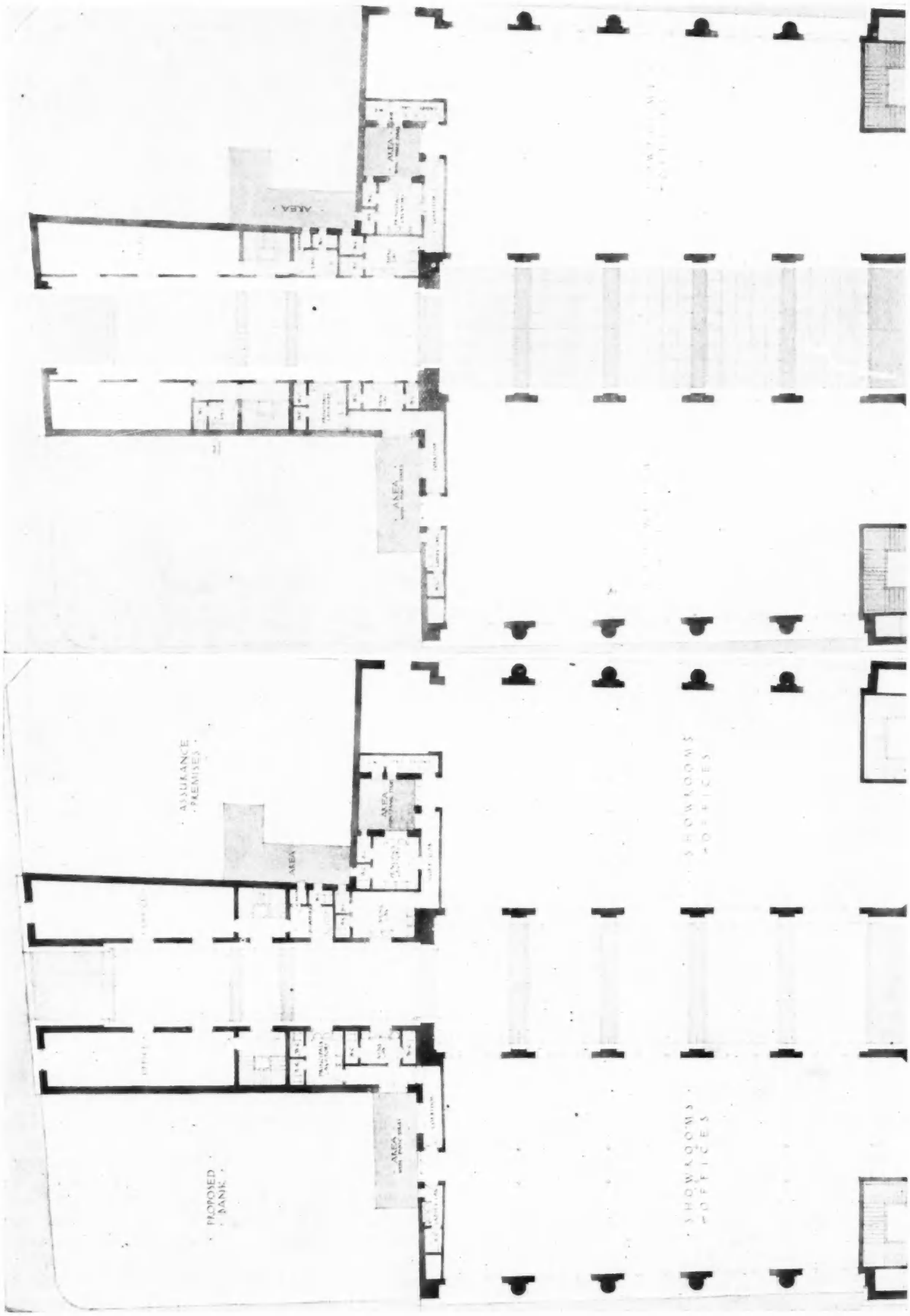
The front of the Council House and Exchange building, seen from Long Row, Market Square, has, on ground level, an arcaded loggia preserving the local tradition of covered ways, and on the first floor, a colonnaded terrace, accommodating 400 persons, with a speaker's balcony in the centre.

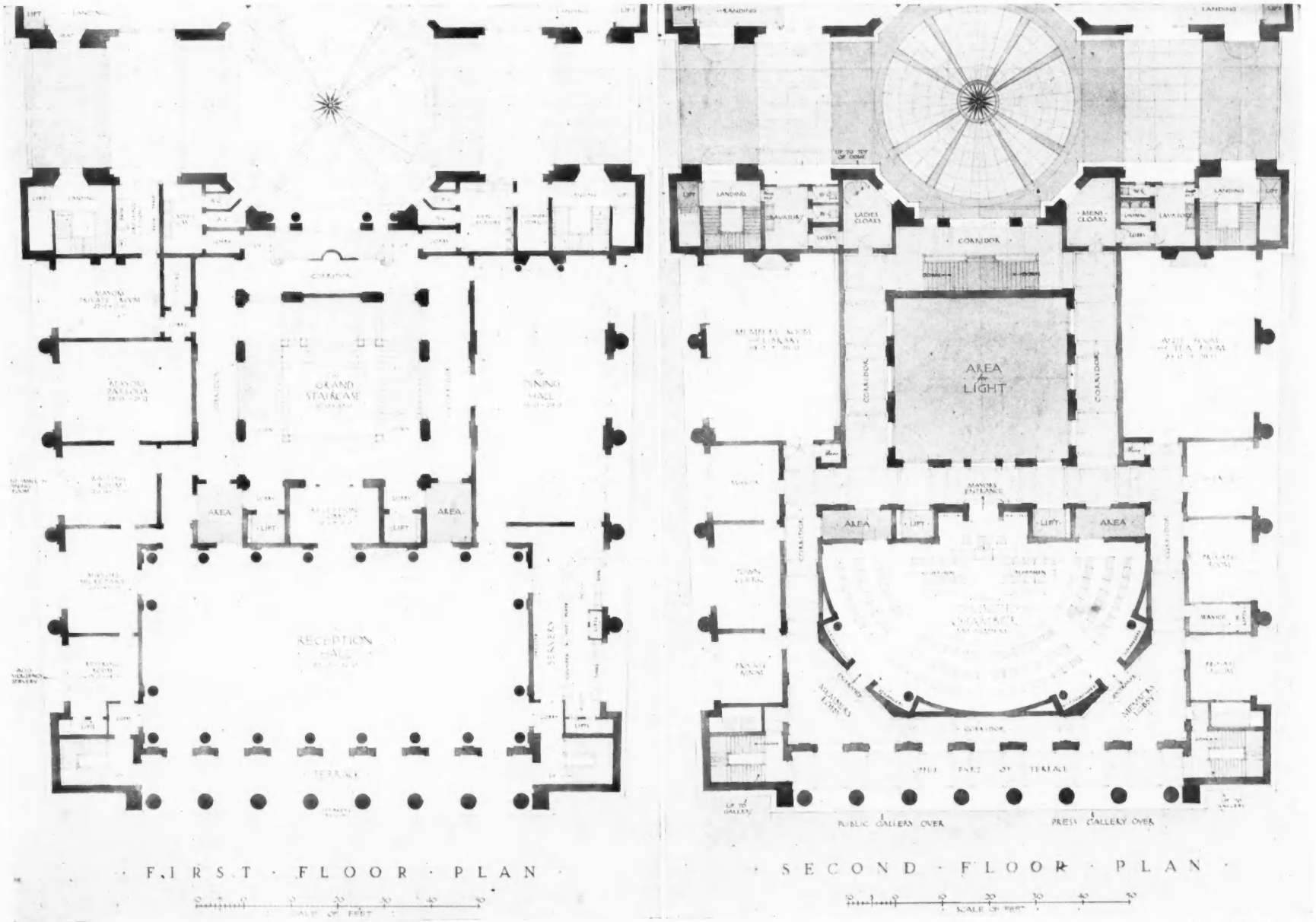
NOTTINGHAM EXCHANGE

DESIGNED BY T. CECIL HOWITT

THE Nottingham Exchange building, opened by the Prince of Wales on May 22, is on a site that had been occupied for more than two centuries by the old Exchange. The new block of buildings, in Portland stone, occupies nearly an acre of land, and has the advantage of being sited in the Market Square of five acres. Originally it was proposed to develop the Exchange block on purely commercial lines, but a portion of the building has been devoted to providing a home for the mayor, with the necessary reception rooms and Council Chamber attached. The ground floor preserves the traditional idea of covered ways in Nottingham in a wide arcaded loggia extending the breadth of the main front. Immediately behind this, about one-eighth of the site is given over to a large entrance hall and ceremonial approach. The remainder is planned for commercial purposes, with a large T-shaped arcade of ample width, and barrel roofs, rising to a height of 60 ft.—and, at their intersection, to the main dome feature, with

[*Continued on page 944.*


AREA
AREA
AREA
ASSURANCE PREMISES
AREA
AREA
PROPOSED BANK
SHOWROOMS OFFICES
SHOWROOMS OFFICES



Nottingham Exchange.] [*By T. Cecil Hewitt.*

Architect's plans of the first and second floors. Only one-eighth of the ground floor space is given to civic uses—entrance hall and approach. The rest is taken up by shop-arcades.



Nottingham Exchange.] [*By T. Cecil Howitt.*

Interior of the semicircular Council Chamber on the third floor. Behind the Lord Mayor's State chair, seen on the right, are ceremonial sliding doors. The upholstery of the seating is in pastel blue leather, the walls being panelled in waxed walnut and oak. Lit from above, and with a coffered ceiling, the room has two galleries, for Press and public.

an inner dome, of a height of 90 ft.—to give access to the shops which line it.

Of the first floor the whole of the front portion is devoted to the Lord Mayor's reception rooms, surrounding the grand staircase, which is carried out entirely in marble with a coffered dome lit with amber glass and flood-lit at night. Behind this portion are two large wings built in shell formation to allow of subdivision into showrooms or offices. The main reception hall itself, 26 ft. high, is pillared, and has a ceiling divided into small coffers, while the parquet floor is worked out in ebony, walnut, and oak, actually to follow the lines of the ceiling coffering. The colour-scheme to be carried out is in various shades of strong cream with a pale tone of gilt on backgrounds that will echo the blue colour note of the large hanging curtains. (This interior formed the subject of the frontispiece of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for May 29 last.) Leading from this hall is an open colonnaded terrace commanding the whole of the Market Square, with accommodation for 400 people and a speaker's balcony in the centre.

It will be appreciated that the second floor is occupied principally by the upper portions of the lofty first-floor rooms, but sufficient space has been allowed for the Lady Mayoress's apartments.

The third floor focuses round the semicircular Council Chamber, with an ante-room, members' room, and small private rooms connected with it. The Council Chamber has division lobbies at either corner and a ceremonial entrance with sliding doors for the Lord Mayor; seating is arranged with benches on either side of his chair for aldermen, and others in a semicircular series for the councillors. At a higher level are two public and Press galleries, facing the chair. In general the interior decoration of the chamber relies on the use of waxed walnut, with a lower



Nottingham Exchange.] [*By T. Cecil Howitt.*

The fireplace in the dining hall. This room, on the first floor, overlooking Cheapside, at the side of the building, has a barrel ceiling, and is panelled in Ancona walnut to a height of 15 ft. The ceiling decoration is of delicate pastel tints, picked out in gold. The electric lighting is by means of special flood-lamps concealed above the cornice.

dado in quilt panels with plain tapestry covering to reduce reverberation. There is a large semicircular ceiling-light with radiating coffers, and immediately below this is a plaster cove 5 ft. deep, introduced as a reflector for the artificial flood-lighting fittings situated above the cornice of the panelling.

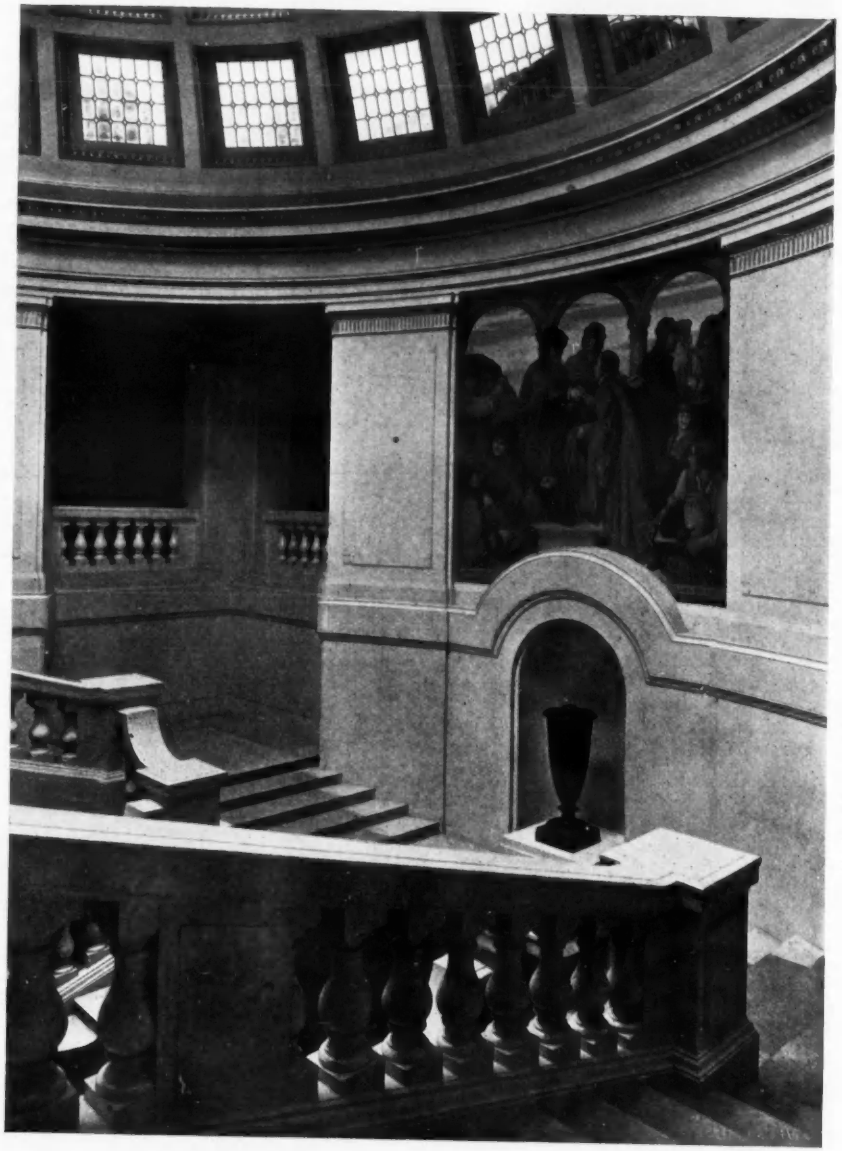
The structure is carried on 178 steel stanchions, and in founding these on the sand-rock beneath some interesting examples of the caves which used to honeycomb the town and from which, in fact, its name is derived, were discovered. The load of the dome is some 4,000 tons, and while this could be provided for, the effect of wind-pressure upon it has been safeguarded by throwing out steel fangs at the upper floor levels in diagonal directions. The erection of the white stone arches, forming the approach to the covered way to be known as "Exchange Row," was not without its difficulties: each stone weighed 60 tons, and elaborate wood centering had to be built up. There are two passenger lifts to the Council Chamber, four other passenger lifts, and a large lorry lift, to take vehicles down to the underground roadway, besides eight small service lifts. Electricity for power, lighting, electric clocks, bells, and an annunciator system is supplied from a subpower station in the basement. Tubes are also laid on to each room for telephones and vacuum cleaning.

As to decorative features, the frieze on the main front represents ancient trades carried on in the city, while the flat pediment within the front colonnade shows the various activities of the Corporation. Four sculptured figures at the base of the dome, carried out by old students of the Nottingham School of Art, represent Civic Law, Prosperity, Commerce, and Knowledge. The sculptures have been under the supervision of Mr. Else; the mural paintings are by Mr. Denholme Davis. The contract price was £502,000.



Nottingham Exchange.]

In the shop arcade, looking towards the civic portion of the building, and showing, beyond the barrel roof, a glimpse of the main dome feature. Continuous flower-boxes and urns run along at first-floor level.



[By T. Cecil Howitt.

The grand staircase, looking down from the first floor. This is carried out in Italian marbles and marble linings of quiet tones, enriched with a mural painting, and is surmounted by a coffered dome.



ENGLISH PRECEDENT No. 69

DETAIL OF DOORWAY AND STONEWORK TO BASEMENT STORY, SOMERSET HOUSE, LONDON.

Among the public buildings erected during the second half of the eighteenth century, Somerset House is renowned. The beauty of the masonry, the precise classicality of the parts, and the fanciful elegance of the enrichments prove this work to be a masterpiece. At the time of its erection Sir William Chambers had thrown over his earlier preferences. He had come under the influence of Clerisseau and the French school. A visit to Paris had shown him the qualities of the works of Neufforge, Antoine, and Gabriel. As a result, his later work reflects something of the voluptuous severity of the style Louis-Seize.—[A. E. RICHARDSON.]

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE PROPOSALS

The London Society's Exhibition at Lancaster House

ONCE again Londoners are given proof of the constructive energy of the London Society in the exhibition at Lancaster House of the numerous schemes put forward during the last seventy years by architects and engineers for the proposed bridge at Charing Cross.

The visitor from a more progressive country would be at a loss to understand why this bridge has not yet been seriously worked out and put in hand. In the excellent foreword and notes supplied in the exhibition catalogue we are told that, as long ago as 1854, the Select Committee on Metropolitan Bridges reported the necessity for a road bridge at Charing Cross, and Sir Charles Barry then prepared a scheme (No. 1) for a replanned Whitehall area embodying a new bridge at this point. Nor did the railway bridge, opened in May 1864, satisfy the need for vehicles and pedestrians; indeed, the present Hungerford Bridge for pedestrians is only half the width of the previous one built in 1845. Owing largely to the united efforts of the London Society, the R.I.B.A., and other bodies, supported by public opinion in the Press, the scheme for reconstructing and enlarging the present railway bridge has been abandoned and there is at last a probability that Charing Cross Station will be rebuilt on the Surrey side, thus providing a considerable area for a great civic improvement, including a modern bridge worthy of its function as the main entrance to the heart of London from the southern stations. Nobody possessed of imagination will fail to realize the significance and the æsthetic and practical advantages of such an improvement; yet there is a danger that the technical specialist, engrossed in his particular aspect of the problem, may fail to comprehend the need for a simple and straightforward solution.

Many of the schemes shown are the work of traffic specialists with little regard for the possibilities of good building sites and a fine architectural ensemble. Other schemes, now fortunately out of date, show ingenious solutions for combining railway and road facilities in a double-deck bridge. If it is decided to rebuild the station on the Surrey bank, the problem resolves itself into the simplest solution that will provide:

a : A direct and obvious road approach from the new terminus to the Strand, with facilities for distributing traffic from the northern bridgehead to the West End and to Bloomsbury.

b : A modern bridge so designed that it will give free clearance for navigation.

c : Well-shaped building sites that will be remunerative and amenable to the finest architectural treatment.

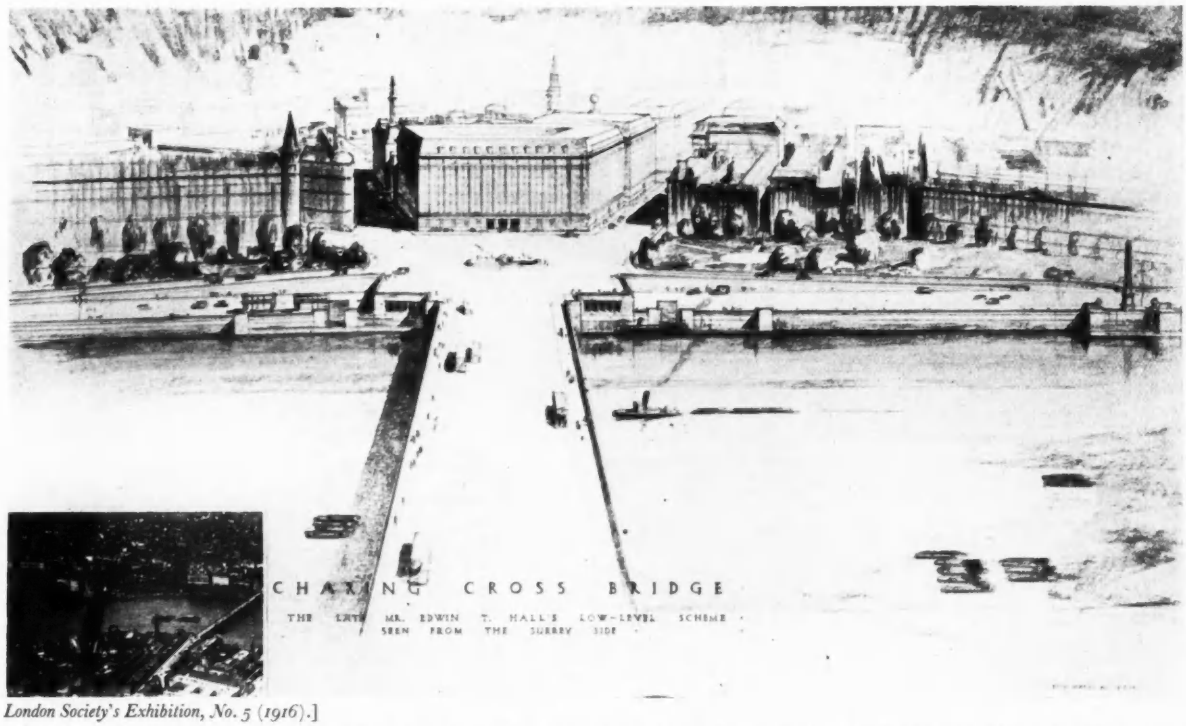
The Underground Tube connections between the new station and the existing Tube system constitute a separate and specialized problem, which, as some of the schemes show, can be solved successfully; such communications should not be allowed to interfere with the engineers' and architects' plans that will ultimately be adopted for the bridge and its approaches.

The schemes submitted are roughly divided into two types:

1: The high-level bridge, crossing over the Embankment and terminating at the Strand; in some cases flying over the Strand.

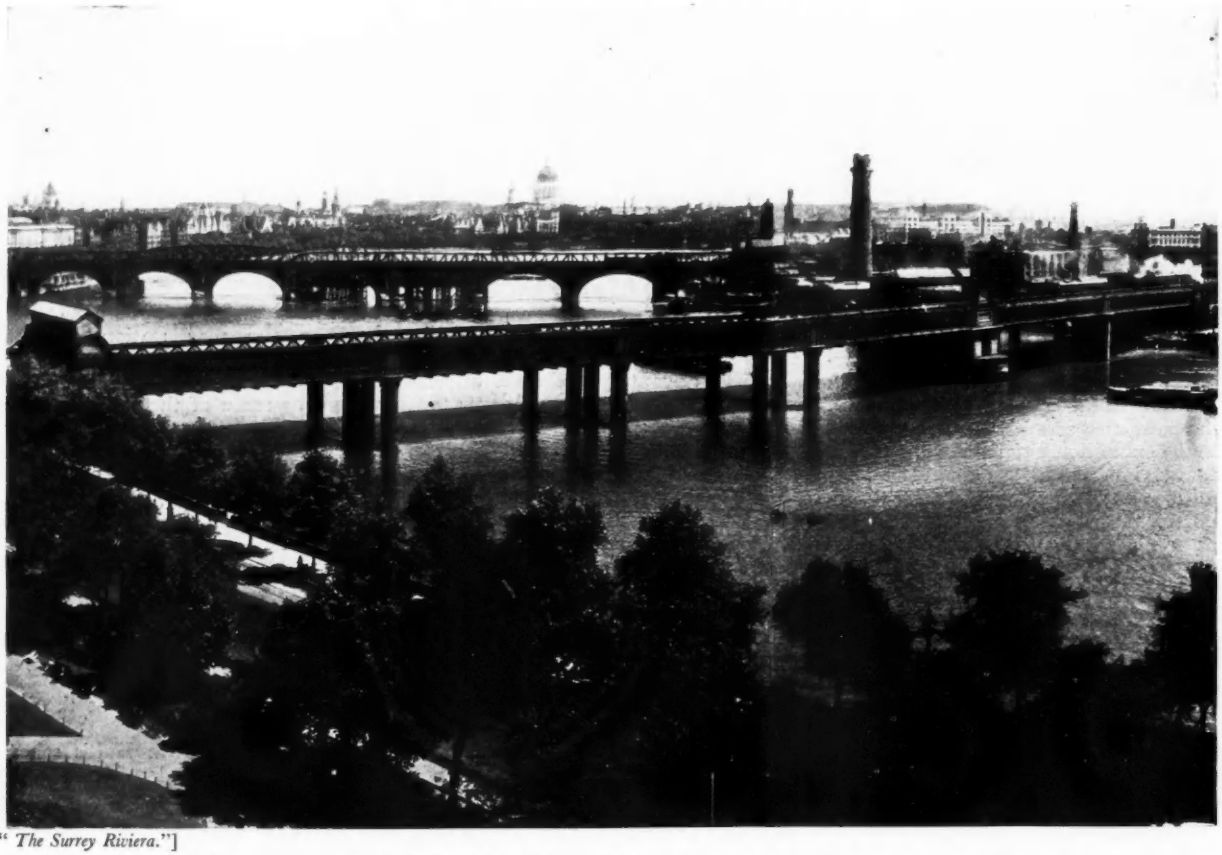
2: The low-level bridge at the Embankment level.

The late Mr. Edwin Hall's scheme (No. 5), originally a low-level scheme, has been revised and improved to allow the Embankment road for its full width to pass under the bridge; easy gradients would connect with the Embankment, and the new station



London Society's Exhibition, No. 5 (1916).]

Bird's-eye sketch (revised) of the late Mr. Edwin T. Hall's proposal for an intermediate level bridge, seen from the Surrey side, looking towards the area now occupied by Charing Cross Railway Station.



" *The Surrey Riviera.*"]

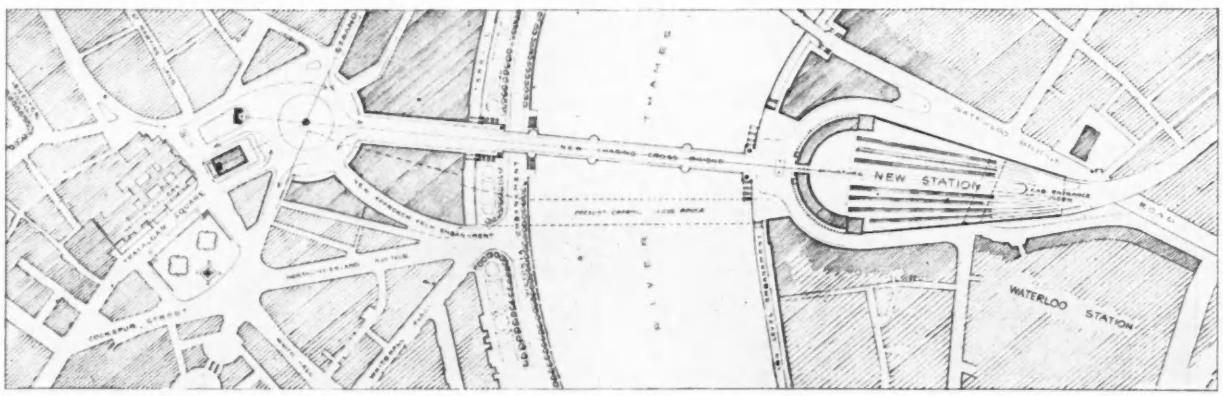
Panoramic photograph of the site of Charing Cross Bridge, from the northern bank of the river, showing, on the left,

would occupy a magnificent site on the Surrey bank approximating to that of the Quai d'Orsay at Paris. Traffic at the north end would be split, part being directed along Northumberland Avenue and part along a new street crossing the Strand to connect with Charing Cross Road.

Professor Adshead's revised study (No. 19) has the great virtue of a positive alignment, while the breadth of treatment of his circus at the Strand junction would ensure efficient gyratory traffic. This scheme also allows for the new station to be placed near the river on the bridge axis visible from the north bank. Mr. Barrett (No. 20) evidently also appreciates the need for the elimination of bends on the main axis which extends from the Cavell Statue to the Blackfriars Bridge Road.

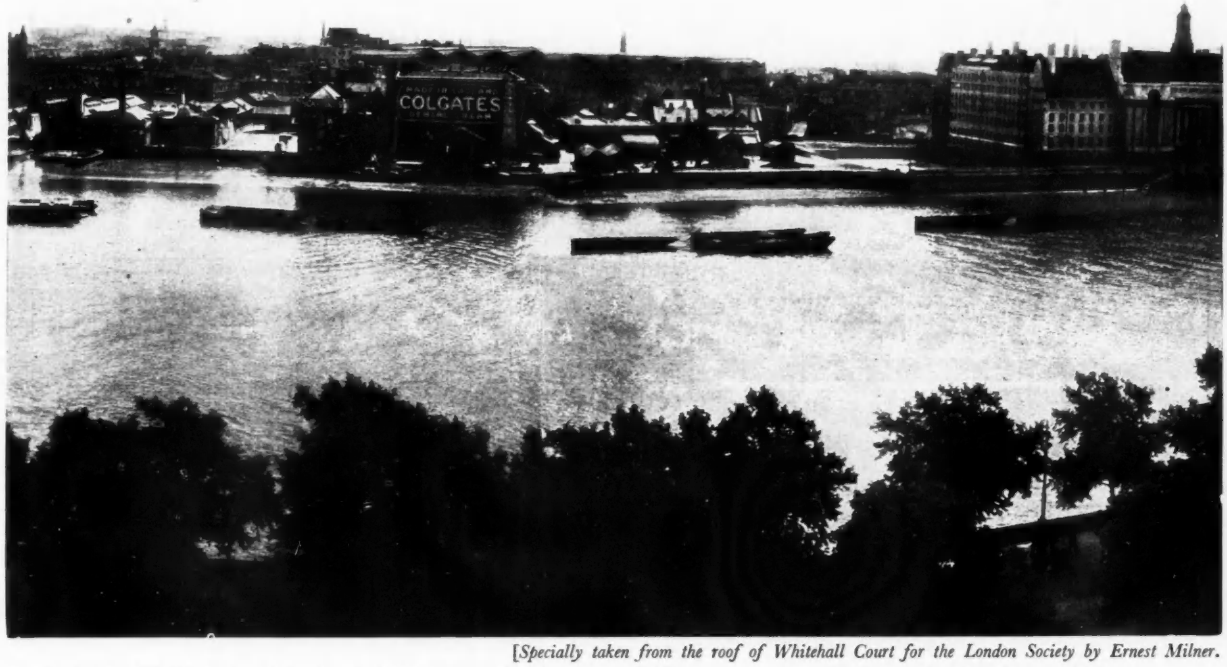
The plans submitted by Mr. Lanchester (No. 14), and Mr. Davidge (No. 8), are conceived on comprehensive town-planning lines; they include traffic connections with North and South London, and they offer valuable suggestions for the rectification of traffic difficulties, without attempting to develop the more architectural side of the problem.

Sir Owen Williams's design (No. 15)



London Society's Exhibition, No. 19 (1929).]

Plan of Professor S. D. Adshead's scheme, designed to illustrate the feasibility of combining a new station on the Surrey side with the best possible approach, but to offer also a straightforward road bridge at Strand level.



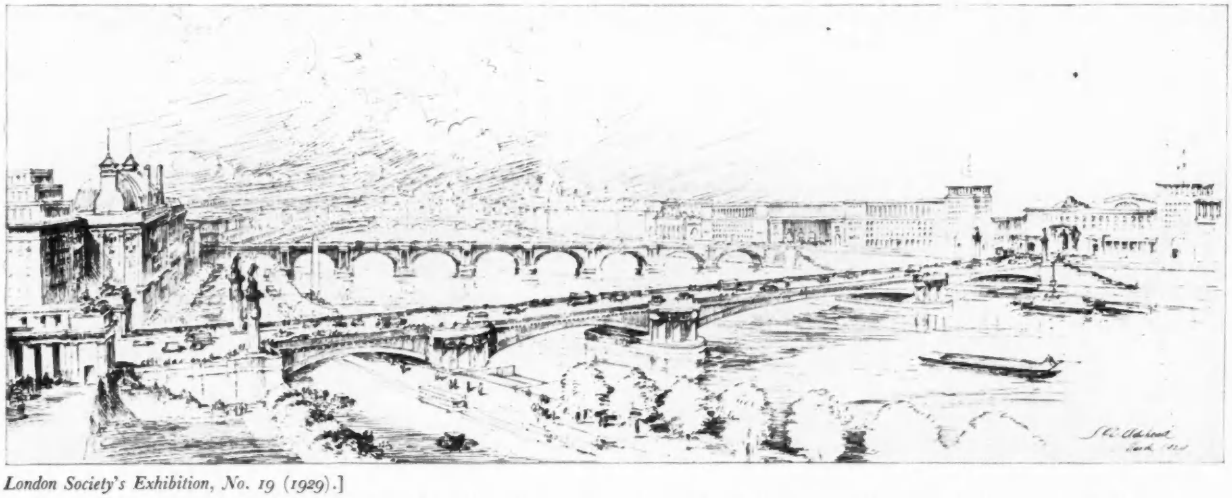
[*Specially taken from the roof of Whitehall Court for the London Society by Ernest Milner.*

St. Paul's Cathedral dome, Waterloo and the present Charing Cross bridges, and, on the right, the London County Hall.

prepared for the Royal Commission, is now out of date if the old station is removed.

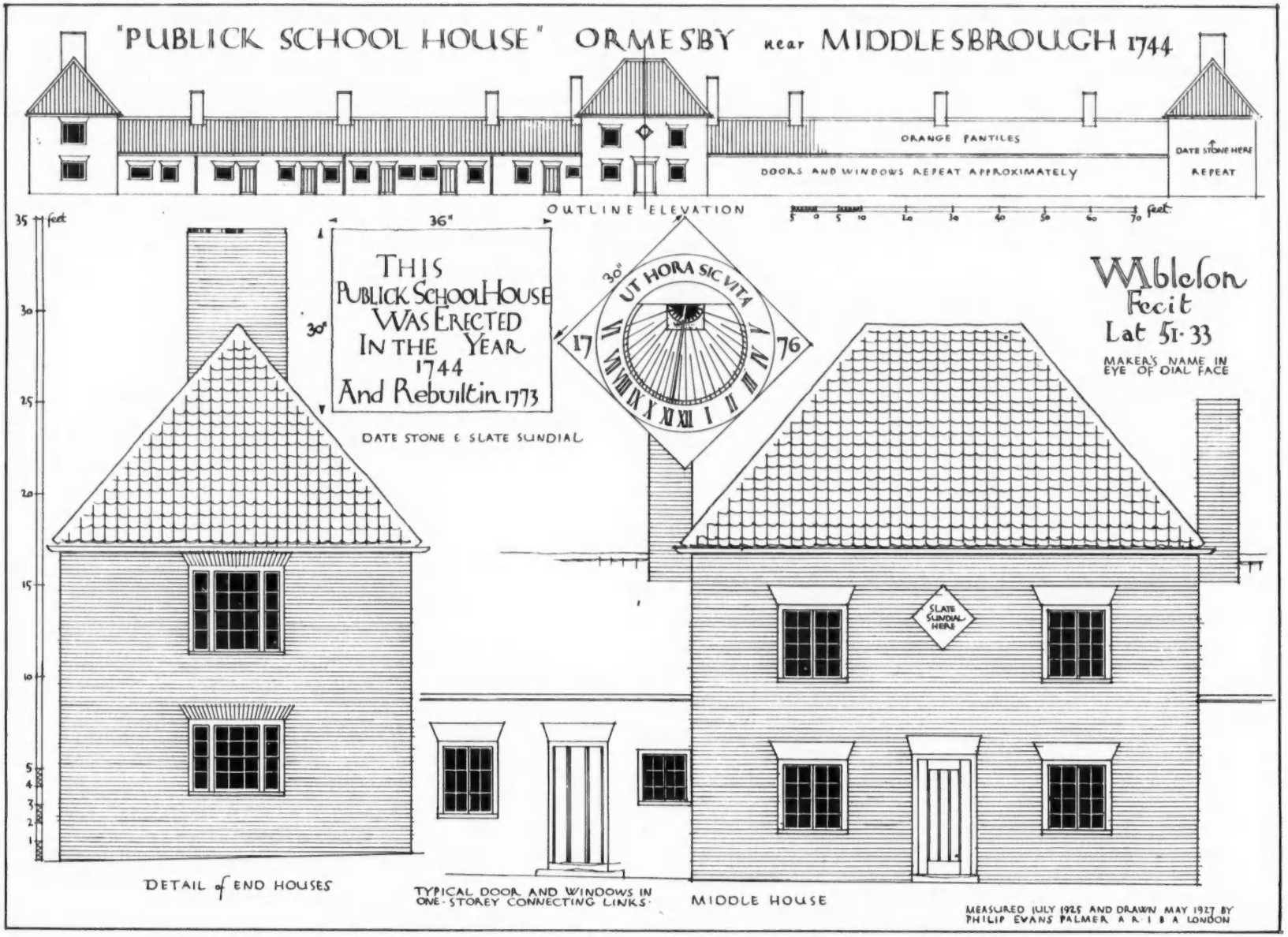
Many ideas and suggestions may be obtained from other schemes submitted, and they are worthy of a detailed criticism. Mention must be made, however, of No. 24, prepared by Messrs. Mott, Hay and Anderson, in collaboration with the engineer to the L.C.C., when advising the Ministry of Transport. One cannot possibly visualize this scheme as representing a civic improvement. The awkward bends and bifurcations at both bridge-heads offer no architectural solution, and the bridge itself, however efficient as a structure, is badly articulated with the street plan of the district. The method suggested for crossing the Strand is most undesirable from both the economic and the æsthetic points of view.

W. H. T.



London Society's Exhibition, No. 19 (1929).]

Perspective sketch of Professor S. D. Adshead's scheme, viewed from the north shore of the river, looking eastwards towards St. Paul's Cathedral. It indicates the direct way in which the proposed new station would be approached from the bridge.



A feature of the sundial is the quaint device giving the maker's name. He was Wm. Ableson, a member of an old Yorkshire family.

THE HONEYWOOD FILE

BY KARSHISH

XVI: Toil and Trouble

Brash, the client, Spinlove, architect, and Grigblay, builder, are all concerned in the rights of adjoining owner to flow from spring. The walls of the house are going up.

BRASH TO SPINLOVE

Dear Mr. Spinlove, 22/4/25

I conferred with Mr. Russ today and he signified to me that he perceives no objection to the contemplated ram proposal if carefully executed; and he advises me that the chance of the probability of Mr. Rallingbourne taking action is extremely remote, and that if he were so ill-advised as to do so he would certainly not succeed. Will you, therefore, be so obliging as to ensure that the work shall be carried out *at night* with as little ostentation as possible.

Yours faithfully,

It will be noted that Mr. Russ can give an opinion in conversation that he will not embody in a letter. This is perfectly understandable: the risk of being proceeded against is one for Brash's shoulders alone; Russ can only accept official responsibility for advising what those risks are. The temper of the adjoining owner; his health and sanity; his attitude towards his rights in general; whether he is easy-going and generously-minded, or jealous of his rights and grasping; and also the actual nature of his interest in the property, which may be entailed or held in trust; all are vital considerations of which Russ knows nothing. His judgment, however, as a man of the world, which he puts at the disposal of his client in conversation, is entirely a different matter.

SPINLOVE TO GRIGBLAY

Dear Sirs, 25/4/25

I enclose Thumper's estimate, specification, etc., of work in connection with ram and piping to house. The cover of chamber enclosing the spring should be kept a few inches below surface of ground and well banked in and covered over and turfed so as to be inconspicuous.

Will you please carry out your work at the spring head at night. To be done day-work and set against provision for pump.

Yours faithfully,

GRIGBLAY TO SPINLOVE
Autograph Letter—PRIVATE

Dear Sir, 27/4/25

I have seen your letter on the subject of spring head and venture to write to you privately as I gather that your instructions to do the work at night is to keep secret.

You will pardon my pointing out, with all respect for your superior judgment, that to have men up in Honeywood all night with lights visible from road and for miles round to the south and west, is not the best way to keep it secret. Down there they wouldn't have any excitements if they did not all look sharp after other people's business, and the whole country will be in a buzz. Some of my men are sure to mix it up with a drop of beer at the public, and we shall have the New River Company and the London Water Board and Thames Conservatory round to have a look at us, and "Mystery of Honeywood Spinney" on the evening papers.

Bloggs does not allow any on the site, and there is no one about would be any the wiser if you let us do the work all in the ordinary course and get it finished out of hand. You will pardon me addressing you, but I thought best after I got home tonight as it will save a bit of trouble.

Yours faithfully,

This friendly letter reveals Grigblay to us as he is under his skin. He writes privately as he could not well question the order to work at night officially, since the reason is no business of his. He has already prevented Spinlove from hanging up the whole work while the solicitors negotiated permission for the builder to use the spring, and he has come to the rescue again. The letter displays the honest good-nature and practical wisdom of the writer; and we recognize in his kindly, dry, ironical humour the salt of sterling British national character. Spinlove ought long ago to have established friendly personal relations with such a man.

SPINLOVE TO GRIGBLAY (Private)

Dear Mr. Grigblay, 28/4/25

I am very much obliged for your letter. Of course you are perfectly right. Please act as you suggest.

I was on the site yesterday and I wish to tell you that I am entirely satisfied with the brick window cills that I saw. Please work the flat arch heads and weatherings in the same way. I appreciate the attention your foreman has given to this matter and also the way he has managed the gradation from the first lots of facings to those now being sent. This has been done extremely well; no one would notice the change unless his attention was called to it.

Yours truly,

This is a private unofficial letter, and it would not be amiss if Spinlove used it as a model for his official letters to the builder in place of those he is so ill-advised—and ill-mannered—as frequently to write. It is clear he understands that Grigblay takes a pride in his work and wishes to please the architect, and he ought always to keep it in mind.

BRASH TO SPINLOVE

Roselawn,
Thaddington.

Dear Mr. Spinlove, 2/5/25

You will perceive from the above address that we have now gone into residence here until the autumn. I visited the site last evening and am gratified to observe that progress is advancing, but there are several matters which I do not quite comprehend. Could you meet us on Saturday? I shall be travelling by the 12.27 from Cannon Street and we might go down together in concert and visit the site after luncheon.

Yours sincerely,

P.S.—Lady Brash requests me to say that our daughter is expecting some young friends to tennis in the afternoon, and it is desired that you will bring your bat, etc., if you like disporting yourself in that pastime.

We may conclude that Brash has never played lawn tennis.

SPINLOVE TO BRASH

Dear Sir Leslie Brash, 4/5/25

As the builder's people will have left in the afternoon and I want to see the foreman, I will go down early on Saturday and come to the house at 1 o'clock.

Yours sincerely,

P.S.—Will you be so obliging as to inform Lady Brash that I shall be charmed to comply with her invitation to tennis.

I detect a touch of east wind here. Spinlove's postscript—as recorded on the carbon file copy of his letter—is an autograph, as was that to which it replies, and as we know Spinlove well enough to judge that he would not so answer an invitation from a lady without being aware of a gaucherie, we may gather that he has deliberately retaliated on Brash by accepting in the same form and through the same channel as the invitation. His adoption of Brash's stilted diction and condescending tone cannot possibly be accidental; in fact, we appear to have surprised a bit of the Old Adam in our friend James. It seems clear that he has come to resent the condescending self-sufficiency of Brash (discernible to us only in his letters) and has reasons for being wide awake to social slights. Lady Brash would have written her own invitation had she not felt it incompatible with her social eminence to so condescend to her architect—that, at any rate, is my sense of the matter—and, if I am correct, Spinlove has shown a very proper spirit, although, without knowing what lies

in the background, it is impossible either to commend or condemn his manner of showing it.

SPINLOVE TO GRIGBLAY

Dear Sirs, 8/5/25

I was on the site on Saturday and was greatly concerned to notice that two of the brighter of the red bricks in the facings are *already beginning to decay.* The surface is coming away in a powdery dust near the edges of the brick. I expressly prohibited the inclusion of these red, under-burnt bricks in facings; you promised that you would throw them out, and I selected and handed to your foreman samples of the bricks which only were to be used.

It is really inexcusable that, after my particular and exact directions to the contrary, these soft bricks have been built into faces. Your foreman is going over the work and marking the doubtful bricks, and when I have checked over I must ask you to cut out and replace them with the bricks sent under the new arrangement with Hoochkoft.

It is a great disappointment to me that the frost spoilt so much of the jointing. It is a pity this work was not protected, as the top of the wall was, with sacking. It will be impossible to match the cut-off joint by pointing, so that the whole of the facings will now have to be raked and pointed. I have asked your foreman to have different samples of pointing done so that I can decide which to adopt.

I also had to call your foreman's attention to the clearing of the battens in the hollow walls.

Yours faithfully,

The battens referred to are those which are hung in the 2 in. space of hollow walls and carried up with the brickwork to prevent mortar falling into the space and collecting at the bottom, where it might conduct damp from the outer to the inner wall and block the ventilation inlets which, by allowing air to circulate, keep the space dry. These battens have to be pulled out and cleared of accumulations of mortar at frequent intervals if they are to serve their purpose thoroughly.

GRIGBLAY TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 9/5/25

Referring to your remarks *re* decay of facings, we cannot accept responsibility for same. If this matter had been left to us we should never have accepted such bricks as Hoochkoft first sent, but the matter was not in our hands as we acted on your orders and were told you had approved the bricks. We picked over the bricks to oblige you without charge, and Bloggs worked to your instructions and you saw what he was doing. It does not seem likely there can be many of the defective bricks and we will arrange to cut out and replace but shall have to charge men's time for same and shall be glad of order for extra.

The frost getting at joints is no fault of ours as faces cannot be protected. We were obliged to take off top course and rebuild, as you know, although work was protected.

Yours faithfully,

Grigblay is not to blame for frost attacking the green mortar joints; and he is not only entitled to disclaim responsibility for the decaying bricks, but is obliged to do so, for if he agreed, as part of his obligations under the contract, to remedy the defect in only one or two bricks, he would be accepting liability for the soundness of the whole of the facings.

SPINLOVE TO GRIGBLAY

Dear Sirs, 12/5/25

As you are well aware I have all along objected to the red soft bricks and expressly forbidden their use. I actually selected samples of what I *did* approve, and your foreman had these to guide him. I asked you to pick over the bricks, but you said the bricklayers would throw out the soft bricks as they came to hand. This has not been done and I must call upon you to make good.

Yours faithfully,

Spinlove, we know, is responsible for the bricks supplied. But for his vigilance 15 per cent. or more of the whole of the facings would be defective; he would not be able to avoid direct responsibility to Brash, and it is very doubtful if he could by any means fix liability on Hoochkoft. Again we see how a small lapse from formal exactness in organization may lead to disastrous consequences.

Under-burnt facings have been known to decay before the roof of a new house was on, so that the whole had to be pulled down and rebuilt, with the architect unable to fix responsibility on anyone because the samples he had approved had not been marked and could not be identified.

GRIGBLAY TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 16/5/25

We have to say that we accept no responsibility for defective bricks for reasons given. We note that the bricks delivered under the new arrangement with Hoochkoft meet your approval.

Bloggs tells us that bricklayers threw out all bricks that did not agree with samples. He did not keep samples after work completed as no reason to. He writes that about forty bricks had ought to come out.

Yours faithfully,

It will be noticed that in his first paragraph Grigblay repeats that he accepts no responsibility for the facing bricks, and then records that Spinlove has approved present deliveries. He does this in order to consolidate his position—so to speak—and put on record that he has always disclaimed responsibility.

GRIGBLAY TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 19/5/25

We shall be glad if you will pass us a further certificate for £2,500.

Yours faithfully,

SPINLOVE TO BRASH

Dear Sir Leslie Brash, 25/5/25

The builder has asked for a further payment on account, and I have today sent him certificate No. 2 for £2,500.

Would it be convenient to you, I wonder, to let me have, say, £400 on account of my own fees?

Yours faithfully,

It would have been just as well if Spinlove had not asked for any fees at this time.

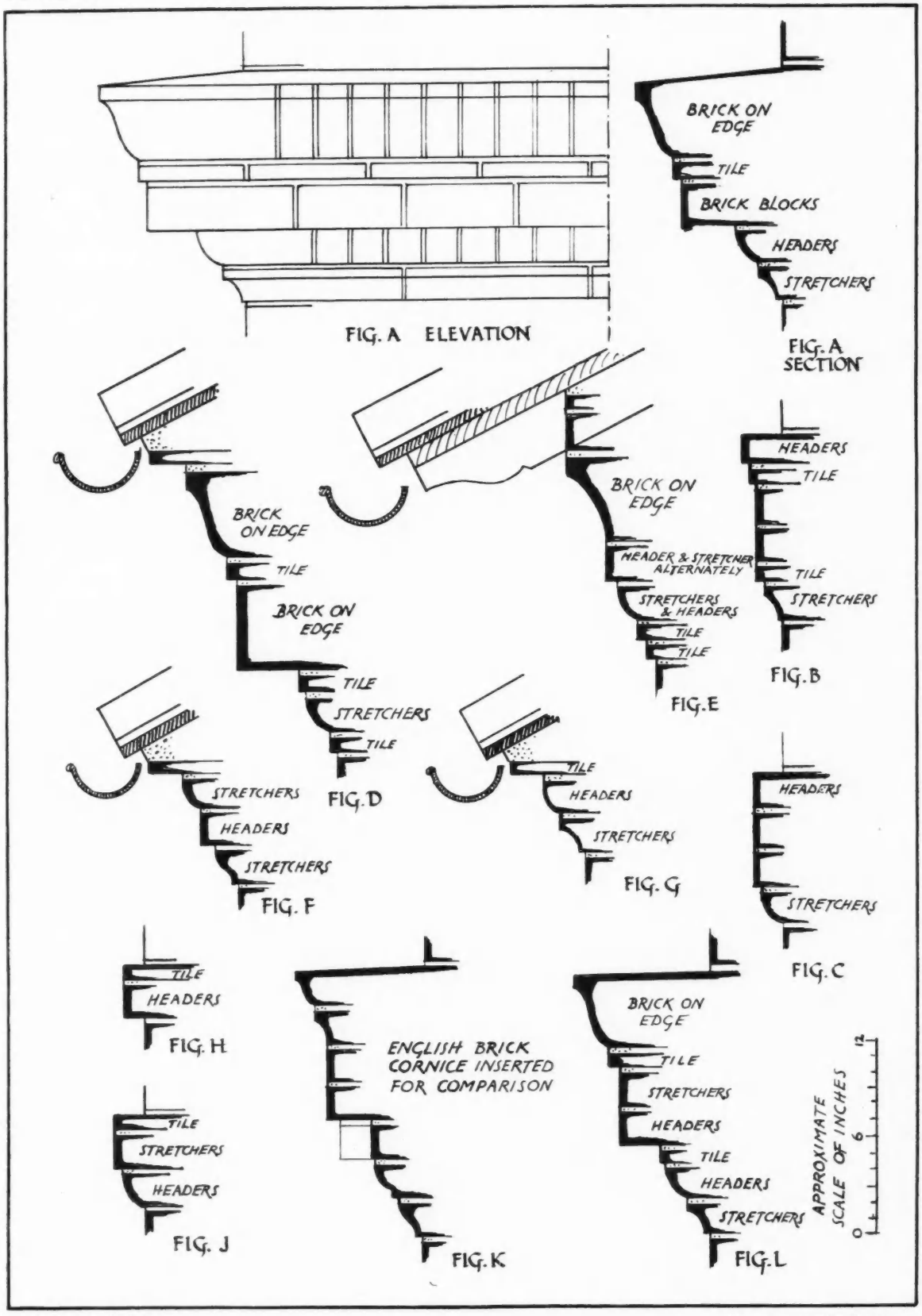
In dealing with business firms, public companies, corporations, Government offices, and so forth, it is well for an architect to send in claims for fees on account according to the letter of the custom (see R.I.B.A. scale of charges), for it is no one's business to ask the architect whether he wants any fees, and later on he may be called on to explain why the claim was not made earlier. The case is different, however, when the architect's employer is a private person. There is an etiquette, which directs that when employed by the nobility and gentry, the architect waits until invited to send in an account. This etiquette, which is linked with the past, flatters the architect by dissociating him from commercial activities, and it is a pity for the architect to discourage the sentiment.

In a certain high social plane it would be a gaucherie for the architect to ask for his fees; it would not so particularly mark a man in sore straits for money, as one who was quite over the fence and did not know what was what. A friend of mine, who had finished some work for a great lady, was seriously alarmed when he received from her a brace of pheasants. He feared that the flattery implied by the condescension of such a gift was intended to square the account, was all the reward he was to receive, and that the pheasants were in full settlement of all claims for fees. He was much relieved a few weeks later to receive a letter from his client's agent asking him to fire in his charges.

(NEXT WEEK. XVII: THE AFFAIR OF THE SPRING)

Mr. E. Stone Collins, F.R.I.B.A., has been appointed by the London County Council to be architect for the New County Hall in succession to the late Mr. Ralph Knott. Mr. Collins has explained that his late partner had devoted some four or five months prior to his death to the preparation of sketches and designs for the new wing of the County Hall, and that he will endeavour to interpret these as fully as possible in order that the completed structure may bear Mr. Knott's impress on every part, and may stand as a lasting monument to his genius.

PLATE 18



Primitive Detail of Today.]

[See notes on following page.

PRIMITIVE DETAIL OF TODAY

BY A. J. PENTY

Plates 18 and 19 : Brick Details from Sienna and Bruges

The simpler kinds of English brickwork are very charming. But the possibilities of brickwork were never explored by English craftsmen, while the more ornate examples are apt to be clumsy and unsatisfactory. It appears to me that our tradition might be developed by the study of Continental brickwork, especially that of Italy and the Netherlands, to examples of which these two plates are devoted. I have appended a scale. But it is only approximate, for in most cases I could not get near the details to measure them. Nevertheless, we know that Italian bricks are $11 \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ in. thick, while Flemish bricks may be 7 or 8 in. long and 2 in. thick. I have assumed in every case they are 8 in. long.

Plate eighteen gives examples of Italian Renaissance from Sienna, with a section of an English brick cornice from the Reigate Market Hall for comparison. The differences are instructive. Whereas the English cornice is built up entirely of bricks laid in the ordinary way, those at Sienna make use also of bricks on edge, tiles, and brick blocks. By this means Italian craftsmen were able to get a better proportion into their cornices and other details.

Also, in the Italian details no fillets are used except in the case of the cavetto, which it is impossible to use except with a fillet. It would appear that the craftsmen were of opinion that the joints served the purpose of fillets by making a broad line. Then they were very fond of using tiles. I have drawn them in as 1 in. thick, which I imagine they are, for the old Roman bricks were only 1 in. thick, and it is probable that what from below look like tiles are really Roman bricks, for the Italians do not use flat roofing tiles.

Figures A, D, E, F, G, and L are sections of cornices. There is also an elevation of figure A. It shows how much effect can be got out of using some courses as stretchers and others as headers. The treatment of the external angles of brick cornices always presents a difficulty, and I do not think the Italians found a satisfactory solution of it any more than English craftsmen. In Sienna most of the cornices are left unfinished at the ends. But some are finished, and figure A (elevation) shows how this was done. Pieces of stone were used.

Figures B and C are sections of window-sills which are carried along as bands. Figures H and J are window-sills which are not carried along as bands, but are returned on themselves about the length of a brick from the window openings. The window-frames are recessed one half brick.

Now, why should Renaissance brickwork be included in a series on Primitive Detail? As I see it, the primitive is not to be identified entirely with any particular period, inasmuch as it is primarily a certain approach to the problem of design. Hence these brick details are to be classed as primitive because they illustrate the way in which craftsmen with unsullied æsthetic instincts handled Renaissance forms. There is a great deal to be said for Tolstoy's definition of art as "that which appeals to the unsophisticated peasant."

Plate nineteen supplements these Renaissance details from Sienna by examples of Gothic brickwork from Bruges. It illustrates the principle of using square angles, chamfers, and mouldings in combination. Further, it indicates how stone should be used in combination with brickwork. Nowhere is brick and stone combined better than in Flemish architecture. Perhaps the reason is that, as brick is indigenous to the Netherlands and stone had to be imported, the Flemings thought primarily in the terms of brickwork, using stone very sparingly. Observe in these stone details how fillets are reduced to a minimum. Figure H is included because, though English, it illustrates the same Flemish principle of design. It may, indeed, be of Flemish origin for anything I know. Figures I and Q are two designs of my own which embody the same principles.

THE REVIVAL OF GOTHIC

It is often said that we live in an age which is acquainted with all the styles, but master of none. To discover how this has happened we must study the history of taste. The subject of Mr. Clark's learned and entertaining book is the story of the Gothic Revival, as a movement of fashion, not an account of the buildings, mainly deplorable, that it produced. The architect will find in it a guide to the demands to which his predecessors had to minister, and the layman a warning of the havoc that can be produced when outsiders, with facile pens and all the resources of persuasion, unite to impose an ideal or to deflect a practice. It is a fascinating story, and at long last gives definition to a movement previously ill-defined.

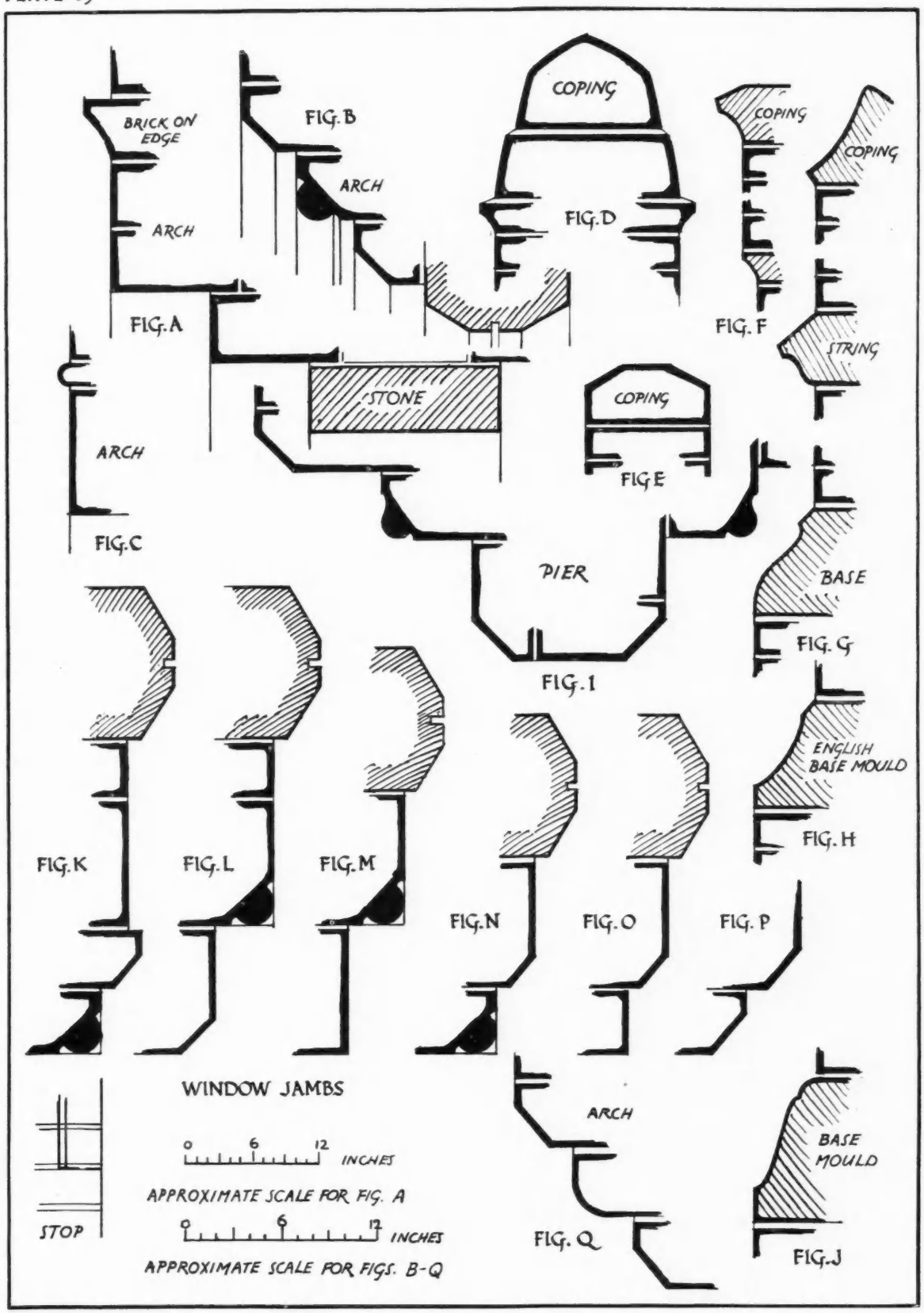
The death of Gothic is dated from the decision of Inigo Jones to repair St. Paul's in 1633 in the classical style. Everyone will agree that the Wren churches do not look out of place among surviving Gothic buildings, however apparent the departure and the innovation may be. Moreover, the old tradition and the new form existed side by side in all the arts, and Gothic itself had no name because it was still the natural way of building. When a thing is named it has become remote. When the historian arrives, his period is over. Wren himself built some Gothic churches; local builders knew no other way; and the taste for Gothic can be traced in Milton, and began to fight for its existence in the age of Anne. Antiquaries arrived and pursued their hobby, which was made fashionable by the poet Gray and the influential dilettante Walpole. Their preference provided a romantic escape from eighteenth-century restraint, and the craze for picturesquely artificial ruins led to a study of the originals. But by this time the traditional craftsmanship necessary for Gothic ornament had decayed; the Romantic movement was appearing in fresh vigour, and with the need for new churches at the beginning of the nineteenth century the chance of the revivalists came. The decisive date was 1835, when it was decided to rebuild the Houses of Parliament in the Gothic manner.

The respective parts played by Barry and Pugin in this building are clearly and fairly explained, and Pugin himself is a fascinating character. His qualities and his more doubtful influence on Gilbert Scott and others are explained, and the ethical element on which he insisted leads us to Ruskin, in whom the revival triumphed. We notice, once more, that the movement culminated not in an architect, but in a man of letters. When Gothic ceased to be "the natural way of building," Gothic itself was really dead. Ruskin became, indeed, the critic of many neo-Gothic buildings because he was a man of exquisitely sensitive taste, and Mr. Clark finely distinguishes this inherent quality from the dogmatic principles that Ruskin was ever inventing. Mr. Clark's book provides, in effect for the first time, a clear perspective for a subject hitherto entangled in confusion; his judgment is superior to cliques and parties without being an indifference. While the new cathedral in Liverpool is rising, we may be grateful to the critic and historian who has made plain the devious ways which architecturally have culminated there.

OSBERT BURDETT

The Revival of Gothic : A Study in the History of Taste. By Kenneth Clark. Illustrated. Constable. Price 21s. net.

PLATE 19


BRICK ON EDGE
ARCH
FIG. A
FIG. B
ARCH
COPING
FIG. D
COPING
COPING
FIG. F
STRING
STONE
COPING
FIG E
ARCH
FIG. C
PIER
FIG. 1
BASE
FIG. G
ENGLISH BASE MOULD
FIG. H
FIG. K
FIG. L
FIG. M
FIG. N
FIG. O
FIG. P
WINDOW JAMBS
STOP
0 6 12 INCHES
APPROXIMATE SCALE FOR FIG. A
0 6 12 INCHES
APPROXIMATE SCALE FOR FIGS. B-Q
ARCH
FIG. Q
BASE MOULD
FIG. J

SHADOW PROJECTION

A Holiday Course for Architectural Students: iii

BY JOHN M. HOLMES

The two previous lessons covered, progressively, the projection of shadows cast by points, lines, and two-dimensional shapes. The present one deals with the shadows of three-dimensional forms and completes the preliminary discussion of elementary principles.

Preliminary: Diagrams R-W: Shadows of Simple Three-Dimensional Forms

DIAGRAMS R AND S. The shape of the shadow of any form is determined by the edge or contour which divides the part of the form which is illuminated from the part which is not illuminated. It is necessary to determine this line, called the Dividing Line, before attempting to cast the shadow, for it is the dividing line which is projected on to the shadow surface as the outline of the shadow. DCBFEHD is in each case the dividing line on the cube and cylinder shown in perspective diagrams R and S, when illuminated by conventional lighting. They are seen in front elevation from direction *x* in diagrams T and U.

DIAGRAM T. Consideration of the angle of light in plan and elevation will show that the dividing line in the cube shown is DC-CB-BF-FE-EH-HD. (See also diagram R.) The salient points in this line are therefore projected in plan and elevation through the *XY* line, and joined by straight lines to form the shadow. The points A and G bear no part in the shadow, the surfaces round A being fully illuminated and those round G receiving no light (diagram R).

DIAGRAM U. The vertical dividing lines of the cylinder are obtained by making lines representing rays of light tangent to the plan circle at B and F. The upper circular surface of the cylinder will be illuminated, the lower circular surface in shade. The shadow of the required circular portion of the dividing line, FGHAB, in plan, is obtained as in diagram Q (last instalment). The construction lines for the upper ellipse of shadow are not shown. They are similar to those for the lower ellipse.

DIAGRAM V. The dividing line on the cone is first obtained on the plan by projecting the shadow of the apex A, through an auxiliary *XY* line, marked X^1Y^1, drawn through the base of the cone. The point AT is thus found as the shadow of A in plan. Two lines are then drawn from the point AT tangent to the plan circle, thus giving the two points L and M in the plan and elevation, to which the dividing lines are drawn from point A in each case. Shadow points in the dividing lines LA and MA and in the arc of the circle MNL are then projected as usual through any given *XY* line, in this case X^1Y^1. It should be noted that if the inclined contour of the cone is at an angle of less than 45 deg. with the ground, the upper surface will be entirely illuminated and no shadow will be cast other than that of the circular base.

GENERAL RULE II: SHADOWS OF THREE-DIMENSIONAL FORMS

The following steps in the following order are necessary in finding the shades and shadows of three-dimensional forms:

1: By consideration of the direction of light in plan and elevation, to determine the edge or contour of the form which will divide that part of the form receiving light from that part of the form which is in shade. This edge or contour line is called the DIVIDING LINE. The SHADE is that part of the form which is receiving no direct light. The SHADOW consists of the area from which light is OBSCURED by the form on planes behind or beneath the form. The shadow is the silhouette of the form as projected from the source of light.

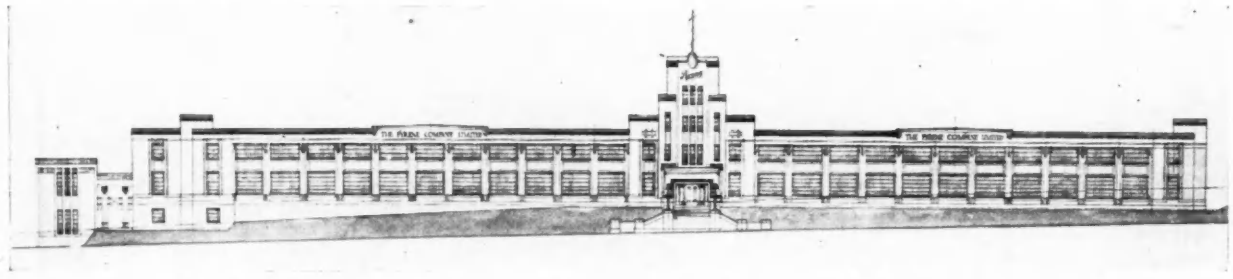
2: To identify a sufficient number of points in the plan and elevation of the dividing line to indicate its various changes of direction.

3: To draw through the elevation of each of such chosen points in the dividing line the elevation of a ray of light at 45 deg., and through the plan of each of the same points in the dividing line the plan of a ray of light at 45 deg. The point of intersection of the elevation and plan of each ray of light when projected through the *XY* line on to the plan or elevation of the shadow surface is the shadow point, and the shadow points are joined by a line which is a reproduction of the dividing line on the shadow surfaces and encloses the shadow.

SHADOWS EXTENDED OVER TWO OR MORE VERTICAL PLANES

DIAGRAM W. From reference to the plan it is clear that the horizontal edges BC and DE on the nearest part of the form will cast their entire shadows on the surface X^3Y^3, which is used as an auxiliary *XY* line. The rays are projected through this line X^3Y^3 in plan to the elevation. The plan also shows that the shadow of the horizontal edge FNG will fall partly on the surface X^1Y^1 (FN), and partly on the surface X^2Y^2 (NG). The part of the line FN is therefore projected to the elevation through X^1Y^1, and the part NG through X^2Y^2. The shadow of edge HML will also appear partly on the form and partly on the background as shown. Other salient points are projected as usual to complete the shadow outlines.

(To be continued.)



The new factory for the Pyrene Company, Ltd., now under construction on the Great West Road, London. Designed by Wallis, Gilbert and Partners.

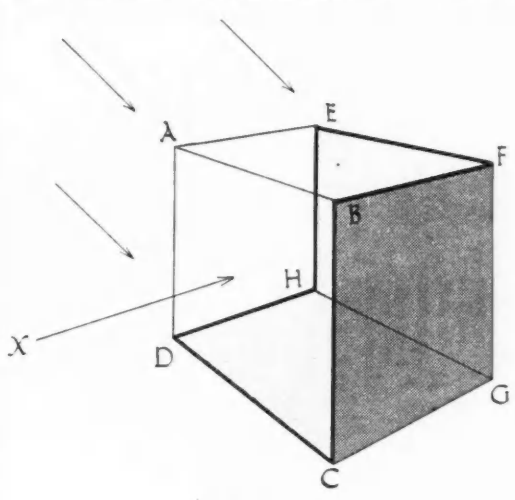


DIAGRAM R

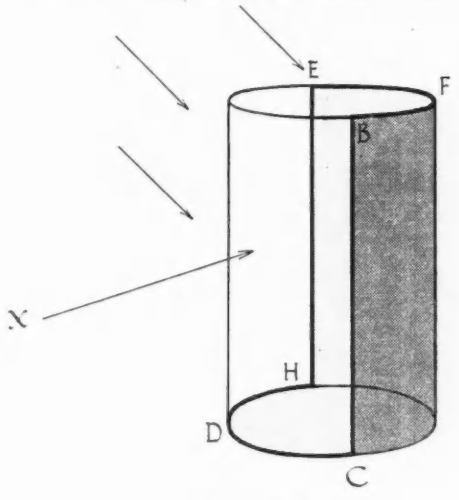


DIAGRAM S

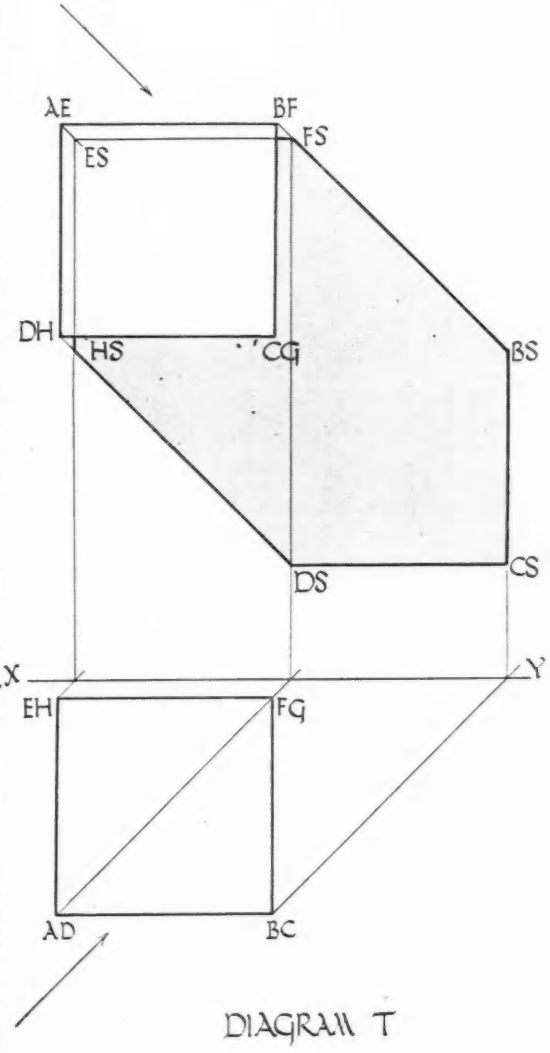


DIAGRAM T

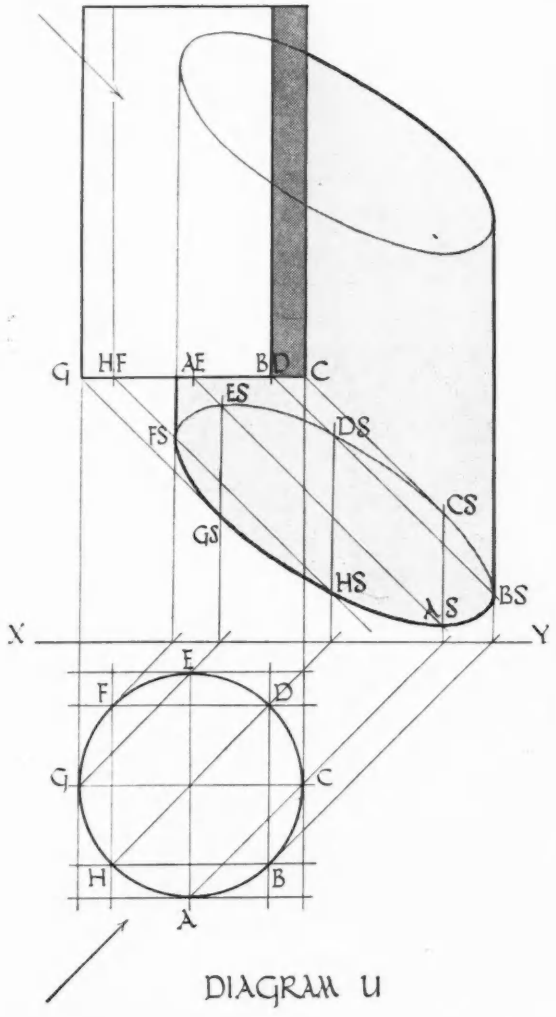


DIAGRAM U

Shadow Projection.] [*By John M. Holmes.*

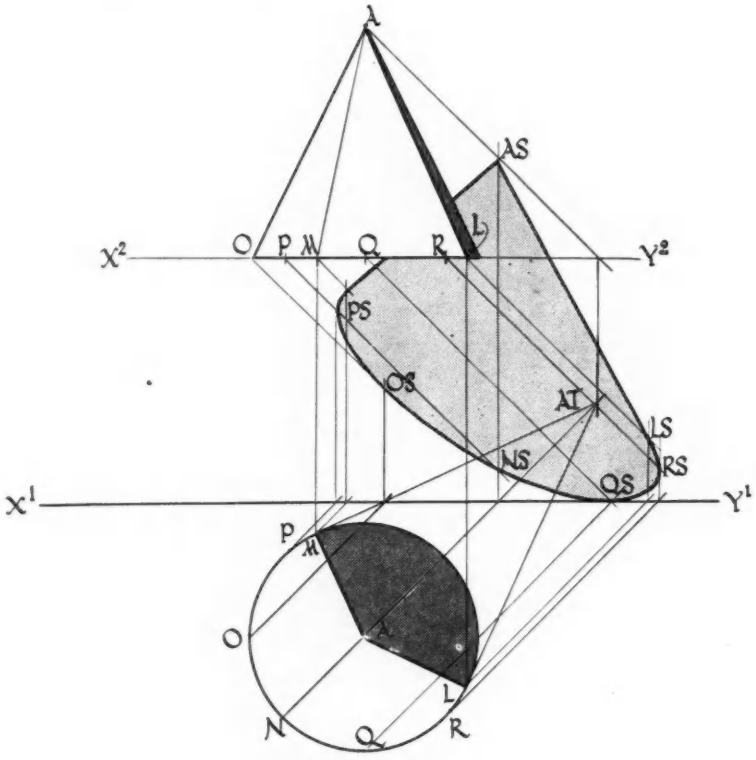


DIAGRAM V

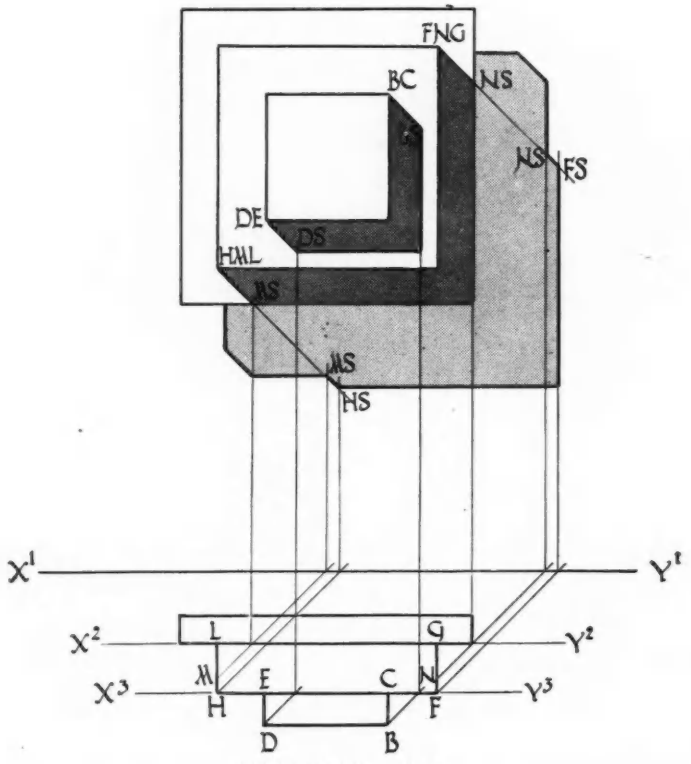


DIAGRAM W.

Shadow Projection.] [*By John M. Holmes.*

CORRESPONDENCE

EPSTEIN'S "NIGHT"

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—Mr. Epstein must be a genius; he can fashion a stone and create a storm, disturb the lives of millions, and submerge the energy of hundreds in a few short weeks of work.

The great Underground building, with all its problems of construction, design, organization, and many other things, has become a person of small importance and all the accumulated brain force which has been expended in the making of this giant is as naught beside the carving of a stone.

It is sad to think that only the gum on the back of the stamp matters.

LESLIE MANSFIELD

ART AND THE MOTOR-CAR

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—Mr. Dale has produced a formidable array of reasons for thinking that a motor-car is not beautiful. In the first place, my contention was not that the motor-car is an artistic product, but that it has that artless beauty, that entire subservience to utility, which we admire in the less unsatisfactory buildings of the past.

Let me remind Mr. Dale that it is not only machine-made articles which lose their beauty with age. Amongst other things, flowers do it—they are supposed to be beautiful. Keats's statement about being a joy for ever is unsafe as dogma.

I quite agree that a sedan-chair has more human interest than a mass-produced car, but not that it is "related in some highly important way with the abstract." Mr. Dale would presumably argue that a home-made cake enjoys a highly important relation with the abstract, denied to a cake from a shop. I suppose Mr. Dale manufactures his own cigarettes in order to secure that relation with the abstract which one misses in those that are machine-made.

CHRISTOPHER HOBHOUSE

THE R.I.B.A. DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—Referring to Mr. E. Stanley Hall's statement and letter in your issue for June 12, the attitude of many Associates towards the present proposals is not "obscure." They object to the giving of a degree, equal in value to their own in the eyes of the public, to the man who is to be "vetted" only, not examined. Mr. Hall's explanation to himself of the Associates' attitude is curiously inverted.

As to the men who have been unable to pass the examinations owing to their having been abroad, if Mr. Hall refers to men who served during the war, there was the war special examination for them; otherwise there can hardly be a large number, certainly not a class of young men who have been living abroad and unable to sit for examination.

The man who never had enough money to pay for training and for examination fees, but who has "made good by zeal and work," can be made a Fellow; why reopen the Licentiate class for him?

Mr. Hall draws an inexact parallel between the R.I.B.A. and the Universities; the latter give no degree without examination. The new Licentiates would only be "vetted."

These proposed new friends of the Institute to whom Mr. Hall refers, presumably estate agents, undertakers, and architects who "tout for work," and who are admittedly successful in business, will they be enticed inside by receiving not only a degree but also an unknown quantity and quality of discipline?

The R.I.B.A. is a Royal Institute; what has Mr. Hall to fear from any possible combination of undertakers, etc.?

ARTHUR WELFORD

R.I.B.A. STANDING COMMITTEES

Following is the result of the election for the R.I.B.A. Standing Committees. The result of the election for the President and Council was published last week:

ART STANDING COMMITTEE

Fellows

Harry Stuart Goodhart-Rendel.
Professor Stanley Davenport Adshead.
Oswald Partridge Milne.
M. H. Baillie Scott.
Charles Henry Holden.
Arthur Keen.
Louis Emanuel de Soissons.
Charles Frederick William Dening (Bristol).
Harold Chalton Bradshaw.
George Grey Wornum.

Associates

Edwin Maxwell Fry.
Ronald Aver Duncan.
Cyril Arthur Farey.
Hon. Humphrey Arthur Pakington.
Michael Theodore Waterhouse.
Stephen Rowland Pierce.

Licentiates

Archibald Stuart Soutar.
Francis Robert Taylor.
Reginald Minton Taylor.

LITERATURE STANDING COMMITTEE

Fellows

Martin Shaw Briggs.
Louis Ambler.
Charles Cowles-Voysey.
David Theodore Fyfe (Cambridge).
Basil Oliver.
Charles Sydney Spooner.
Arthur Stratton.
Arthur Stanley George Butler.
Arthur Edward Henderson.
John Murray Easton.

Associates

Harold William Chester.
Henry Castree Hughes (Cambridge).
Grahame Burnell Tubbs.
Professor Frank Stephen Granger (Nottingham).
James Maclaren Ross.
Eric Rawlstone Jarrett.

Licentiates

Arthur Baldwin Hayward.
Frederick Herbert Mansford.
Edwin Morecambe Hick.

PRACTICE STANDING COMMITTEE

Fellows

Henry V. Ashley.
John Alan Slater.
George Churchus Lawrence (Bristol).
Edmund Bertram Kirby (Liverpool).
Percy Edward Thomas (Cardiff).
Sydney Joseph Tatchell.
Herbert Arthur Welch.
Harry Smith Fairhurst (Manchester).
William Ernest Watson.
Francis Thomas Verity.

Associates

John Douglas Scott.
Harry Valentine Milnes Emerson.
William Henry Hamlyn.
John Batty.
Robert Norman Mackellar (Newcastle-on-Tyne).
Edward Unwin.

Licentiates

Joseph William Denington.
Frederick Roger Betenson.
Capt Augustus Seymour Reeves.

SCIENCE STANDING COMMITTEE

Fellows

Dr. Raymond Unwin.
Alan Edward Munby.
William Alexander Harvey (Birmingham).
Herbert Duncan Searles-Wood.
Robert John Angel.
Major Charles Frederick Skipper (Cambridge).
George Reginald Farrow.
Arthur John Hope (Bolton).
William Edward Vernon Crompton.
T. Butler Wilson (Leeds).

Associates

Charles Stanley White.
William Thomas Benslyn.
Lt.-Col. Arnold Fielder Hooper.
Eric Leslie Bird.
Edwin Gunn.
Alfred Ernest Mayhew.

Licentiates

Alfred Henry Barnes.
Percy John Waldram.
Lt.-Col. Percy Alfred Hopkins.

R.I.B.A. NEW MEMBERS

At the last general meeting of the R.I.B.A. the following members were elected:

As Hon. Fellows (2)

Canterbury: The Archbishop of, the Most Revd. and Rt. Hon. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D., etc.
York: The Archbishop of, The Most Revd. William Temple, D.D., D.LITT.

As Fellows (21)

Budden, Professor L. B., M.A.
Butt, C. F. S.
Cavanagh, E.
Evershed, S. F.
Fletcher, J. A.
Gribbon, B. R.
Hall, G. L. D.
Horsburgh, A. L.
Kenchington, H.
Legg, T. E.
Masters, W. E.
O'Donoghue, R. J. G.
Pite, I. B., M.A.
Powell, H. C.
Robinson, H. G. F.
Scott, T. E.
Spence, H. M.
Farmer, F. Q.
Reid, A. D.
Elwig, H., J.P.
Healey, W. E.

As Associates (9)

Barnard, A. E.
Betts, R. C., B.ARCH. (McGill).
Brewster, C. C., B.ARCH. (Sydney).
Dey, J. B.
Docking, S. J., B.ARCH. (Liverpool).
Jones, W. M.
Stewart, M. McM., B.ARCH. (McGill).
Westendarp, R. T.
Winbush, H. S.

LAW REPORTS

THE DOCTRINE OF ACCRETION

Trafford v. *Thrower. Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Eve*

This action, brought by Mr. S. W. J. Trafford and the Wroxham Estates, Ltd., a private company who had contracted with Mr. Trafford to purchase the estate, against the defendant, Mr. A. Thrower, a boat-builder of Wroxham, raised a point as to the doctrine of accretion of land to a bank on the Wroxham estate on the Norfolk Broads.

Mr. Farwell, K.C., for the plaintiffs, said his clients' claim was as to the true position of the boundary between the Wroxham estate belonging to the plaintiffs and the defendant's land. The plaintiffs claimed that they were the owners of all the land under the surface of Wroxham Bridge Broad up to the edge of the bank, whilst the defendant claimed to be owner of the marsh land on the north-east bank of Wroxham Broad, between it and the River Bure, north of the main road to Norwich, of which he had been in occupation since 1903. Proceeding, counsel said the present edge of the broad was not coincident with the line shown on the Ordnance map of 1882; but showed a considerable shrinkage of the water and extension of the land westwards into the broad, the new boundary being more irregular than the old one. An agreed plan had been prepared on which the disputed land between the old and the new boundary lines was shown. Where the disputed land adjoined the Norwich road a wooden building, used as a butcher's shop, had been built on it, and there was evidence that the place where it stood had more than twelve years ago been covered by water. The plaintiffs' case was that the defendant had encroached on the disputed land by erecting the shop and by dumping soil and other materials into the water of the broad, and they claimed a declaration that the true boundary was that shown by the map of 1882, or, alternatively, that a commission might issue to determine it, and an injunction to restrain the defendant from trespassing on the disputed land.

Mr. Vaisey, K.C., for the defendant, said his case was that except where his land was bounded by the River Bure and the Norwich road, it was and at all material times had been bounded by the water edge, and that if disputed land had been at one time part of the Wroxham estate it had now ceased to be so. It had been added from the broad to his land by a process of natural and imperceptible accretion.

His lordship said he could not subscribe to the accretion theory. Excavations were made in the disputed land. No doubt the water edge had receded to a certain extent. His lordship could not accept the view that the land was accretion land. The facts disclosed in the evidence demonstrated that it was not an addition brought about by natural causes only. But, apart from that, he was satisfied that the doctrine of accretion had no application to a non-tidal sheet of more or less stagnant water such as the broad. It was limited to the sea-shore and land abutting on miles of running water, and did not extend to canals, lakes, or ponds. The plaintiffs were, therefore, entitled to a declaration establishing title to the whole of the disputed land, and the deposit in the broad and on the adjacent bank of sawdust, offal, and other refuse from the butcher's shop constituted a trespass to which a stop must be put. The plaintiffs were, however, willing to forgo their strict rights with regard to the butcher's shop erected on the land and did not ask for any order for payment of costs by the defendant. The action, therefore, succeeded, the plaintiffs waiving the right to recover possession of so much of the disputed land as was occupied by the shop and a strip of land 5 ft. wide on the westward side of the shop.

ALLEGED NUISANCE FROM NOISE AND VIBRATION

J. Payen, Ltd. v. *Williams and Gwynne. Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Maugham*

This action raised a question as to what was excessive user of premises by persons carrying on butchers' engineering works over rooms used as offices. The plaintiffs, J. Payen, Ltd., had offices on the ground floor of premises at Church Wharf, Chiswick Mall, and the defendants, Mrs. Williams and her son, carried on a butchers' engineers' business over the plaintiffs' offices. Plaintiffs sought an injunction to restrain an alleged nuisance from noise and vibration against the defendants Williams, and as against the second defendant, Mr. N. G. Gwynne, the lessor, for nuisance and breach of warranty of quiet enjoyment.

Mr. Spens, K.C., for the plaintiffs, explained to the court that the premises originally consisted of one large single building. Recently Mr. Gwynne desired to obtain tenants on the basis that the buildings should be divided up into sections. In March 1926, the plaintiffs took a lease of one section for their engineering works and offices for ten years from December 25, 1925, at a rent of £500 per annum with an extra small yearly payment for insurance and a night watchman. The lease contained a provision that the lessee should have peaceful and quiet possession and enjoyment of his premises. At that time the room above the offices was used as a store. In June 1928, Mr. Gwynne granted a lease of the room to the Williams firm, who installed machinery consisting of a number of grinding machines, lathes, skewer-making machines, a smith's forge, emery wheels, and two electric motors. The principal noises complained of were a comparatively constant shrieking and screeching of the grinding machines and humming sounds which were very irritating, while the vibration damaged the structure of the partitions and loosened and rattled the glass. Instead of having quiet enjoyment of their offices, plaintiffs found it almost impossible to carry on their business.

Witnesses gave evidence that the plaintiff company had specially emphasized the importance of office space when negotiating for the lease, and that the noise was a perfect "din" and interfered with the office work.

For the defence, Mr. Gwynne said he did not let any particular part of the premises as offices.

Defendants' works manager said the machinery was in good condition and perfect running order, and the noise was quite normal.

Mr. Beebee, for Mrs. Williams, submitted that the use of the ground floor by the plaintiffs as offices was "an unusual use" of what were factory premises, and therefore it was for the persons who had converted it to that unnatural user to see that they properly converted it so that they did not suffer from noise. The demise to the plaintiffs in their lease was for the use of the premises as engineering works, and nothing was said about offices. With regard to the noise, he contended

that it was not unreasonable and did not constitute a nuisance.

His lordship, in giving judgment, said he came to the conclusion that all Mr. Gwynne could fairly be taken to know was that offices such as were usual at large engineering works were to be placed in a portion of the premises leased to the plaintiffs. There was clearly no bargain that the lower floor should be used as offices. The stipulation in the lease was that the premises "shall not be used otherwise than as engineering works." The whole of the building was occupied by engineering companies, and no doubt Messrs. Williams thought they could make as much noise as their business required. Their machinery was placed direct on a wooden floor without any intervening substance, and he was perfectly satisfied that the noise and vibration caused a serious disturbance of the comfort and enjoyment of the premises below and that this was due to the absence of any proper precautions to deaden the noise and avoid vibration. If the plaintiffs were in a residential neighbourhood the conclusion would be inevitable that they were suffering an intolerable nuisance, but in this district there was a nest of works and factories and the premises in question were used as engineering works. The plaintiffs were bound to put up with the use of the floor above as an ordinary factory, but his conclusion was that they had been compelled to put up with an amount of discomfort in excess of what should reasonably be expected of them. As against Messrs. Williams, the plaintiffs were entitled to an injunction restraining them from carrying on their business so as to cause a nuisance. The claim against the defendant Gwynne failed as he had not authorized what would necessarily be a nuisance. Plaintiffs must pay their costs. Defendants to pay plaintiffs' costs, except so far as they had been increased by the claim against Mr. Gwynne.

The operation of the injunction was suspended for a month.

OBITUARY

CHARLES MURRAY HENNELL: 1883-1929

We regret to record the death of Mr. Charles Murray Hennell, F.S.I. Born in 1883, he was educated at St. Paul's School. For five years he was articled to Mr. W. E. Riley, F.R.I.B.A., and later studied in U.S.A. For many years he was a member of the staff of the architectural department of the London County Council. In 1907 he retired from this appointment to take up work under the First Garden City, Ltd., at Letchworth, where he was responsible for a number of buildings. After the war he commenced architectural practice, and in association with Mr. C. H. James—with whom he was in partnership for a certain period—he has carried out a large amount of work in connection with housing and town planning. He was consulting architect to the County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent for housing schemes, and was author of a book entitled *The Business of an Architect*.

WILLIAM HAMILTON KIDSTON: 1852-1929

We regret to record the death at Falmouth of Mr. William Hamilton Kidston, aged seventy-seven, chairman of A. G. Kidston & Co., Ltd., Glasgow and London.

THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

Following is a list of the contractors and sub-contractors for the Nottingham Exchange, illustrated on pages 941-946. General contractors: F. G. Minter, Ltd. Sub-contractors: Moreland, Hayne & Co., steelwork; Waygood-Otis, Ltd., electric lifts; W. F. Furse & Co., Ltd., electric light and power; H. Hope and Son, Ltd., Crittall Manufacturing Co., steel windows; Kleine Floor Co., fireproof floors; Rosser and Russell, Ltd., heating and ventilation; J. Whitehead and Sons, and Fenning and Son, Ltd., marble work; Empire Stone Co., art stone steps; Art Pavements and Decorations, Ltd., and Stuart's Granolithic Co., Ltd., pavings; Bath and Portland Stone Co., Ltd., stonework; Carter & Co., Ltd., wall tiles; Daymond and Son, Ltd., and S. W. Pond, stone carving; Fortis Reinforced Concrete Safe Co., strong-room door; Benham and Sons, Ltd., kitchen equipment; Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., vacuum plant; Thos. Faldo & Co., Ltd., asphalt; J. Gibbons, Ltd., ironmongery; Davis & Co., Ltd., iron staircase; J. and A. King & Co., pavement lights; Doulton & Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings; Osler and Faraday, and General Electric Co., Ltd., electric light fittings; H. H. Martyn & Co., electric light fittings, wood panelling, interior decorations, and art metalwork; Morris-Singer Co., and Bromsgrove Guild Co., Ltd., art metal work; J. P. White & Co., Ltd., wood panelling; W. J. Wilson and Son, fibrous plaster; Titchmarsh and Goodwin, wood panelling; F. De Jong & Co., Ltd., fibrous plaster and decorations; G. Jackson and Son, Ltd., lead dome and fibrous plaster; G. Seale and Son, fibrous plaster and French stuc; W. Macfarlane & Co., lamp standards; Morris Artworks, Ltd., tapestry panels; Frigidaire, Ltd., refrigerators; Korkoid and Ruboleum Tile Co., Ltd., paving and mats; Waring and Gillow, Ltd., furniture; J. Brooke and Sons, Ltd., stone paving; Sage & Co., Ltd., Harris and Sheldon, Ltd., Haskins and Bros., Ltd., Hopson and Auty, and J. Parker and Son, shop fittings; H. T. Jenkins and Son, Ltd., marble shop fittings; Goldstein & Co., glass.

The general contractors for the house in Heathgate, Hampstead (page 964), were Messrs. Garsubil, Ltd. Sub-contractors: Colliers, of Reading, 2-in. silver-grey bricks; Keele Tileries, Ltd., roof tiles.

NEW INVENTIONS

[The following particulars of new inventions are specially compiled for THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office. All inquiries concerning inventions, patents, and specifications should be addressed to the Editor, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. For copies of the full specifications here enumerated readers should apply to the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.2. The price is 1s. each.]

LATEST PATENT APPLICATIONS

16496. Atack, F. W. Sea walls, &c. May 29.

16570, 16571. Campbell, J. S., and Trist & Co., Ltd. Roofing materials, &c. May 29.

16700. Heat and Sound Insulation, Ltd. Building construction. May 30.

16749. Hoyle, G. H. Chimney pots. May 31.

16447. I. G. Farbenindustrie Akt.-Ges. Preserving wood. May 28.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED

312216. Ellis, G. B. (Chemische Fabrik Grunau Landshoff & Meyer Akt.-Ges.). Process for the treatment of concrete surfaces.

312390. Rutenberg, A. Apparatus for casting concrete and like pipes, posts, and like hollow articles.

286734. West, J. Doors and windows.

ABSTRACT PUBLISHED

309758. Lockwood, F., 58 Vaughan Road, Harrow, Middlesex. Stairs and steps.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Messrs. John Leaning and Sons have taken into partnership Mr. Frank C. Thompson, F.S.I.

The Midland Bank Limited announce with much regret the retirement in consequence of ill-health of Mr. Richard Richards, joint general manager. Mr. H. Wrighton, formerly an assistant general manager, has been appointed a joint general manager. Mr. C. B. Allen and Mr. J. H. Parry, formerly general managers' assistants, have been appointed assistant general managers.

On and after June 24 the address of Mr. Percy J. Waldram, F.S.I., will be altered from 27 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1, to 9 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1. Telephone: Chancery 8330. Mr. Waldram has taken into partnership his eldest son, Mr. J. M. Waldram, B.Sc., practising under the title of Jno. Waldram and Son as hitherto.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

LONDON AND DISTRICTS

The POPLAR B.C. is to erect eight flats at Viloet Road, Bromley, at a cost of £4,900.

The GREENWICH B.C. is to erect sixteen houses on the Charlton estate at a cost of £6,950.

The EAST HAM borough engineer has prepared plans for extensions at the isolation hospital.

The CROYDON Education Committee has acquired a site in Gonville Road for the erection of a school.

The HACKNEY B.C. Works Committee proposes to extend the garage at the highways depot at a cost of £5,000.

The EAST HAM Corporation is seeking sanction to borrow £4,461 required in connection with the erection of four double tenement houses on the White Horse Road.

Plans passed by the CAMBERWELL B.C.: Two shops, Peckham Rye, for Messrs. Dowton & Co.; additions to office building, adjoining West Dulwich Railway Station, Thurlow Park Road, for Messrs. Marten and Carnaby.

Plans passed by the HAMPTON U.D.C.: Two houses, Cross Street, for Messrs. Jarvis and Wells; house, The Avenue, for Messrs. W. Shepherd and Son; four houses, Broad Lane, for Messrs. Parker and Loveland.

Plans passed by the EAST HAM Corporation: Additions, 4 High Street North, for Messrs. T. Greenwood and Sons; alterations, 341 Barking Road, for Messrs. Streamers, Ltd.; store, 64 Brighton Road, for Mr. F. H. Dunn; store, Barking Road, for Messrs. Pamphlett and Shapcott; store, 218 Burges Road, for Mr. G. Long.

Plans passed at PURLEY: House, Harley Down, for Mr. G. T. Fox; house, Brighton Road, for Messrs. R. D. Taylor, Ltd.; house, Purley Rise, for Mr. J. C. Rimmington; six houses, Northwood Avenue, for Mr. T. Parker; house, Coombe Wood Hill, for Mitchley Wood Estate, Ltd.; house, Riddlesdown Avenue, for Mr. H. W. Dickinson; two houses, Woodcrest Road, for Messrs. R. D. Taylor, Ltd.

Plans passed by the COULSDON U.D.C.: House, Marlpit Lane, for Mr. S. Sandison; house, Coulsdon Rise, for Mr. H. C. Doddrell; two houses, Marlpit Lane, for Mr. H. C. Doddrell; six houses, The Grove, for Mrs. F. A. Chapman; two houses, Vale Road, for Mr. G. F. Watts; house, Keston Avenue, for Old Coulsdon Estates, Ltd.; twenty-eight houses, Beverley Road, Mosslea Road, and Stumps Lane, Whyteleafe, for Messrs. E. O'Sullivan, Ltd.

Plans passed at SANDERSTEAD: House, Church Way, for Mr. F. Flood; house West Hill, for Mr. Thos. Osborne; bungalow, Farleigh Road, for Mr. E. E. Boulton; five houses, Downsway, Briton Close and Briton Crescent, for Mr. H. P. Hawkes; bungalow, Farleigh Road, for Mr. C. H. Harrington; house, The Ridgeway, for Mr. G. H. Lock; extension of streets and provision of sewers, Essenden and Beechwood Roads, for the Governors of Whitgift Foundation; two houses, Purley Bury Avenue, for Mr. W. J. Frewing.

Plans passed by the HACKNEY B.C.: Additions, rear of 67 Downs Park Road, for Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd.; additions to building, Tudor Grove, for Mr. C. A. Aish; garages, Stamford Hill, for Messrs. Francis Dod; building, 63 Warneford Street, for Mr. E. Murray; additional story, 119 Dalston Lane, for Messrs. Bradshaw, Brown & Co.; storage room, at Messrs. Hunt Partners' premises, Theydon Road, for Messrs. J. H. Jasper and Sons; factory, Downs Road, for Messrs. A. J. King, Ltd.; factory, rear of 35 Shore Road, for Messrs. W. Silk and Son, Ltd.; shop, 386 and 388 Mare Street, for Messrs. Upsons, Ltd.; fifteen houses, Nightingale Road, for Mr. H. W. Binns; L.C.C. ambulance station, Paragon Road, for Messrs. C. P. Roberts & Co., Ltd.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES

Mr. Ashenden is erecting a further fourteen houses in Udimore Road, RYE, Sussex.

The HASTINGS Corporation recommends the plans prepared by the borough engineer for the first section of the scheme for reconstructing the White Rock baths, viz. the large swimming bath and the dressing and sanitary accommodation in connection therewith, at an estimated cost of £34,000.

Plans passed by the HASTINGS Corporation: Additions, Bradford's Laundry, Bexhill Road, St. Leonards, for Messrs. T. Bradford & Co.; bungalow, Harold Road, for Mr. J. Hunt, architect, bungalow, Old London Road, for Mr. H. M. Jeffery, architect; house, Edmund Road, for Mr. P. H. Oxley, architect; house, St. Helen's Road, for Mr. T. Hardwicke; twelve houses, Bexhill Road, for Messrs. Ward, Son and Wray, architects; warehouse, 26 Castle Hill Road, for Mr. P. H. Oxley, architect; alterations, Earl Street, for Messrs. F. Stickland and Sons; maisonettes, Markwick Terrace, for Messrs. Ward, Son and Wray, architects; ten houses, Elphinstone Avenue, for Mr. H. M. Jeffery, architect.

SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES

The TRURO Corporation has purchased a site in Trennick Lane for another housing scheme.

The PLYMOUTH Education Committee has obtained sanction to borrow £35,000 for the erection of a school at North Prospect.

The BRISTOL Housing, Ltd., are to erect eighteen houses at Duckmoor Road, and twenty-eight houses at Wootton Road, St. Anne's Park.

Plans passed by the DORCHESTER Corporation: House, Herringstone Road, for Mr. Ernest Brailey; bungalow, Coburg Road, for Miss S. Hodges; alterations and additions, 29 Icen Way, for Mr. O. C. Vidler; store and workshop, etc., 6 High West Street, for Mr. C. W. Pike, on behalf of Sir Robert Williams, Bt.

MIDLAND COUNTIES

Mr. Wall is to erect twenty-five houses in St. George's Avenue, Wolstanton, STAFFS.

The BURTON-ON-TRENT Corporation has approved plans for extensions at the isolation hospital at a cost of £8,500.

The CHESTERFIELD Education Committee has obtained sanction for a loan of £4,280 for the reconstruction of Highfield Hall School.

The STOKE-ON-TRENT Corporation has obtained sanction to borrow £5,000 for the purchase of a housing site at Swan Lane, Trent Vale, and has instructed the city surveyor to report as to the layout of the site.

Plans passed at BURSLEM: Alterations and additions, Portland Tile Works, Newcastle Street, for Mr. E. Roddy; four houses, Ward Street, for Mr. G. H. Broad; alterations, 291 High Lane, for Mr. W. Gater; two houses, High Lane, for Mr. C. Kearton.

Plans passed at HANLEY: Two houses, Baskerville Road, for Mr. E. Kinson; alterations and additions, Piccadilly, for Mr. J. Pepper; mission hall, Abbey Road, for Bucknall Parish Church; eighteen houses, Milton Road, Sneyd Green, for Mr. J. Jackson; two houses, Milton Road, for Mr. B. S. Phillips; alterations, shop premises, High Street, for Mr. J. H. Greenwood; extensions, Etruria Pottery, for Messrs. Josiah Wedgwood and Sons, Ltd.; kilns, Ogden Road Works, for Messrs. Wood's Tileries.

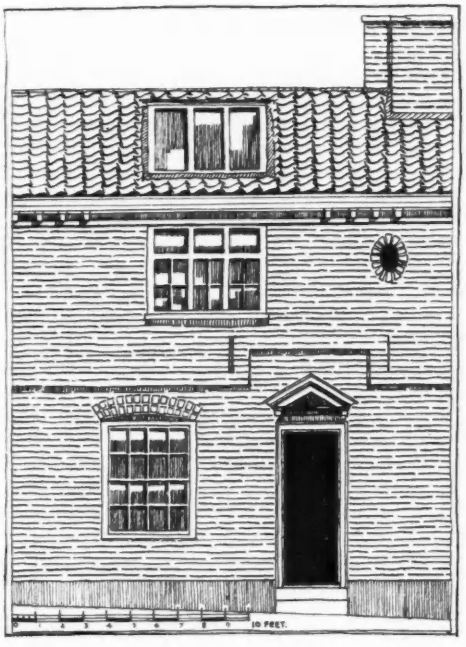
Plans passed by the STOKE-ON-TRENT Corporation: Alterations, Co-operative premises, Market Street, Longton, for Messrs. Swettenhams, Ltd.; alterations, City Cinema, Market Street, Longton, for North Wales and Border Cinemas, Ltd.; two houses, Stone Road, for Mr. A. E. Evans; alterations and additions, Norfolk Street, Shelton, for Howard Pottery Co., Ltd.; alterations, "Gardeners' Retreat," Boothen, for Messrs. G. Pim & Co., Ltd.; six houses, Osbourne Road, Hartshill, for Mr. J. H. Summerfield; ten houses, Shelton Road, Basford, for Messrs. Holloway & Co.; laundry, Campbell Road, for United Co-operative Laundries Association.

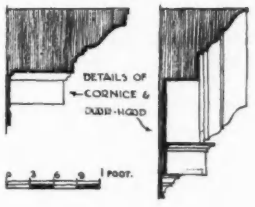
Plans passed by the CHESTERFIELD Corporation: Bungalow, off Stand Road, Whittington, for Mr. Bell; layout of land off Chatsworth Road and Washhouse Lane, for Messrs. J. H. and F. W. Green; two houses, Brockwell Lane, for Mr. L. Short; house, Walton Road, for Mr. W. James; house, Thompson Street, Whittington Moor, for Mrs. A. E. Peet; office and extension to pattern shop, Derby Road Works, for the Bryan Donkin Co., Ltd.; two calf-houses, Thompson Street, Whittington Moor, for Mr. A. Mowbray; new projector-room, Victoria Picture House, Knifesmith Gate, for Victoria Enterprises, Ltd.; extension to workshop, Hasland Green, for Mr. W. Bates; new Catholic schools and alterations to existing schools, Cross Street, for the Governors of the Roman Catholic School; additions, "Violet Markham" School, Highfield Lane, for Chesterfield Education Committee; addition to boys' school, Newbold Moor, for the Education Committee; two houses, Brockwell Lane, for Mr L. Short; two houses, Hawksley Avenue, for Mr. W. Herbert; two houses, off Newbold Road, for Mr. A. Hardy.

Plans passed by the NORTHAMPTON Corporation: Additions and alterations, 24 and 26 Marefair, for Foster Bros. Clothing Co., Ltd.; additions and alterations, 36 Wellingborough Road, for Mr. F. J. Utting; additions and alterations, 41 Gold Street, for Messrs. Burrows Bros.; ten houses, Wycliffe Road, for Messrs. W. and A. Throssell; showroom, Spencer Road, for Mr. F. Cave; four houses, Dundee Street, for Mr. M. K. Jackson;



House in brick and tile, in Heathgate, Hampstead. By John C. S. Soutar. Exterior detail by Sir Edwin Lutyens.





An eighteenth-century cottage (now demolished) in Pennington Street, Stepney. Drawn by Alfred Nelson. Interesting features include the unglazed oval light to the staircase, the wooden cornice of the roof and hood to the entrance door, and the string course at first-floor level. The roof timbers, of no particular scantling, appeared to be taken from the timbers used in old ships.

extension of offices and showroom, Lea Road, for Northampton Co-operative Society, Ltd.; two houses, Kettering Road, for Mr. C. H. Rainbow; two houses, Vicarage Lane, for Mr. J. Dunkley; house, Delapre Crescent, for Mr. G. A. Burke; house, Millway, Duston, for Mr. S. F. Willcox; two houses, off Weedon Road, Duston, for Messrs. W. Higgins, Ltd.; four houses, Dundee Street, for Mr. M. K. Jackson; house, Weston Way, for Mr. Harris; site for sub-station, off Kingsley Road, for Northampton Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd.; ten houses, Wycliffe Road, for Messrs. W. and A. Throssell.

NORTHERN COUNTIES

The CARLISLE Corporation has received sanction to borrow £6,400 for the erection of an open-air school at Newtown.

The YORK Corporation Markets Committee has decided to purchase Appletree Farm, Osbaldwick, containing 324 acres, at the price of £50 per acre.

The Board of Education has approved plans of the BIRKENHEAD Education Committee for the Dell Road Council School.

The BRADFORD Corporation is to borrow the remainder of the sum of £2,100,000, namely, £380,000, estimated to be required as the cost of construction of the Scar House reservoir.

Plans passed by the ROTHERHAM Corporation: Additions to offices, Wortley Road, for Messrs. Robt. Jenkins & Co., Ltd.; bungalow, Old Wortley Road, for Mr. Ernest Atton; two shops and store, Badsley Moor Lane, for Mr. T. Ramsden.

The BARNSLEY Corporation has considered the question of extending the present accommodation at the baths in order to make provision for municipal washhouses, but has decided to make further inquiries.

Plans passed by the CARLISLE Corporation: Four houses, London Road, for Messrs. Benwell and Slack (architects); two houses, Upperby Road, for Mr. E. J. Hill; conversion of buildings into cinema, Caldewgate, for Mr. Nicholson, on behalf of Workington Hippodrome Co., Ltd.

Plans passed by the BARNSLEY Corporation: Shops, Wood Street, for Messrs. White and Dunk; two houses, Dodworth Road, for Mr. W. Neesome; alterations, Sheffield Road, for Messrs. J. Drake and Sons, Ltd.; seven houses, Blenheim Road, for Mr. Wm. Shaw; house, Huddersfield Road, for Mr. G. H. Ward; alterations, The Rising Sun Inn, Sheffield Road, for Miss Kenworthy; two shops, John Street, for Mrs. Kitching.

At a meeting of the HULL Corporation Electricity Committee, the engineer reported that it would be necessary in the near future to augment the cooling tower capacity at Sculcoates power station, and it was decided that an additional cooling tower be installed. This will require further pumping plant and a certain amount of piping to connect up the cooling tower. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at £22,000.

Plans passed by the OLDHAM Corporation: Six houses, Gordon Avenue, for Mr. H. Mills; additional story, 35 and 37 Eastbourne Street, for Messrs. Entwistle and Kershaw; grocery warehouse, Fountain Street and New Radcliffe Street, for Messrs. Bolton & Co.; extension to pavilion, Warren Lane, for the Park Tennis Club; two shops, Oak Road, for Mr. R. Whitehead; warehouse, Fountain Street, for Messrs. Bolton & Co.; staircase, Albion Hotel, for Oldham Brewery Co., Ltd.; alterations to shop, 19–21 Mumps, for Messrs. Beaty Bros.

Plans passed by the BRADFORD Corporation: Four houses, Willow Crescent, for Mr. J. W. Bastow; two houses, Bolton Road, for Messrs. H. Sugden, Son & Co.; two houses, Westfield Lane, for Messrs. T. Keighley and Sons; two houses, Elton Grove, for Messrs. Ellis, Balmforth and Sons; four houses, Hutton Road, for Mr. C. Chambers; eight bungalows, Carr Bottom Road, for Mr. J. Priestley; five houses, Belmont Gardens, for Messrs. Edge and Pace; two houses, Duchy Avenue, for Mr. H. Procter; ten houses, St. Leonard's Grove, for Messrs. F. P. Leach and Sons, Ltd.; two houses, Kingsley Avenue, for Mr. F. Dalby; four houses, Moorside Road, for Mr. A. Sutcliffe.

The MANCHESTER Education Committee suggests proceeding with the complete scheme for the extension of the Technical College at a total cost of £358,497, according to the designs of Messrs. Bradshaw, Gass and Hope. The estimated cost is based on the carrying out of the building at one time. If erected in stages the total cost will be increased as follows: (section 1), £178,500; (section 2), £157,456; (section 3), £60,596; total, £396,561. From the foregoing estimates it will be seen that if built in three stages the completed scheme will require an extra expenditure of £38,064. Erection in two stages, so as to provide sections 1 and 2 at the first, and section 3 at a later stage would add approximately £15,000 to the cost.

Plans passed by the BOLTON Corporation: Transformer house, Brownlow Fold Mills, for Messrs. Rd. Harwood and Son, Ltd.; workshop, Pool Street, for Mr. Alfred M. Davis; offices, Bleachworks, Breightmet, for Messrs. D. Constantine and Son; extension to shop, Tonge Moor Road, for Bolton Co-operative Society, Ltd.; house, St. Auben's Road, for Mr. William Brooks; four houses, Woodland Avenue, for Messrs. Drinkwater and Whittle; six houses, Crompton Way, for Mr. John Archer; two houses, Devonshire Road, for Mr. Joseph Moss; two houses, Harpers Lane, for Messrs. Yates and Partington; extension to premises, Steele Street, for Bradford Ward Conservative Club; fifty-eight houses, Patterson Street and Harrop Street, for the Corporation Housing Committee; warehouse, Astley Street, for Mr. John Hulme; alterations to works, Mather Street Mill, for Messrs. Hollas, Ltd.; two houses, Eastgrove Avenue, for Messrs. A. H. Price and Groves; storeroom extension, Springfield Paper Works, for Messrs. J. W. Marshall & Co., Ltd.; fourteen houses, Paris Street, for Mr. F. H. Cartwright; operating theatre, Bolton Infirmary, Chorley Street, for the Bolton Infirmary; two houses, Chorley New Road, Lostock, for Mr. M. Critchley; extension to conditioning room, Bridgeman Street, for St. Paul's Worsted Mills.

Plans passed by the HULL Corporation: Six houses, Southfield Road, for Mr. E. Mowforth; six houses, Pickering Road, for Messrs. A. H. Evans & Co., Ltd.; two houses, Southfield Road, for Messrs. H. B. Camp and Son; six houses, Watt Street, for Mr. H. Barnett; six houses, Belgrave Drive, for Messrs. T. Dixon & Co. (Hull), Ltd.; eight houses, Parkfield Drive, for Mr. H. Sanderson; six houses, Watt Street, for Mr. J. Needler; four houses, Faraday Street, for Mr. J. E. Barnett; nine houses, Rensburg Street, for Mr. J. P. Blackwell; two houses, Pickering Road, for Mr. A. H. Evans & Co., Ltd.; two houses, James Reckitt Avenue, for Mr. J. Brogden; two houses, Gillshill Road, for Mr. S. Bays; twelve houses, Gillshill Road, for Mr. R. Ashton; four houses, James Reckitt Avenue, for Mr. S. Bays; two houses, Gillshill Road, for Mr. H. Needler; pavilion, James Reckitt Avenue, for the Corporation Education Committee; six houses, Watt Street, for Mr. H. Barnett; two houses, Goddard Avenue, for Mr. E. Mowforth; four houses, Bricknell Avenue, for Mr. G. Sanderson; four houses, Newland Park, for Mr. W. S. Walker; open-air school, Inglemire Lane, for the Corporation Education Committee; new street, Cranbrook Avenue extension, for the Hull Corporation; layout of building estate, Derringham Bank, for the Hull Corporation; new street and eight houses, Barrow Lane, for Mr. F. Runton Waller; two houses, Willerby New Road, for Mr. W. Robinson.

Plans passed by the LEEDS Corporation: Eighteen houses, Bramstan Gardens and Bradford Road, Bramley, for Mr. Frank Rawnsley; two houses, Gipton Wood Place, Harehills, for Mr. James Ambler; house, The Grove, King Lane, Alwoodley, for Mr. Cyril Sheard; four houses, The Oval, Killingbeck, for Messrs. C. M. Coates and J. W. Shaw; two houses, Rickardson Road, Osmondthorpe, for Mr. Harold V. Waite; four houses, Roman Gardens, Street Lane, for Messrs. Stocks and Palfreyman; four houses, Roman Terrace, Roundhay, for Mr. William Corker; three houses, Stonegate Road, Meanwood, for Mr. James W. Broadbent; two houses, Roundhay Grove, Harehills, for Messrs. R. Battersby and Sons; eight houses, Gipton Wood Place, Harehills, for Messrs. Bailey Bros.; two houses, Stainburn Crescent, Moortown, for Mr. Sylvanus Shute; four houses, Pinfold Lane, Halton, for Mr. G. Fenwick; two houses, Ring Road, Millshaw, Beeston, for Mr. W. H. Holdsworth; five houses, Mavis Avenue, Cookridge, for Rebecca Seddon; house, Mavis Avenue, Cookridge, for Mr. F. S. Harrison; house, Mavis Avenue, for Mr. Donald Lee; ten houses, Parkland Drive, for Mr. J. W. Haigh; two houses, Stainburn Drive, Moortown, for Mr. John A. Lister; two houses, Stonegate Road, Meanwood, for Messrs. W. E. Batty and Co.; eight houses, Carrholm Road, Chapel Allerton, for Messrs. W. E. Batty & Co.; two houses, Stanningley Road, for Mr. Richard Heal; two houses, Nunroyd Lawn, Moortown; house, Henconner Lane, Bramley, for Mr. John Hook; six houses, Oakwood Lane, Roundhay, for Messrs. J. and R. Ford Bros.; two houses, Mavis Avenue, Cookridge Lane, for Mr. Joseph F. Lund; two houses, Stainburn Crescent, for Messrs. Charles H. Boardman and Charles Lolley; eight houses, Foundry Lane, Roundhay, for Mr. Mark Haley.

Plans passed by the SHEFFIELD Corporation: Two houses, Richmond Road, for Mr. A. Owen; six houses, Renshaw Road, for Mr. John Ramsden; six houses, Endowood Road, for Mr. J. T. Redmile; six houses, High Storrs Road, for Mr. Colin Watson; house, Falkland Road, for Mr. Chas. Hy. Stokes; six houses, Randsfield Road, for Messrs. J. Moss, Ltd.; two houses, Donnington Road, for Mr. J. C. Mason; four houses, Moonshine Lane, for Mrs. M. D. Wilson; four houses, Birch Farm Road, for Mr. J. H. Dyson; bungalow, Bellhouse Road, for Messrs. Rhodes and Mitchell; two houses, Barnsley Road, for Mr. A. Oxspring; two houses, Arundel Road, for Mr. D. Hurrell; sixty-two houses, Greystones Grange Road, Greystones Grange Crescent, and Greystones Rise, for Messrs. W. Malthouse, Ltd.; five houses, Chesterfield Road, for the trustees of Douglas Haig Memorial Homes; house, Whirlowdale Crescent, for Mr. V. C. Pearce; house, Ben Lane, for Mr. A. Condell; six houses, Endcliffe Vale Avenue and Endcliffe Glen Road, for Messrs. R. Charlesworth, Ltd.; two houses, Retford Road, for Messrs. W. and E. Sadler, Ltd.; two houses, Norton Lees Crescent, for Messrs. Bonser Bros.; 112 houses, Wisewood estate, for the Corporation Estates Committee; six houses, Dixon, Dorothy, and Garry Roads, for Mr. M. Simpson; four houses, Meadow Bank Avenue, for Messrs. Dyson & Co.; two houses, Endowood Road, for Mr. Joe Bailey; six houses, Crawford Road, for Mr. Tom Leadbeater; four houses, Endowood Road, for Mr. T. H. Bailey; six houses, Whirlow Court Road, for Mr. Cecil G. Robinson; four houses, Strelley Avenue, for Mr. J. Marsh; five houses, Trap Lane, for Mr. Riley Watson; two houses, Chorley Drive, for Mr. J. W. Sivil; house, Chelsea Road, for Mr. H. S. Smith; bungaow, Wellcarr Road, for Mr. E. Goddard.

SCOTLAND

The Western Heritable Investment Co., Ltd., is to erect thirty-six houses off Castlemilk Road, Cathcart, GLASGOW.

RATES OF WAGES

The initial letter opposite every entry indicates the grade under the Ministry of Labour schedule. The district is that to which the borough is assigned in the same schedule. Column I gives the rates for craftsmen; Column II for labourers; the rate for craftsmen working at trades in which a separate rate maintains is given in a footnote. The table is a selection only. Particulars for lesser localities not included may be obtained upon application in writing.

			I	II
			s. d.	s. d.
A_1	ABERDARE	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_1	Abergavenny	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B	Abingdon ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Accrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Addlestone	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Adlington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Airdrie ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
C	Aldeburgh	E. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Altrincham	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Appleby ..	N.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Atherstone	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Aylesbury ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B_2	BANBURY ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bangor ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Barnard Castle	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barnsley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Barnstaple	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Barrow ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barry ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Basingstoke	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bath ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Batley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Bedford ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Berwick-on-Tweed	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Bewdley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	Bicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Birkenhead	N.W. Counties	*1 9	1 4
A	Birmingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bishop Auckland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackburn	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackpool	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blyth ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Bognor ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Bolton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Boston ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Bournemouth	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Bovey Tracey	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Bradford ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Brentwood	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Bridgend ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Bridgwater	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_1	Bridlington	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Brighouse ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Brighton ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Bristol ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Brixham ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Bromsgrove	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
C	Bromyard ..	Mid. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Burnley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burslem ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burton-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bury ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Buxton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	CAMBRIDGE	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Canterbury	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Cardiff ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Carlisle ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Carmarthen	S. Wales & M.	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Carnarvon	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Carnforth ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Castleford	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Chatham ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Chelmsford	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Cheltenham	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Chester ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Chesterfield	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Chichester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Chorley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Cirencester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Clitheroe ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Clydebank	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Coalville ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Colchester ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Colne ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Colwyn Bay	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Consett ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Conway ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Coventry ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Crewe ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Cumberland	.....	1 6	1 1½
A	DARLINGTON	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Darwen ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Deal ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Denbigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Derby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Dewsbury	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Didcot ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Doncaster	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Dorchester	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Driffield ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A	Droitwich	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Dudley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Dundee ..	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Durham ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	EAST-BOURNE	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Ebbw Vale	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Edinburgh	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	E. Glamorganshire & Monmouthshire	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Exeter ..	S.W. Counties	*1 6½	1 2
B_2	Exmouth ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	FELIXSTOWE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Filey ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A	Fleetwood ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Folkestone	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Frodsham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Frome ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	GATESHEAD	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Gillingham	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Gloucester	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Goole ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Gosport ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Grantham	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Gravesend	S. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Greenock ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Grimsby ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Guildford ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	HALIFAX	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hanley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Harrogate	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hartlepools	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Harwich ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Hastings ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Hatfield ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Hereford ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Hertford ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Heysham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Howden ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Huddersfield	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hull ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	ILKLEY ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Immingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Ipswich	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Isle of Wight	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	JARROW ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	KEIGHLEY	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Kendal ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Keswick ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Kettering ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	King's Lynn	E. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	LANCASTER	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Leamington	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Leeds ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leek ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Lewes ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Lichfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lincoln ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Liverpool ..	N.W. Counties	*1 9	1 4
A_2	Llandudno	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Llanelly ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	London (12 miles radius)		1 9	1 4
	Do. (12-15 miles radius)		1 8½	1 3½
A	Long Eaton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Loughborough	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Luton ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Lytham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	MACCLESFIELD	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Maidstone	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Malvern ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Manchester	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Mansfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Margate ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Matlock ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Merthyr ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Middlesbrough	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Middlewich	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Minehead ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Monmouth	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	S. and E. Glamorganshire			
A	Morecambe	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	NANTWICH	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Neath ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nelson ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newcastle ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newport ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Normanton	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Northampton	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	North Staffs.	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	North Shields	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Norwich ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Nottingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nuneaton ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	OAKHAM ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Oldham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Oswestry ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Oxford ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	PAISLEY ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Pembroke	S. Wales & M.	1 4	1 0
A	Perth ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Peterborough	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Plymouth	S.W. Counties	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Pontefract	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Pontypridd	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Portsmouth	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Preston ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	QUEENSFERRY	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	READING	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Reigate ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Retford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Rhondda Valley	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Ripon ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A	Rochdale ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Rochester ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Ruabon ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Rugby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Rugeley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Runcorn ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	ST. ALBANS	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	St. Helens ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Salisbury ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_1	Scarborough	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Scunthorpe	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Sheffield ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Shipley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Shrewsbury	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Skipton ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Slough ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Solihull ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	South'pton	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Southend-on-Sea	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Southport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	S. Shields ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Stafford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Stockport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stockton-on-Tees	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stoke-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Stroud ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Sunderland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swadlincote	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swansea ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B	Swindon ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	TAMWORTH	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Taunton ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Teeside Dist.	N.E. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Teignmouth	S.W. Coast	1 5½	1 1½
A	Todmorden	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Torquay ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
C	Truro ..	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
B_1	Tunbridge Wells	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Tunstall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Tyne District	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	WAKEFIELD	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Walsall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Warrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Warwick ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Wellingborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Weston-s-Mare	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Whitby ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Widnes ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Wigan ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Winchester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Windsor ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Wolverhampton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Worcester	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Worksop ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Wrexham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Wycombe	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	YARMOUTH	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Yeovil ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	York ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½

* In these areas the rates of wages for certain trades (usually painters and plasterers) vary slightly from those given.

The rates for every trade in any given area will be sent on request.

PRICES CURRENT

The wages are the Union rates current in London at the time of publication. The prices are for good quality material, and are intended to cover delivery at works, wharf, station, or yard as customary, but will vary according to quality and quantity. The measured prices are based upon the foregoing, and include usual builders' profits. Though every care has been taken in its compilation it is impossible to guarantee the accuracy of the list, and readers are advised to have the figures confirmed by trade inquiry.

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

EXCAVATOR, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* NAVVY, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* TIMBERMAN, 1*s.* 5½*d. per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour;* WATCHMAN, 7*s.* 6*d. per shift.*

Broken brick or stone, 2 in., per yd.	£0	11	6
Thames ballast, per yd.	0	10	0
Pit gravel, per yd.	0	15	0
Pit sand, per yd.	0	12	6
Washed sand, per yd.	0	13	0

Screened ballast or gravel, add 10 per cent. per yd.
Clinker, breeze, etc., prices according to locality.

Portland cement, per ton	£2	8	0
Lias lime, per ton	2	0	0

Sacks charged extra at 1s. 9d. each and credited when returned at 1s. 6d.
Transport hire per day:

Cart and horse	£1	3	0	*Trailer*	£0	15	0
3-ton motor lorry	3	15	0	*Steam roller*	4	5	0
Steam lorry, 5-ton	4	0	0	*Water cart*	1	5	0

EXCAVATING and throwing out in ordinary earth not exceeding 6 ft. deep, basis price, per yd. cube . 0 3 0
Exceeding 6 ft., but under 12 ft., add 30 per cent.
In stiff clay, add 30 per cent.
In underpinning, add 100 per cent.
In rock, including blasting, add 225 per cent.
If basketed out, add 80 per cent. to 150 per cent.
Headings, including timbering, add 400 per cent.

RETURN, fill, and ram, ordinary earth, per yd.	£0	1	6
SPREAD and level, including wheeling, per yd.	0	1	6
FILLING into carts and carting away to a shoot or deposit, per yd. cube	0	10	6
TRIMMING earth to slopes, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
HACKING up old grano. or similar paving, per yd. sup.	0	1	3
PLANKING to excavations, per ft. sup.	0	0	5
DO. over 10 ft. deep, add for each 5 ft. in depth, 30 per cent.			
IF left in, add to above prices, per ft. cube	0	2	0
HARDCORE, 2 in. ring, filled and rammed, 4 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	2	1
DO. 6 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	2	10
PUDDLING, per yd. cube	1	10	0
CEMENT CONCRETE, 4-2-1, per yd. cube	2	3	0
DO. 6-2-1, per yd. cube	1	18	0

DO. in upper floors, add 15 per cent.
DO. in reinforced-concrete work, add 20 per cent.
DO. in underpinning, add 60 per cent.

LIAS-LIME CONCRETE, per yd. cube	£1	16	0
BREEZE CONCRETE, per yd. cube	1	7	0
DO. in lintels, etc., per ft. cube	0	1	6
CEMENT concrete 4-2-1 in lintels packed around reinforcement, per ft. cube	0	3	9
FINE concrete benching to bottom of manholes, per ft. cube	0	3	0
FINISHING surface of concrete spade face, per yd. sup.	0	0	9

DRAINER

LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* TIMBERMAN, 1*s.* 5½*d. per hour;* BRICKLAYER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* PLUMBER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* WATCHMAN, 7*s.* 6*d. per shift.*

Stoneware pipes, tested quality, 4 in., per ft.	£0	0	10
DO. *6 in., per ft.*	0	1	3
DO. *9 in., per ft.*	0	2	3
Cast-iron pipes, coated, 9 ft. lengths, 4 in., per yd.	0	5	6
DO. *6 in., per yd.*	0	8	0
Portland cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.			
Leadwool, per cwt.	£2	0	0
Gaskin, per lb.	0	0	4½

STONEWARE DRAINS, jointed in cement, tested pipes, 4 in., per ft. 0 4 3
DO. 6 in., per ft. 0 5 0
DO. 9 in., per ft. 0 7 9

CAST-IRON DRAINS, jointed in lead, 4 in., per ft.	0	8	3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0	10	3

Note.—These prices include digging concrete bed and filling for normal depths, and are average prices.
Fittings in Stoneware and Iron according to type. *See* Trade Lists.

BRICKLAYER

BRICKLAYER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour.*

London stocks, per M.	£4	5	0
Flettons, per M.	2	12	6
White facing bricks, per M.	5	0	0
Multi-coloured facings, per M.	7	7	9
Best red facings, per M.	7	7	9
Rubbers, 9½ in., per M.	12	0	6
Staffordshire blue, per M.	9	5	0
Firebricks, 2½ in., per M.	9	0	0
Glazed salt, white, and ivory stretchers, per M.	21	10	0
DO. *headers, per M.*	20	10	0
Colours, extra, per M.	5	10	0
Seconds, less, per M.	1	0	0
Cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.			
Lime, grey stone, per ton	£2	11	6
Mixed lime mortar, per yd.	1	6	0
Dampcourse, in rolls of 4½ in., per roll	0	2	6
DO. *9 in. per roll*	0	4	9
DO. *14 in. per roll*	0	7	6
DO. *18 in. per roll*	0	9	6
BRICKWORK in stone lime mortar, Flettons or equal, per rod	32	0	0
DO. in cement do., per rod	34	10	0

DO. in stocks, add 25 per cent. per rod.
DO. in blues, add 100 per cent. per rod.
DO. circular on plan, add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in backing to masonry, add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in raising on old walls, etc., add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in underpinning, add 20 per cent. per rod.

HALF-BRICK walls in stocks in cement mortar (1–3), per ft. sup.	£0	1	0
BEDDING plates in cement mortar, per ft. run	0	0	3
BEDDING window or door frames, per ft. run	0	0	3
LEAVING chases 2½ in. deep for edges of concrete floors not exceeding 6 in. thick, per ft. run	0	0	2
CUTTING do. in old walls in cement, per ft. run	0	0	4
CUTTING, toothing and bonding new work to old (labour and materials), per ft. sup.	0	0	7
TERRA-COTTA flue pipes 9 in. diameter, jointed in fireclay, including all cuttings, per ft. run	0	3	6
DO. 14 ft. by 9 in. do., per ft. run	0	6	0
FLAUNCHING chimney pots, each	0	2	0
CUTTING and pinning ends of timbers, etc., in cement	0	1	0
FACINGS fair, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	3
DO. picked stocks, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	7
DO. red rubbers gauged and set in putty, per ft. sup. extra	0	4	9
DO. in salt white or ivory glazed, per ft. sup. extra	0	5	6
TUCK pointing, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	10
WEATHER pointing, do. do.	0	0	3
TILE creasing with cement fillet each side per ft. run	0	0	6
GRANOLITHIC PAVING, 1 in., per yd. sup.	0	5	0
DO. 1½ in., per yd. sup.	0	6	0
DO. 2 in. per yd. sup.	0	7	0
If coloured with red oxide, per yd. sup.	0	1	0
If finished with carborundum, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
If in small quantities in finishing to steps, etc., per ft. sup.	0	1	4
Jointing new grano. paving to old, per ft. run	0	0	4
Extra for dishing grano. or cement paving around gullies, each	0	1	6
BITUMINOUS DAMP COURSE, ex rolls, per ft. sup.	0	0	7
ASPHALT (MASTIC) DAMP COURSE, ½ in., per yd. sup.	0	8	0
DO. vertical, per yd. sup.	0	11	0
SLATE DAMP COURSE, per ft. sup.	0	0	10
ASPHALT ROOFING (MASTIC) in two thicknesses, ¾ in., per yd.	0	8	6
DO. SKIRTING, 6 in.	0	0	11
BREEZE PARTITION BLOCKS, set in cement, 1½ in. per yd. sup.	0	5	3
DO. DO. 3 in.	0	6	6
BREEZE fixing bricks, extra for each	0	0	3

MASON

MASON, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* DO. *fixer,* 1*s.* 10*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d.* per hour; SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour.*

Portland Stone:			
Whitbed, per ft. cube	£0	4	6
Basebed, per ft. cube	0	4	9
Bath stone, per ft. cube	0	3	0
Usual trade extras for large blocks.			
York paving, av. 2½ in., per yd. super.	0	11	0
York templates sawn, per ft. cube	0	7	6
Slate shelves, rubbed, 1 in., per ft. sup.	0	2	6
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.			

HOISTING and setting stone, per ft. cube	£0	2	2
DO. for every 10 ft. above 30 ft. add 15 per cent.			
PLAIN face Portland basis, per ft. sup.	£0	2	8
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	0
SUNK FACE, per ft. sup.	0	3	9
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	10
JOINTS, arch, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. sunk, per ft. sup.	0	2	7
DO. DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
CIRCULAR-CIRCULAR work, per ft. sup.	1	2	0
PLAIN MOULDING, straight, per inch of girth, per ft. run	0	1	1
DO. circular, do., per ft. run	0	1	4
HALF SAWING, per ft. sup.	0	1	0

Add to the foregoing prices, if in York stone, 35 per cent.
DO. Mansfield, 12½ per cent.
Deduct for Bath, 33⅓ per cent.
DO. for Chilmark, 5 per cent.

SETTING 1 in. slate shelving in cement, per ft. sup.	£0	0	6
RUBBED round nosing to do., per ft. lin.	£0	0	6
YORK STEPS, rubbed T. & R., ft. cub. fixed	1	7	6
YORK SILLS, W. & T., ft. cub. fixed	1	10	0
ARTIFICIAL stone paving, 2 in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO. 2½ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	1	3

SLATER AND TILER

SLATER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* TILER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1*s.* 5*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*
N.B.—Tiling is often executed as piecework.

Slates, 1st quality, per 1,200:			
Portmadoc Ladies	£13	0	0
Countess	25	0	0
Duchess	32	0	0

Old Delabole	*Med. Grey*			*Med. Green*		
24 in. × 12 in.	£42	11	3	£45	1	0
20 in. × 10 in.	31	4	3	33	0	6
16 in. × 10 in.	20	18	0	22	4	9
14 in. × 8 in.	12	1	0	12	16	3

Green Randoms, per ton	8	3	9
Grey-green do., per ton	7	3	9
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long, per ton	5	13	9

In 4-ton truck loads, delivered Nine Elms station.

Clips, lead per lb.	£0	0	6
Clips, copper, per lb.	0	2	0
Nails, compo, per cwt.	1	6	0
Nails, copper, per lb.	0	2	2
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.			
Hand-made tiles, per M	£5	18	0
Machine-made tiles, per M.	5	8	0
Westmorland slates, large, per ton	9	0	0
DO. *Peggies, per ton*	7	5	0

SLATING, 3 in. lap, compo nails, Portmadoc or equal:

Ladies, per square	£4	0	0
Countess, per square	4	5	0
Duchess, per square	4	10	0
WESTMORLAND, in diminishing courses, per square	6	5	6
CORNISH DO., per square	6	3	0
Add, if vertical, per square approx.	0	13	0
Add, if with copper nails, per square approx.	0	2	6
Double course at eaves, per ft. approx.	0	1	0

SLATING with Old Delabole slates to a 3 in. lap with copper nails, at per square.

	Med. Grey			Med. Green		
24 in. × 12 in.	£5	0	0	£5	2	0
20 in. × 10 in.	5	5	0	5	10	0
16 in. × 10 in.	4	15	0	5	1	0
14 in. × 8 in.	4	10	0	4	15	0
Green randoms				6	7	0
Grey-green do.				5	9	0
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long				4	13	6

TILING, 4 in. gauge, every 4th course nailed, in hand-made tiles, average per square	4	0	0
DO., machine-made do., per square	3	10	0

Vertical Tiling, including pointing, add 18*s.* 0*d.* per square.

FIXING lead soakers, per dozen	£0	0	10
STRIPPING old slates and stacking for re-use, and clearing away surplus and rubbish, per square	0	10	0
LABOUR only in laying slates, but including nails, per square	1	0	0

See "Sundries" for Asbestos Tiling.

CARPENTER AND JOINER

CARPENTER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* JOINER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Timber, average prices at Docks, London Standard, Scandinavian, etc. (equal to 2nds):			
7 × 3, per std.	£22	0	0
11 × 4, per std.	30	0	0
Memel or Equal. Slightly less than foregoing.			
Flooring, P.E., 1 in., per sq.	£1	5	0
DO. *T. and G., 1 in., per sq.*	1	5	0
Planed boards, 1 in. × 11 in., per std.	30	0	0
Wainscot oak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	4
Mahogany, Honduras, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	4
DO. *Cuba, per ft. sup. of 1 in.*	0	2	6
DO., *African, per ft. sup.*	0	1	3
Teak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	1	3
DO., *ft. cube*	0	14	0
FIR fixed in wall plates, lintels, sleepers, etc., per ft. cube	0	5	0
DO. framed in floors, roofs, etc., per ft. cube	0	6	0
DO. framed in trusses, etc., including ironwork, per ft. cube	0	8	6
PITCH PINE, add 33⅓ per cent.			
FIXING only boarding in floors, roofs, etc., per sq.	0	13	6
SARKING FELT laid, 1-ply, per yd.	0	1	6
DO. 3-ply per yd.	0	1	9
CENTERING for concrete, etc., including horsing and striking, per sq.	2	10	0
TURNING pieces to flat or segmental soffits, 4½ in. wide, per ft. run	0	0	4½
DO. 9 in. wide and over per ft. sup.	0	1	2

[*continued overleaf*

CARPENTER AND JOINER: *continued.*

SHUTTERING to face of concrete, per square	£1	10	0
DO. in narrow widths to beams, etc., per ft. sup.	0	0	6
USE and waste of timbers, allow 25 per cent. of above prices.			
SLATE BATTENING, per sq.	£0	12	6
DEAL boarding to flats, 1 in. thick and firrings to falls, per square	2	10	0
STOUT feather-edged tilting fillet to eaves, per ft. run	0	0	6
FEATHER-edged springer to trimmer arches, per ft. run	0	0	4
STOUT herringbone strutting (joists measured in), per ft. run	0	0	6
SOUND boarding, ⅞ in. thick and fillets nailed to sides of joists (joists measured over), per square	2	0	0
RUBEROID or similar quality roofing, one ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., two-ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	6
DO., three-ply, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
TONGUED and grooved flooring, 1½ in. thick, laid complete with splayed headings, per square	2	5	0
DEAL skirting torus, moulded 1½ in. thick, including grounds and backings, per ft. sup.	0	1	0
TONGUED and mitred angles to do.	0	0	6
WOOD block flooring standard blocks laid herringbone in mastic:			
Deal 1 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	10	0
DO. 1½ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	12	0
Maple 1½ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	15	0
DEAL moulded sashes, 1½ in. with moulded bars in small squares, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. 2 in. do., per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DEAL cased frames, oak sills and 2 in. moulded sashes, brass-faced pulleys and iron weights, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
MOULDED horns, extra each	0	0	3
DOORS, 4-panel square both sides, 1½ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. moulded both sides per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. 2 in. thick, square both sides, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0	3	0
DO. in 3 panels, moulded both sides, upper panel with diminished stiles with moulded bars for glass, per ft. sup.	0	3	6
If in oak, mahogany or teak, multiply 3 times.			
DEAL frames, 4 in. × 3 in., rebated and beaded, per ft. cube	£0	15	0
Add for extra labours, per ft. run	0	0	1
STAIRCASE work:			
DEAL treads 1½ in. and risers 1 in., tongued and grooved including fir carriages, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DEAL wall strings, 1¼ in. thick, moulded, per ft. run	0	2	6
If ramped, per ft. run	0	5	0
SHORT ramps, extra each	0	7	6
ENDS of treads and risers housed to strings, each	0	1	0
2 in. deal mopstick handrail fixed to brackets, per ft. run	0	1	6
4½ in. × 3 in. oak fully moulded handrail, per ft. run	0	5	6
1½ in. square deal bar balusters, framed in, per ft. run	0	0	6
FITTINGS:			
SHELVES and bearers, 1 in., cross-tongued, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
1½ in. beaded cupboard fronts, moulded and square, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
TEAK grooved draining boards, 1½ in. thick and bedding per ft. sup.	0	4	6
IRONMONGERY:			
Fixing only (including providing screws):			
To DEAL—			
Hinges to sashes, per pair	0	1	2
Do. to doors, per pair	0	1	7
Barrel bolts, 9 in., iron, each	0	1	0
Sash fasteners, each	0	1	0
Rim locks, each	0	1	9
Mortice locks, each	0	4	0

SMITH

SMITH, *weekly rate equals* 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* MATE, *do.* 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* ERECTOR, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* FITTER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Mild Steel in British standard sections, per ton	£12	10	0
Sheet Steel:			
Flat sheets, black, per ton	17	0	0
DO., *galvd., per ton*	18	0	0
Corrugated sheets, galvd., per ton	18	0	0
Driving screws, galvd., per grs.	0	1	10
Washers, galvd., per grs.	0	1	1
Bolts and nuts per cwt. and up	1	18	0
MILD STEEL in trusses, etc., erected, per ton	25	0	0
DO., in small sections as reinforcement, per ton	16	0	0
DO., in compounds, per ton	17	0	0
DO., in bar or rod reinforcement, per ton	22	10	0
WROT-IRON in chimney bars, etc., including building in, per cwt.	2	0	0
DO., in light railings and balusters, per cwt.	2	5	0
FIXING only corrugated sheeting, including washers and driving screws, per yd.	0	2	0

PLUMBER

PLUMBER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* MATE OR LABOURER, 1*s.* 4½*d. per hour.*

Lead, milled sheet, per cwt.	£1	13	0
DO. *drawn pipes, per cwt.*	1	13	6
DO. *soil pipe, per cwt.*	1	16	6
DO. *scrap, per cwt.*	1	1	6
Copper, sheet, per lb.	0	1	0
Solder, plumber's, per lb.	0	1	0
DO. *fine, per lb.*	0	1	6
Cast-iron pipes, etc.:			
L.C.C. soil, 3 in., per yd.	0	3	0
DO. 4 *in. per yd.*	0	3	8
R.W.P., 2½ in. per yd.	0	1	6
DO. 3 *in., per yd.*	0	1	9
DO. 4 *in., per yd.*	0	2	6
Gutter, 4 in. H.R., per yd.	0	1	0
DO. 4 *in. O.G., per yd.*	0	1	4
MILLED LEAD and labour in gutters, flashings, etc. per cwt.	3	2	6
LEAD PIPE, fixed, including running joints, bends, and tacks, ½ in., per ft.	0	2	2
DO. ¾ in., per ft.	0	2	5
DO. 1 in., per ft.	0	3	4
DO. 1¼ in., per ft.	0	4	5
LEAD WASTE or soil, fixed as above, complete, 2½ in., per ft.	0	6	6
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	7	9
DO. 4 in., per ft.	0	10	6
WIPED soldered joint, ¾ in., each	0	2	6
DO. ¾ in., each	0	3	2
DO. 1 in., each	0	3	8
BRASS screw-down stop cock and two soldered joints, ½ in., each	0	11	0
DO. ¾ in., each	0	13	6
CAST-IRON rainwater pipe, jointed in red lead, 2½ in., per ft. run	0	1	4
DO. 3 in., per ft. run	0	1	8
DO. 4 in., per ft. run	0	2	0
CAST-IRON H.R. GUTTER, fixed, with all clips, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	6
DO. O.G., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	9
CAST-IRON SOIL PIPE, fixed with caulked joints and all ears, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	2	0
Fixing only:			
W.C. PANS and all joints, P. or S., and including joints to water waste preventers, each	2	5	0
BATHS, with all joints	1	3	6
LAVATORY BASINS only, with all joints, on brackets, each	1	10	0

PLASTERER

PLASTERER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour (plus allowances in London only);* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Chalk lime, per ton	£2	17	0
Hair, per cwt.	2	5	0
Sand and cement see "Excavator," etc., above.			
Lime putty, per cwt.	£0	2	9
Hair mortar, per yd.	1	7	0
Fine stuff, per yd.	1	14	0
Sawn laths, per bdl.	0	2	5
Keene's cement, per ton	5	15	0
Sirapite, per ton	3	10	0
DO. *fine, per ton*	3	18	0
Plaster, per ton	3	0	0
DO. *white, per ton*	3	12	6
DO. *fine, per ton*	5	12	0
Lath nails, per lb.	0	0	4
Ferrocrete, per ton	2	15	6
LATHING with sawn laths, per yd.	0	1	7
METAL LATHING, per yd.	0	2	6
FLOATING in Cement and Sand, 1 to 3, for tiling or woodblock, ¾ in. per yd.	0	2	4
DO. vertical, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER, on brickwork, 1 to 3, per yd.	0	2	0
RENDER in Portland and set in fine stuff, per yd.	0	3	3
RENDER, float, and set, trowelled, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER and set in Sirapite, per yd.	0	2	5
DO. in Thistle plaster, per yd.	0	2	5
EXTRA, if on but not including lathing, any of foregoing, per yd.	0	0	5
EXTRA, if on ceilings, per yd.	0	0	5
ANGLES, rounded Keene's on Portland, per ft. lin.	0	0	6
PLAIN CORNICES, in plaster, per inch girth, including dubbing out, etc., per ft. lin.	0	0	2
WHITE glazed tiling set in Portland and jointed in Parian, per yd., from	1	11	6
FIBROUS PLASTER SLABS, per yd.	0	1	10

GLAZIER

GLAZIER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

Glass: 4ths in crates:			
Clear, 21 oz.	£9	0	4½
DO. 26 *oz.*	0	0	5
Cathedral white, per ft.	0	0	7½
Polished plate, British ⅛ in., up to 2 ft. sup. per ft.	0	1	2
DO. 4 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	2	3
DO. 6 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	2	6
DO. 20 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	1
DO. 45 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	3
DO. 65 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	5
DO. 100 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	10
Rough plate, ⅛ in., per ft.	0	0	6½
DO. ¼ *in., per ft.*	0	0	6½
Linseed oil putty, per cwt.	0	15	0
GLAZING in putty, clear sheet, 21 oz.	0	0	11
DO. 26 oz.	0	1	0
GLAZING in beads, 21 oz., per ft.	£0	1	1
DO. 26 ozs., per ft.	0	1	4

Small sizes slightly less (under 3 ft. sup.).
Patent glazing in rough plate, normal span, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per ft.
LEAD LIGHTS, plain, med. sqs. 21 oz., usual domestic sizes, fixed, per ft. sup. and up | £0 | 3 | 0
Glazing only, polished plate, 6½*d.* to 8*d.* per ft. according to size.

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER

PAINTER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* FRENCH POLISHER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* PAPERHANGER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour.*

Genuine white lead, per cwt.	£3	1	6
Linseed oil, raw, per gall.	0	3	4
DO., *boiled, per gall.*	0	3	6
Turpentine, per gall	0	4	0
Liquid driers, per gall.	0	15	0
Knotting, per gall.	1	4	0
Distemper, washable, in ordinary colours, per cwt., and up	2	5	0
Double size, per firkin	0	3	6
Pumice stone, per lb.	0	0	4½
Single gold leaf (transferable), per book	0	2	0
Varnish, copal, per gall, and up	0	17	6
DO., *flat, per gall.*	1	5	0
DO., *paper, per gall.*	1	5	0
French polish, per gall.	0	16	0
Ready mixed paints, per cwt. and up	3	10	6
LIME WHITING, per yd. sup.	0	0	3
WASH, stop, and whiten, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
DO., and 2 coats distemper with proprietary distemper, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
KNOT, stop, and prime, per yd. sup.	0	0	7
PLAIN PAINTING, including mouldings, and on plaster or joinery, 1st coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
DO., subsequent coats, per yd. sup.	0	0	8
DO., enamel coat, per yd. sup.	0	1	0
BRUSH-GRAIN, and 2 coats varnish, per yd. sup.	0	3	8
FIGURED DO., DO., per yd. sup.	0	5	6
FRENCH POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	1	2
WAX POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	0	6
STRIPPING old paper and preparing per piece	0	1	7
HANGING PAPER, ordinary, per piece	0	1	10
DO., fine, per piece, and upwards	0	2	4
VARNISHING PAPER, 1 coat, per piece	0	9	0
CANVAS, strained and fixed, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
VARNISHING, hard oak, 1st coat, yd. sup.	9	1	2
DO., each subsequent coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	11

SUNDRIES

Fibre or wood pulp boardings, according to quality and quantity.			
The measured work price is on the same basis per ft. sup.	£0	0	2½
FIBRE BOARDINGS, including cutting and waste, fixed on, but not including studs or grounds, per ft. sup. from 3d. to	0	0	6
Plaster-board, per yd. sup. from	0	1	7
PLASTER-BOARD, fixed as last, per yd. sup. from	0	2	8
Asbestos sheeting, $\frac{5}{32}$ in., grey flat, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., *corrugated, per yd. sup.*	0	3	3
ASBESTOS SHEETING, fixed as last, flat, per yd. sup	0	4	0
DO., corrugated, per yd. sup.	0	5	0
ASBESTOS slating or tiling on, but not including battens, or boards, plain "diamond" per square, grey	2	15	0
DO., red	3	0	0
Asbestos cement slates or tiles, $\frac{5}{32}$ in. punched per M. grey	16	0	0
DO., *red*	18	0	0
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION FLOORING: Laid in two coats, average ¾ in. thick, in plain colour, per yd. sup.	0	7	0
DO., ½ in. thick, suitable for domestic work, unpolished, per yd.	0	6	6
Metal casements for wood frames, domestic sizes, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO., *in metal frames, per ft. sup.*	0	1	9
HANGING only metal casement in, but not including wood frames, each	0	2	10
BUILDING in metal casement frames, per ft. sup.	0	0	7

Waterproofing compounds for cement. Add about 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. to the cost of cement used.

PLYWOOD, per ft. sup.

Thickness	$\frac{3}{16}$ in.			¼ in.			⅜ in.			½ in.		
Qualities ..	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7	6
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	—	1 0½	10	—
Figured Oak 1 side	8½	7	—	10	8	—	11½	—	—	1 6	—	—
Plain Oak 1 side	6½	6	—	7½	7	—	9½	—	—	1 0	—	—
Oregon Pine	3	4	—	5½	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Meeting of Examinations Committee, 5 p.m. Town Planning Examination till Monday, July 1, 3 p.m. Exhibition in the Galleries of the designs submitted in the R.I.B.A. Competitions for a Garage in the Theatre Area of London, and a National Sign for Petrol-filling Stations and Garages. Open until June 29, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. **10 a.m.**

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, Adelphi, W.C.2. Annual General Meeting. **4 p.m.**

SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION, 12 Great George Street, S.W.1. Special Examinations for Diplomas in Rating, Forestry, Surveying and Levelling, Agricultural and Tenant Right Valuations, and Sanitary Science. Till Friday, June 28, inclusive.

SOCIÉTÉ CENTRALE DES ARCHITECTES. Fifty-third Congress of French Architects. To be held at 8 Rue Danton, Paris. Motor tour, 3 p.m. Visit to Institute of Art and Archæology, 5.30 p.m. **3 p.m.**

IMPERIAL GALLERY OF ART, Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W.7. Exhibition of Paintings, Drawings, Engravings, and Sculpture by artists resident in Great Britain and the Dominions. Open until June 29. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. **10 a.m.**

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Southampton Row, W.C.1. Annual Exhibition of Students' Work in Silversmithing, Jewellery, Enamelling, Chasing, Engraving, Die-Sinking, Metal Casting, Furniture, Stained Glass, Modelling, Wood and Stone Carving, Pottery, Costume, Embroidery, Weaving, Writing and Illuminating, Printing, Bookbinding, Illustration, Wood Engraving, Lithography, Etching, Architecture, Drawing, Painting and Design. Open till June 26. 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. **10 a.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Engleheart Exhibition of Miniatures. Daily until June 30, 10 a.m. Indian Section: "Woodwork." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **3 p.m.**

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE. Forty-first Congress and Health Exhibition at Margate. Open until June 28.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Meetings of Schools Committee. 3 p.m; Literature Standing Committee. 4.30 p.m.; Prizes and Scholarships Committee. 5 p.m. **3 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Architecture." By L. O. Faraker. 12 noon. "Architecture." By L. O. Faraker. 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

SOCIÉTÉ CENTRALE DES ARCHITECTES. Fifty-third Congress of French Architects. Visit of l'Exposition du Feu to the Grand Palais des Beaux-Arts, Avenue Alexandre III, and discussion by M. Wattrémez. 10 a.m. Dinner at the Hotel Continental, 7.30 p.m. Social evening, 10.15 p.m. **10 a.m.**

FRIDAY, JUNE 28

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. "The Regional Plan of New York and System of Parkways." By Jay Downer, Chief Engineer of the Westchester County Park Commission, and Thomas Adams, General Director of the Regional Plan of New York and its Environs. **8.30 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Evolution of the Chair." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 12 noon. "Eighteenth-century Wall Decoration." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

SOCIÉTÉ CENTRALE DES ARCHITECTS. Fifty-third Congress of French Architects at 8 Rue Danton. **9.30 a.m.**

SATURDAY, JUNE 29

Sunrise, 4.45. Sunset, 9.21.

LONDON COUNTY HALL, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1. Exhibition of Prints and Watercolours: "Views of Old London." Open to the public every Saturday from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Bank Holidays from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. **10.30 a.m.**

SOUTH-EASTERN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS. Visit to Chichester. Conducted visit to Cathedral and Council's Offices, 11 a.m. Luncheon at the Dolphin Hotel, 1.15 p.m. Visit to St. Mary's Hospital and the City, 2.30 p.m. Tea at the Dolphin Hotel, and return journey through Boxgrove, 4.15 p.m. **11 a.m.**

SOCIÉTÉ CENTRALE DES ARCHITECTES. Fifty-third Congress of French Architects. At l'École Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts, 14 Rue Bonaparte, Paris, 9.30 a.m. Reception at the Hotel Continental (entrance, 2 Rue Rouget-de-l'Isle). 6 p.m. **9.30 a.m.**

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Annual Exhibition, Bournemouth. Open until July 10. Opening Address by W. H. Ansell, F.R.I.B.A.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Early English Woodwork." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **12 noon.**

THURSDAY, JULY 4

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. Annual Conversazione at the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, S.W.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Evolution of the Panel." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **7 p.m.**

SATURDAY, JULY 6

Sunrise, 4.50. Sunset, 9.18.

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Tour to United States and Canada by Cunard liner "Laconia"; date of departure July 13. Members wishing to take part in this trip should apply for further particulars to the Secretary.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Indian Section: "Sculpture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **3 p.m.**

MONDAY, JULY 8

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, University College, Gower Street, W.C. Exhibition of Egyptian Antiquities. Open daily till July 27, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. July 10 and 19 from 6.30 to 8.30 p.m. **10 a.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Architecture." By Miss M. Chamot. **3 p.m.**

FRIDAY, JULY 12

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1. Annual Exhibition of Students' Work. Open until July 27.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Tudor and Jacobean Furniture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 12 noon. "Mural Decoration." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

SOUTH-EASTERN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS. Conference at Eastbourne.

SATURDAY, JULY 13

Sunrise, 4.47. Sunset, 9.13.

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE. Congress and Health Exhibition at Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield. President of the Architecture and Engineering section, Sir Banister Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. Open daily until July 20. **12 noon.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "The Ionides Collection," By Miss M. Chamot. 12 noon. Indian Section: "Pottery." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. "Museum Masterpieces." By Miss M. Chamot. 3 p.m. "Chippendale." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. **12 noon.**

SOUTH-EASTERN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS. Conference at Eastbourne.

MONDAY, JULY 15

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Ecclesiastical Metalwork." By Miss M. Chamot. 12 noon. "English Porcelain." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

TUESDAY, JULY 16

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE CONGRESS AT SHEFFIELD. Meetings of Engineers' and Surveyors' section in the University, and Sanitary Inspectors in the Mappin Hall. **10 a.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Stained Glass." By Miss M. Chamot. 12 noon. "Gothic Art." By Miss M. Chamot. 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE CONGRESS AT SHEFFIELD. Meetings of Architecture and Engineering section in the Firth College, and Representatives of Sanitary Authorities in the Town Hall. 10 a.m. Visit to Waterworks, Sewage Disposal Works, Iron, Steel, Silver-plate, and Cutlery Works. **2 p.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Indian Section: "Woodwork." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. "Ironwork." By Miss M. Chamot. **3 p.m.**

THURSDAY, JULY 18

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE CONGRESS AT SHEFFIELD. Meetings of Architecture and Health section in the Firth College, 10 a.m. Congress Dinner, Grand Hotel, 7.30 p.m. **10 a.m.**

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "English Medieval Sculpture." By Miss M. Chamot. **12 noon.**

FRIDAY, JULY 19

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "French Woodwork." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 12 noon. "Seventeenth-century Wall Decoration." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

SATURDAY, JULY 20

Sunrise, 5.5. Sunset, 9.6.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Italian Furniture." By Miss M. Chamot. **12 noon.**

SOUTH-EASTERN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS. Visit to Reigate of the Guildford and Croydon Chapters.

MONDAY, JULY 22

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Persian Metalwork." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. "Gothic Woodwork." By Miss M. Chamot. 12 noon. "Far Eastern Pottery." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

TUESDAY, JULY 23

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Stained Glass." By Miss M. Chamot. **12 noon.**

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Indian Section: "Architecture." By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. "Persian Pottery." By Miss M. Chamot. **3 p.m.**

THURSDAY, JULY 25

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Italian Sculpture," by Miss M. Chamot. 12 noon. "Italian Decoration." By Miss M. Chamot. 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

FRIDAY, JULY 26

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Georgian Furniture," by T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 12 noon. "Eighteenth-century Wall Decoration," by T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 3 p.m. **12 noon.**

SATURDAY, JULY 27

Sunrise, 5.15. Sunset, 8.57.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. Indian Section: "General Tour," by T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I.; "French Renaissance Art." By Miss M. Chamot. 3 p.m. "Evolution of the Chair," By T. F. Wilson, F.R.S.A.I. 7 p.m. **3 p.m.**

MONDAY, JULY 29

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Seventeenth-century Furniture." By Miss M. Chamot. **3 p.m.**

TUESDAY, JULY 30

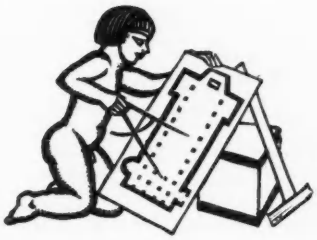
VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, S.W.7. "Later English Furniture." By Miss M. Chamot. **3 p.m.**



THE SHAMBLES, YORK.

To the Shambles, the quarter where cattle used to be slaughtered, belongs the solitary distinction, among thoroughfares in the city, of mention in "Domesday." It contains some of York's most ancient houses, probably dating from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. This study is from the exhibition of photographs by Edgar and Winifred Ward, now being shown, by invitation, at the Camera Club, London.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1929

PRIVATE PROPERTY IN IDEAS

" There is no getting along in Architecture without cribbing."

BY one of those coincidences that encourage a belief in thought transference, Mr. Penty's defence of cribbing in a recent issue of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL finds support in a book just published: *Armour for Aphrodite*,[1] by Mr. Sturge Moore, which contains many judicious comments upon art and criticism.

Mr. Moore reminds us that much of the poetry we value has been the work of those who made free with the work of their predecessors and contemporaries. He points out that the copyright law, which prevents a writer rehandling the work of another, and the modern dread of the charge of plagiarism, combine to interrupt the flow of imaginative vitality.

" Today," he says, " Shakespeare would be forbidden to write *Hamlet* or *King Lear* because he incorporated essentials of an extant play; that is, he stole someone else's property."

And what is true of the work of known authors is to a still greater extent true of folk and bardic poetry. Great epic poems like the *Iliad*, the *Ramayana*, the *Mahabharata*, the *Mabinogion*, and *Orlando* were not individual but collective productions. Before they were written down they had existed for ages as oral traditions. They were plain stories rehandled and gradually enriched by the thought and imagery of a succession of poets, and Mr. Sturge Moore would have modern poets do likewise.

Architects fortunately do not suffer from the disabilities of an individualistic copyright law. But they are none the less influenced by the atmosphere of modern society, though their malady is somewhat different. They do not hesitate to incorporate in their designs details borrowed from the architecture of the past, but they hesitate to make an equally free use of the work of their contemporaries, lest they should be accused of plagiarism. Yet there are many reasons for believing that it is just this hesitation, by disposing architects to lean excessively on the past, that stands in the way of the arrival of a definitely modern style of architecture.

The great discoveries of science are less the work of individual men than of co-operative effort on the part of men who freely avail themselves of the experiments of their contemporaries. In architecture we ought to do the same. If any architect originates anything new it should, if it meets with our approval, henceforth be regarded as common property. Every architect ought to feel himself at perfect liberty to make what use of it he can; while instead of being accused of plagiarism he ought to be commended for standing sponsor to the new idea, for the courage and discrimination it needs to adopt such an attitude, and for the insight he shows into the requirements of a common tradition.

The greatest architects have never hesitated in this matter. They have never allowed themselves to be deflected from their path by small-minded cackle about plagiarism. But lesser men are intimidated. They crib because there is no getting along in architecture without cribbing. But they have not hitherto done it with an easy conscience. They have not understood that it was in the nature of things that they should crib, and this has been their undoing. For it has led them alternately to give countenance to a vicious affectation of originality and to submit to the dictation of pedants in efforts to stamp out the resulting mischief.

Now the tyranny of pedants is intolerable. Its influence is paralysing, and men are restless under it. Hence it comes about that pedantry has invariably been followed by rebellion, and rebellion is apt to take the form of a demand for spurious originality.

This is the peril that confronts architecture today. Authority has been overthrown. But there is a danger than the newly-won liberty may not be used in the interests of an orderly development of architecture, but may degenerate into anarchy. And there is but one way of averting this peril—to exalt as an ideal " the golden mean "; to insist that truth is to be found midway between extremes; that tradition is not to be rejected, but to be interpreted in a more liberal spirit, and that new ideas which meet with our approval shall be incorporated in that tradition. In other words, to quote Mr. Moore, " that growth is effected by fusing new with old."

And the first step in that direction will be taken when we architects learn to crib with a good conscience.

[1] *Armour for Aphrodite*. By T. Sturge Moore. Richards and Toulmain. Price 8s.

NEWS & TOPICS

"WILL HE NE'ER COME BACK AGAIN?"

"THE will of the people" finds valiant supporters these days. A mixed assembly, but articulate. 'Tis Eros for whose return the popular Press are clamorous; Eros who must be set up again, close to the heart of the great public at the hub of the universe—Piccadilly Circus. Had I the pen of an evening Press reporter I could bring tears to your eyes while I wrote of the flower-sellers who used to sit day after day at the feet of the god of their youth—and you would forget to think about Swan and Edgar's new building, or the roar of the encircling buses, or any of the other good reasons why Eros should be kept away from a place that has outgrown him.

*

But if he does come back he should be given a new setting. The original design, which was, I believe, a basin with water flowing, might be revived and recommissioned. Or the figure might be given the elevation of a column, so that it could command the traffic and give point to the circus. Whatever is done to reinstate Eros should tend to readjust the balance of weight now so entirely in favour of the surroundings, nor should the normal height of omnibus traffic be forgotten. It is the bus that has raised the proportion of the street in the first case, and it would be unwise to neglect the warning in a monument so entirely surrounded by buses.

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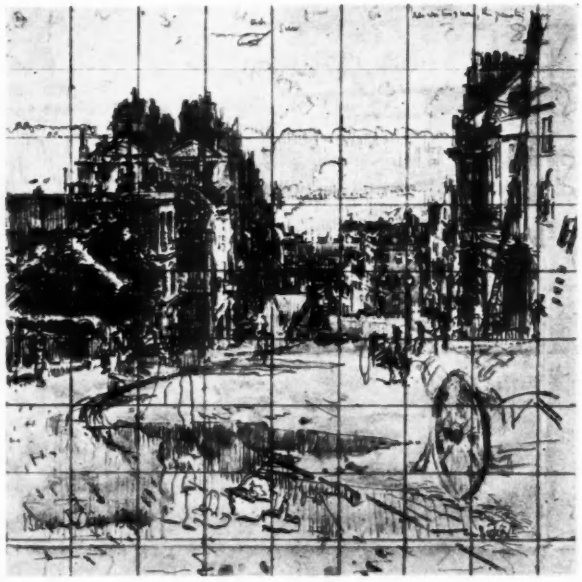
DOUBTS ABOUT THE ABBEY SACRISTY

At a polite distance removed stands another group of supporters of the "will of the people," rather haughtier than the last, but no less vocal. They await the mandate of the too, too undecided public which has not yet found expression for all its simmering doubts about the Abbey sacristy! They stand united in opposition to any form of tampering with the Abbey, and ask to be supported in their resistance to "any proposal which would detrimentally affect the amenity and strict preservation of this supreme work of art and great national monument"—which is strange, when one considers the peculiar forms this amenity assumes. There are tons of white marble amenity in the chancels; so much national heritage that one can barely see the Abbey above the periwigs and togas. Outside is a west front done by Wren as best he could, but not very Gothick. What is a poor preserver to do but wait, cap in hand, for a mandate from the people? The design of the model that was erected to please the public was miserably feeble and timid, it is true; but that is the misfortune of the Dean and Chapter, and may be rectified without sacrificing all free will and artistic judgment to the irresponsible and quite uninterested opinion of the silly man in the street. Poor Dean and Chapter! Were ever men so harried?

*

THE ART OF RICHARD SICKERT—

Richard Sickert, elected President of the Royal Society of British Artists last week, has painted more architectural subjects than I had thought before I saw the exhibition of his works now being held at the Leicester Galleries. He painted outside in Dieppe, London, Bath, and Venice. The early works of Dieppe are low-toned and sombre, painted under the penumbra of Whistler's influence.



Beechen Cliff, a drawing by W. Richard Sickert, P.R.S.B.A., shown at the Leicester Galleries.

Later, in London, Bath, and notably in Venice, there is a growing tendency towards light and strong colour, quite evident in a comparison of the "Old Hotel, Dieppe" (No. 44) and, say, "The Horses" (No. 73), a brilliant design of strong colours with an unusual aspect of the façade of San Marco, Venice, for subject.

*

If the early works bespeak the influence of Whistler, I suppose the music-hall interiors owe something to Degas and Manet. But it matters less with Sickert that he had masters and absorbed influences, than it does, perhaps, with Wilson Steer, whose control seems to slacken outside the range of his true subject-matter; his English landscapes and drawing-room interiors. I think the period of the Fitzroy Street house is richer and fuller than any other. The bedroom interiors, with figures seen in the half-light of shuttered windows, are excelled by nothing in the exhibition and little outside it.

*

—AND OF THE WARDS

The exhibition of photographic studies by Edgar and Winifred Ward, now being shown by invitation at the Camera Club, 17 John Street, Adelphi, serves as a useful reminder that to the seeing eye beauty may be revealed in the most unlikely places. Not for these experts in their craft are the obvious viewpoints from which the average illustrator might attempt a record of "Beautiful England." Such a record would, no doubt, possess interest of a kind, but it could not in the nature of things reflect a little of the varied and often unsuspected aspects of the true genius of the English town and countryside as revealed in this admirable series of prints. That is not to say that the Wards disdain the obvious. Of such subjects as the Shambles at York, the Lavatorium of Gloucester Cathedral, and a corner of Trafalgar Square, it may be contended that they are the common property of the makers of the picture postcard. Yet in each of these versions our interest is kindled anew, and by means of some point of grouping

or cunning use of heavy shadow we are able to envisage the familiar form of a new angle. But for sheer beauty of rhythm and boldness of design few things in this show surpass the masterly sense of composition displayed in the " Corner of Wigan " and " A Mining Centre." Whistler himself could not have turned the unlovely trappings of commercialism to happier artistic account.

*

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

The retrospective exhibition of designs and models showing various solutions of the Charing Cross Bridge problem serves to show for how long this anomaly in the plan of London has troubled architects and civic-minded men. The history of the badly-organized attempt to replace the present muddle shows how some have approached the problem as architects, some as engineers, and others, alas ! as traffic experts pure and simple. These differing points of view have produced the low level and high level bridges, the single- and the double-decker. Professor Adshead's design is the most sensible, and the simplest, as it makes no attempts to cross half London at high level, but *does* make use of Trafalgar Square. Meanwhile, the growth of electrification does suggest the abolition of the older form of railway station, and lends credence to any scheme which attempts to bury the railway underground as soon as it enters the City. The embankments of the Southern Railway are handicaps to the proper development of South London difficult to over-estimate, but in the north the presence of the District and Metropolitan Railways in open cuttings and tunnels has always managed to help development without at the same time destroying amenity and blocking surface circulation.

*

PARIS WITHOUT THE WALLS

The plan of Paris, built up in a series of concentric circles, with roads radiating from the centre, is the history of an expansion in which the successive demolition of old fortifications was marked by rings of boulevards and wide roads. Now, the last fortifications, that were of little use in the Great War, are being demolished, leaving a swathe of virgin land encircling the built-up city, and standing between it and the more open country. The abolition of the *octroi*, which was a tax collected with great difficulty of late, will hasten the expansion of suburban railway and omnibus facilities, so that development is likely to spread outwards and over the line of the fortifications unless it is controlled. It is reasonably hoped that a ring road will be laid down, but more than this is presented by the glorious opportunity. The road should be a " parkway " and a green girdle round Paris, and the incidence of park and radial road should be made the complement of a carefully zoned outer region. A society has already been formed to watch over and guide the work of both official and commercial development.

*

MEXICO'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST UNSIGHTLY " ADS."

I am interested to read that even in Mexico action is now being taken to check the abuse of advertisement hoardings. Under the auspices of the Department of Public Education a vigorous campaign has been initiated in order to awaken public opinion to the undesirability of difiguring ancient buildings in Mexico City with advertising atrocities. Furthermore, steps have already been taken by the authorities compelling owners to remove all advertising and electric signs from all buildings in the city that are of Spanish-Colonial design or possess historical interest.

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" THE HONEYWOOD FILE " INTERRUPTED

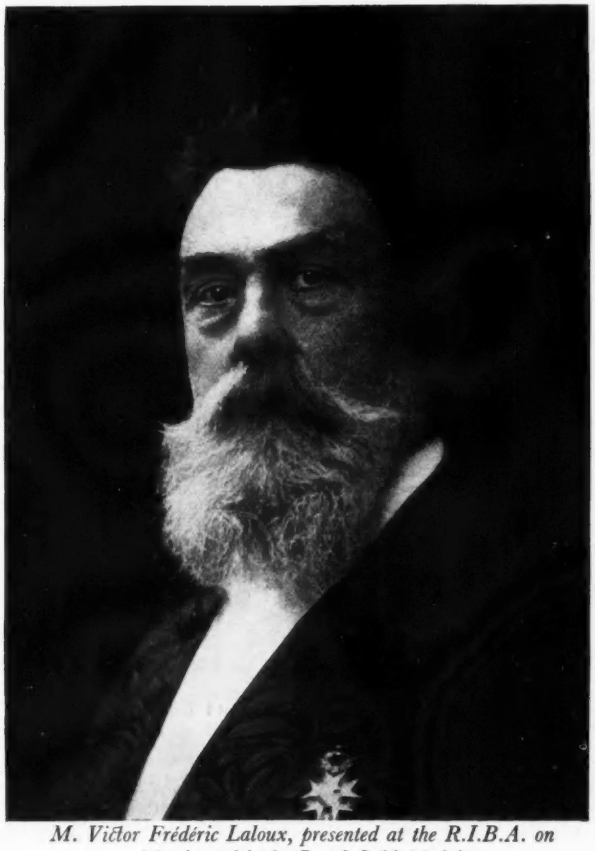
In the course of periodical visits to the editorial sanctum I have been privileged to read and chuckle over a good deal of " The Honeywood File " as it came in in manuscript form. I so read the instalment to be found elsewhere in this issue, and the Editor remarked then that Karshish had been smitten with a sharp twinge of sciatica. Unfortunately, for him, for me, and our readers it has proved stubborn, and since Karshish has been writing it in the best possible way, viz. part by part—" I myself know nothing of what lies ahead," he said, in one of his engaging asides in the very first instalment—there is nothing for it but to curb our impatience to know what happened to Brash, Spinlove, Grigblay, and the rest for the next week or two.

*

M. LALOUX HONOURED

Monsieur Victor Frédéric Laloux, the famous Parisian architect, who represents all that is good and most of what remains of the Beaux-Arts Tradition in France, was presented last Monday at the R.I.B.A. with the Royal Gold Medal, instituted by Queen Victoria in 1848. M. Laloux is the last of a long line of celebrated French architects who have received this unique honour in the last eighty years, including such men as Hittorff, Viollet-le-Duc, Charles Garnier, Daumet, Pascal, Nénot, and Charles Girault.

ASTRAGAL



M. Victor Frédéric Laloux, presented at the R.I.B.A. on Monday with the Royal Gold Medal



Galeries Lafayette, Regent Street, W. One of the aisles that assists maximum display, attracting custom from the pavement.

SOME RECENT LONDON SHOPFRONTS: i

BY E. MAXWELL FRY

THE design of shopfronts today follows in the main one of two schools. Either it is a more or less direct reflection from Paris, or it is traditional and very English. Between these two extremes lies a sort of no-man's land in which many enterprising commercial shopfitters are so busy as to reduce the careful efforts of the other two schools to very little effect. Shop design has become largely "shopfitting," and in place of the carefully-considered work of the Regency and earlier periods, we have the spectacle of universal incompetence and dullness —the legacy of an age that brought liberation, but little education, and still less taste, to the lower and middle classes.

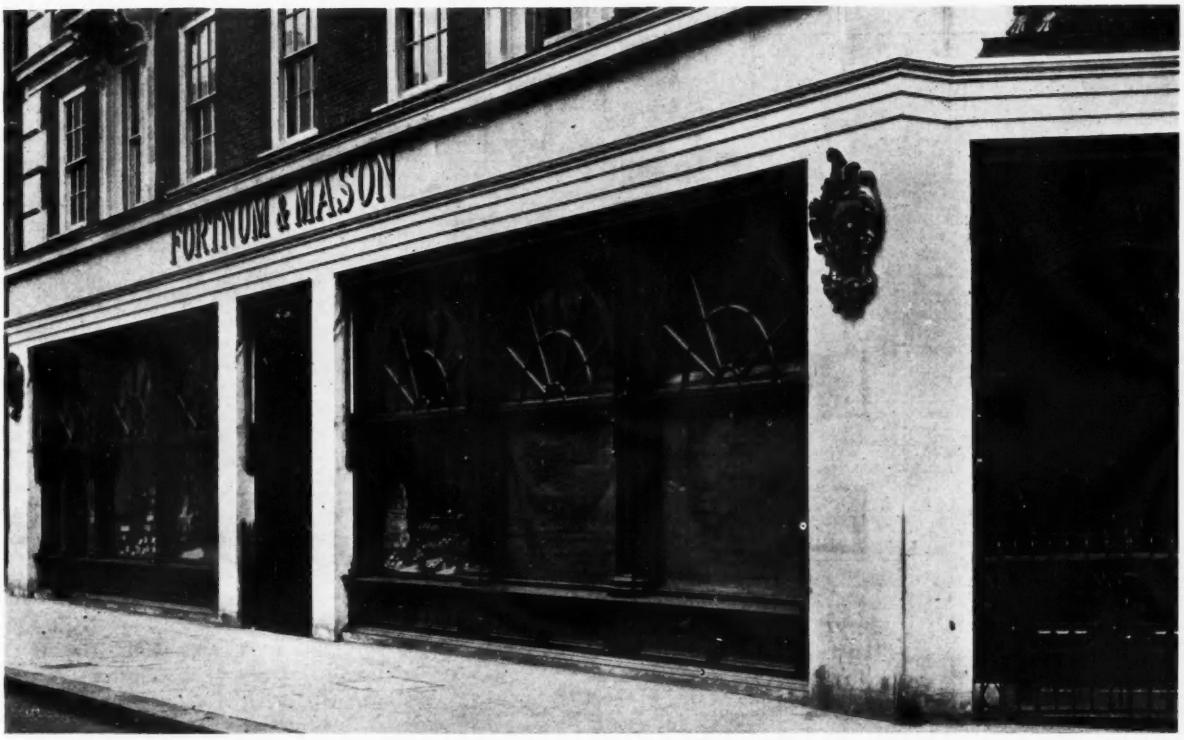
It is of little use wondering how and why the architect has allowed a field of labour, so profitable alike to himself and to the public, to slip through his fingers; the preponderating ignorance in most people of what constitute the services of architects is sufficient explanation; and only a form of mass education similar to that now being undertaken by the C.P.R.E. is likely to produce an atmosphere in which the employment of the "thinking" architect in place of the "rule-of-thumb" shopfitter would become a matter of course.

Another factor that bars the entrance of the architect to any extended practice of shopfront designing is of purely economic importance. This is a cheap world, and a competitive one. The shopfitters have realized this, and flimsy erections of glass, metal, and base marbles testify to their skill in achieving the irreducible minimum of expenditure without collapse.

The third factor, hinging on this of economy, lies in the painfully accurate historical sense in the architect that makes every prospective shopfront design an excursion into the past—an expensive, if delightful, excursion.



Galeries Lafayette, Regent Street, W. A general view of the illuminated shop windows and name inscription, taken after dark. The whole aim is the exhibition of the dainty goods in an effective frame.



Fortnum and Mason, Piccadilly, W. The great stone lintels have very inadequate supports, and the rich and beautiful wood carving is lost through being deeply sunk in the surrounding masonry.

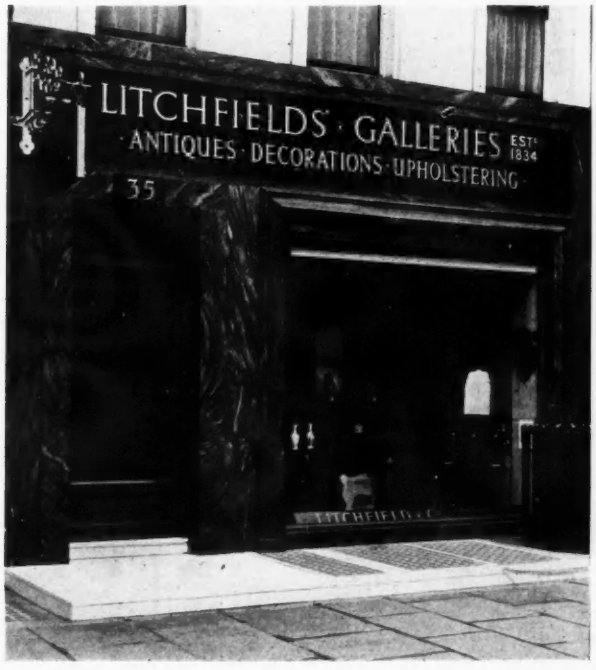
It will be seen later that not only is this lingering memory of the architect a severe cramp on his style, but that the low cunning of the little shopfitter is not too base to be devoid of some contribution to the advancement of the art of shopfront designing.

Nothing could illustrate more patently the salient features of the two schools than a consideration of two large shopfronts recently erected: Fortnum and Mason's in Piccadilly, and the Galeries Lafayette in Regent Street.

The first is quite definitely an attempt to create an English atmosphere by the use of detail borrowed from a period called, loosely, Queen Anne. The shopfront was designed with the rest of the building, but presents the peculiar anomaly of being separated from the façade above, just as though it had been inserted in an earlier building. It is not because of the need for large windows, for the windows are small. It is therefore a matter of some mystery that a perfectly harmonious brick and stone building should become so self-conscious at the ground-floor level that it must needs have great stone lintels and very inadequate stone supports at odd intervals, all so heavy and so devoid of the suavity inherent in the style of the façade above, that the rich and beautiful wood carving in the windows, sunk deeply behind this lintel, is stultified and lost.

Galeries Lafayette is far removed from Queen Anne. Its appeal is unhistorical and, moreover, feminine. Its advertisement is unsubtle and blatant, though the detailed working out of the means by which people are attracted to the inside of the shop is the result of very careful thought.

It must be noted at once that display is of first moment in this design, and of hardly less importance is the necessity to attract custom from the pavement. Both these requirements have been held to spell vulgarity and garishness as matters of course, and of this design such is equally true. It is both vulgar and garish; but by virtue of the truthfulness of its statement, allied to a sense of the architectonic properties of marble, glass, metal, and all



Litchfield's Galleries, Bruton Street, W. The moulding round the window is successfully treated, but the lettering is badly spaced.



Pleydell and Smith, Cork Street, W. The bare lintel is not well supported.



Lenygon Gallery, Old Burlington Street, W. A quiet richness suits its business.



Parker Galleries, Berkeley Square, W. The design is almost over-delicate.

forms of lighting, it is at the same time very creditable architecture.

It is in a sense two shops. Opening from the pavement is a wide vestibule of such form as to allow of the maximum area of display, and so disposed as suddenly to present the doorways leading to the inner shop. In the outer vestibule the mind of woman is worked on and weakened by the luxury of the architecture combined with the dainty temptations it enframes. When, inevitably, she finds herself really inside, she is considered fair game, and shopkeeping is thus made pleasurable and profitable. This particular form of island window display makes it easier to design a façade where the balance of void and solid leaves a pleasant sense of security and solidity.

Returning to less disturbing levels, we find in the Lenygon and Litchfield Galleries other variants of the Queen Anne manner, calculated in these cases to be a reflection of the period most favoured by the antique dealer and interior decorator. The Lenygon Gallery, with marbleized rustication and a symmetrical arrangement of openings, achieves a quiet richness suited to its business. The centre opening would be a little out of harmony with the rest if it were not retrieved by its well-proportioned glazing.

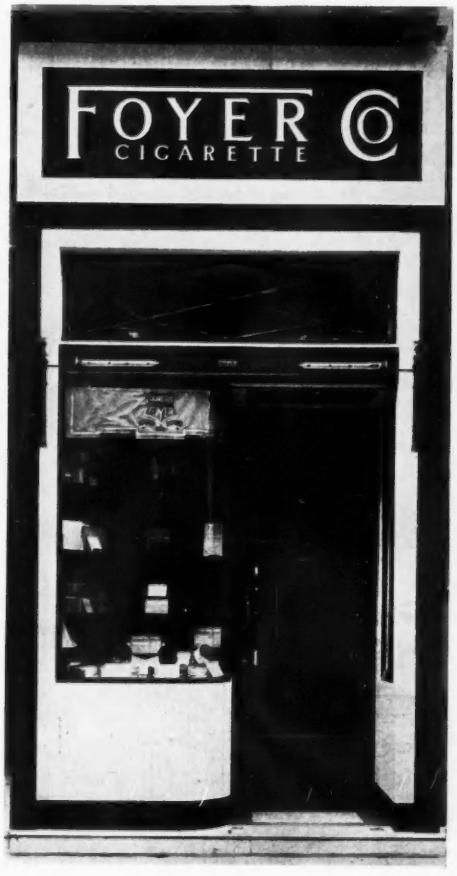
The Litchfield Gallery, successfully overcoming the difficulties of a plate-glass window with the bolection moulded frame of the period, mars the whole effect by badly-spaced lettering.

It is the purpose of the Parker Galleries to slip quietly into the atmosphere of Berkeley Square with as little disturbance as possible to the eighteenth-century work. The delicate little shopfront is therefore intended to read with the doorway, and to accept as part of the limitations of such a course the minor obstructions to display occasioned by the old railings and the little columns that divide the window into three parts. If anything, the design is too delicate; a fault of rare occurrence and easily forgiven.

The shopfront of Pleydell and Smith, like that of Fortnum and Mason, is part of a new building in brick and stone, where the upper part bears little relationship to the lower. A heavy lintel, bare and uncompromising, is supposed to carry the superstructure over the span of the shop, though



Sovrani Restaurant, Jermyn Street, S.W. This front, painted green, makes the very best of a compromising position, and suggests the intimacy of a small restaurant.



Foyer Cigarette Co., Burlington Gardens, W. Good materials are used in a simple manner.

actually there is no attempt to make this appear feasible. Were it not that the close patterning of the window glazing bars fills the space and gives a sort of support to it, the whole building would seem to be in danger of an early collapse.

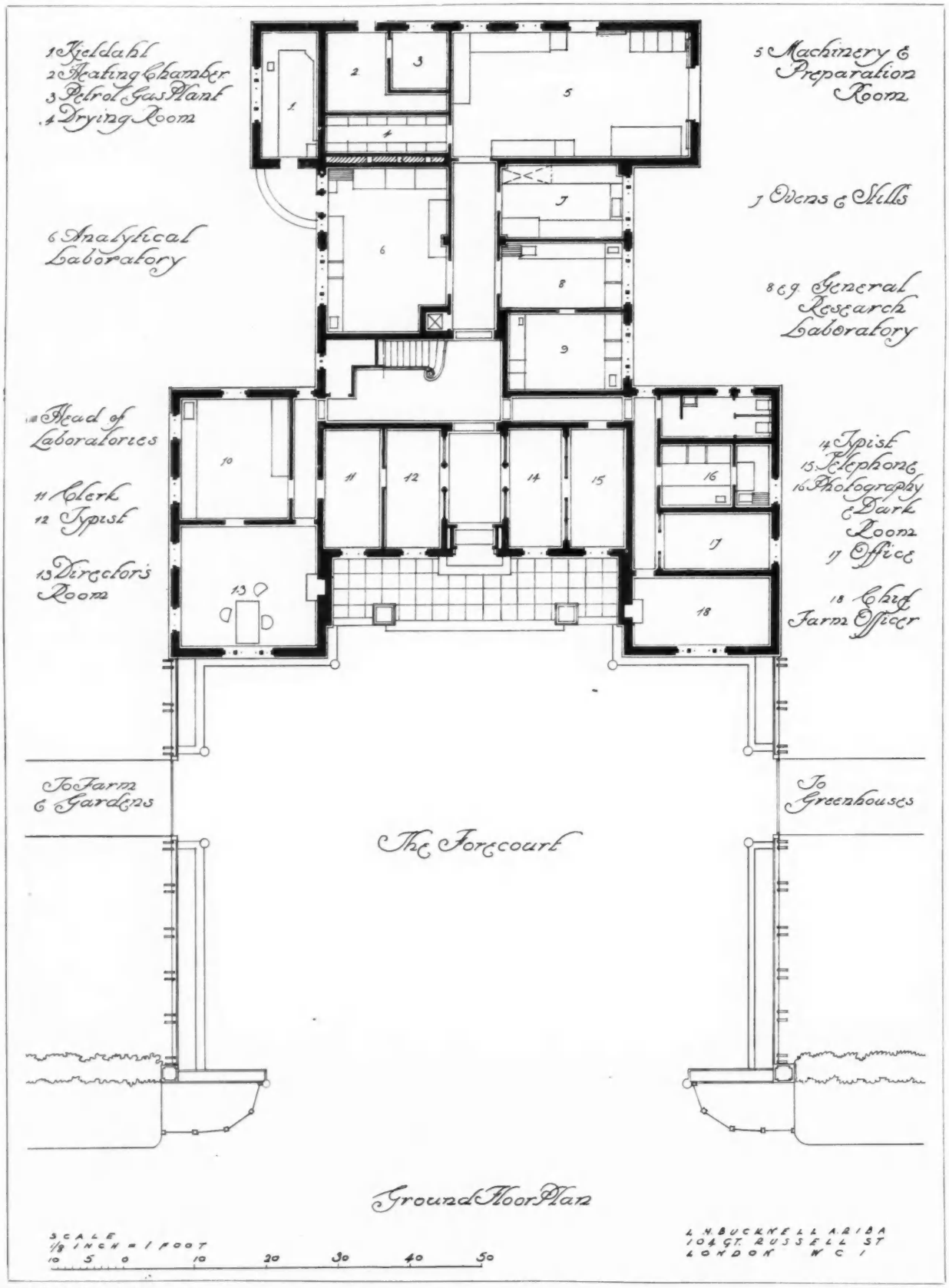
The little entrance to Sovrani's restaurant, painted a jolly shade of green, makes the very best of a compromising position, being sufficiently aloof to suggest the intimate nature of the small restaurant.

The two shopfronts, Maythorn and Son, and the Foyer Cigarette Co., are both more competent than inspired designs. Yet neither do violence to their surroundings, the latter, particularly, shining forth among garish neighbours as an example of what distinction may be achieved by the employment of good materials in a simple manner.

(To be concluded)



Maythorn and Son, Dover Street, W. A competent rather than an inspired design, suitable, however, to its surroundings.

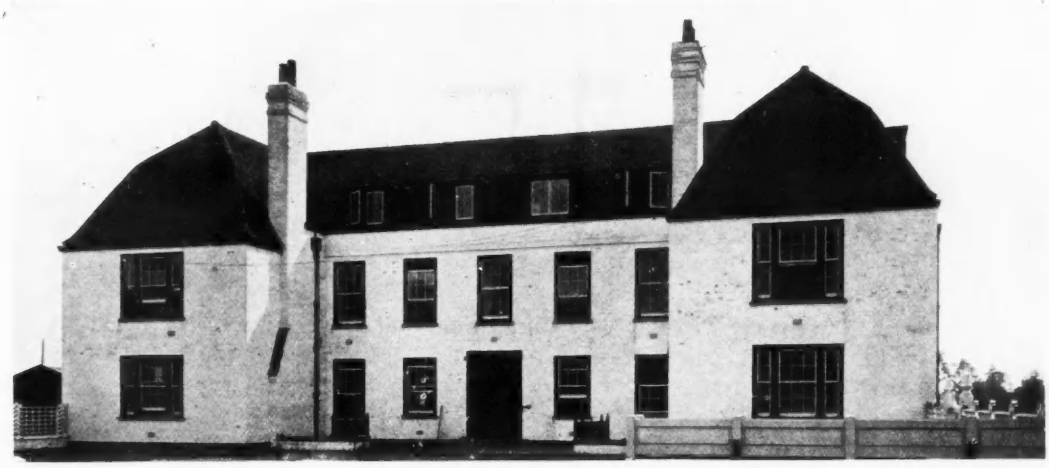


Agricultural Research Laboratory.] *[By L. H. Bucknell.*

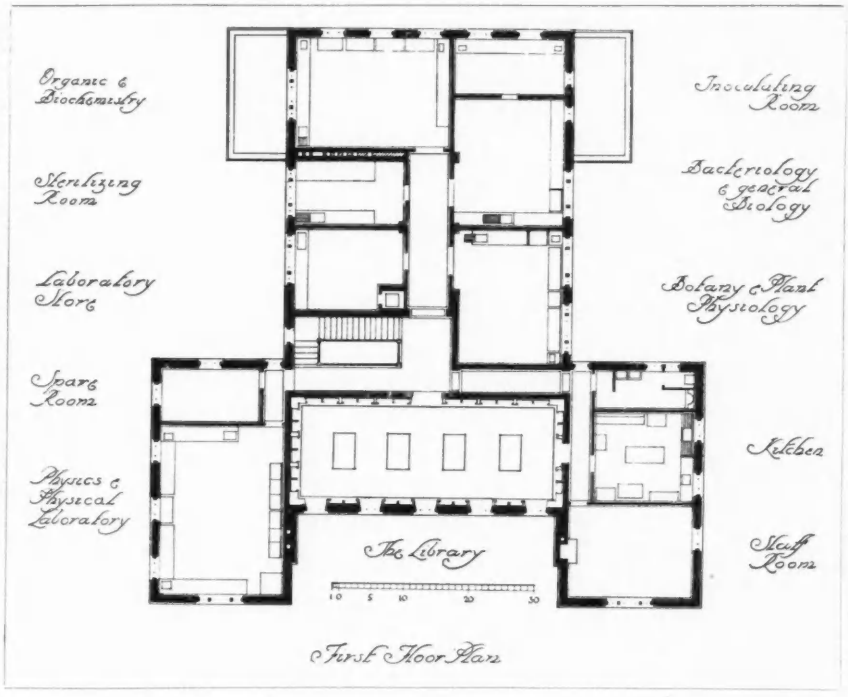
The Agricultural Research Laboratory of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., at Jealotts Hill, Warfield, Berks, to be officially opened on Friday next, will form the headquarters of the research staff which has world-wide dealings. Experimental work will be undertaken on fertilizers for all kinds of crops, and investigations made on soil fertility, farm economy, etc.

THE I.C.I. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH LABORATORY

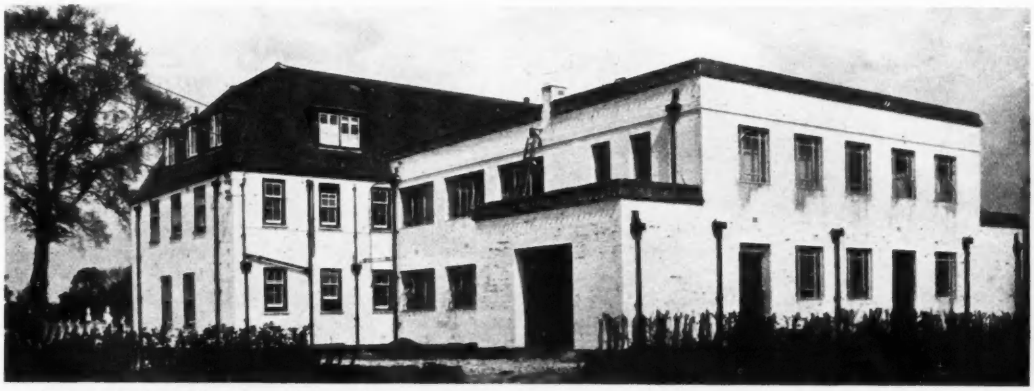
DESIGNED BY L. H. BUCKNELL



The buildings include farms, cottages, new cow byres, greenhouses, and a meteorological station. Cows, sheep, and pigs will be kept for research and experiment in foods. There are an experimental garden for fruit and market garden crops and for herbage problems in connection with hay and pasture lands and lawns; and a field plot for experiments on grass land, management, and the manuring of arable crops.



The character of the new building was purposely designed to be quiet and restrained to accord with the rural nature of the site and surrounding country. Externally all the brickwork is lime whitened. The woodwork to the windows is painted brown and ivory, and the roof and cresting of parapet walls are in sand-faced tiles. The rain-water pipes and heads on the front elevation are in lead. The site covers an area of 360 acres.



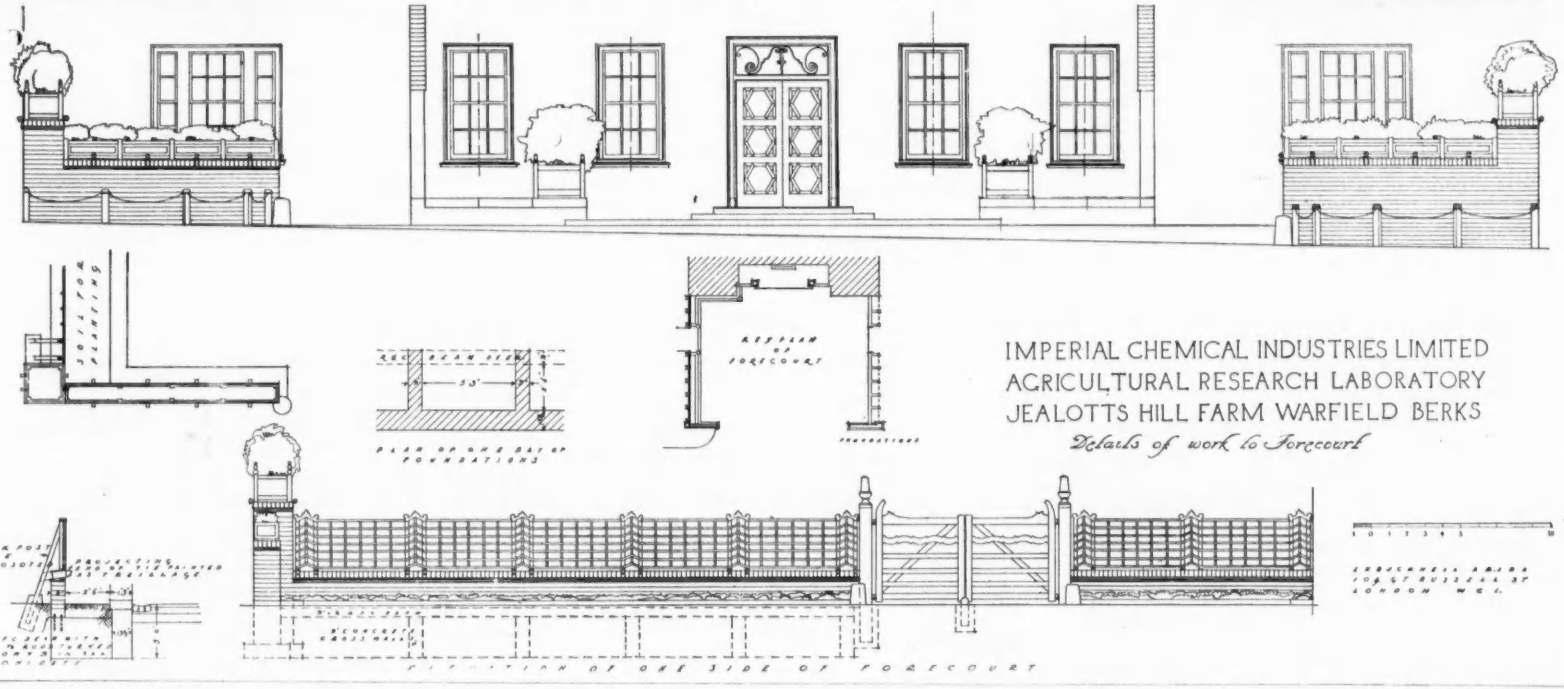
The main front; first-floor plan; and a general view, showing entrance to machinery and preparation room.







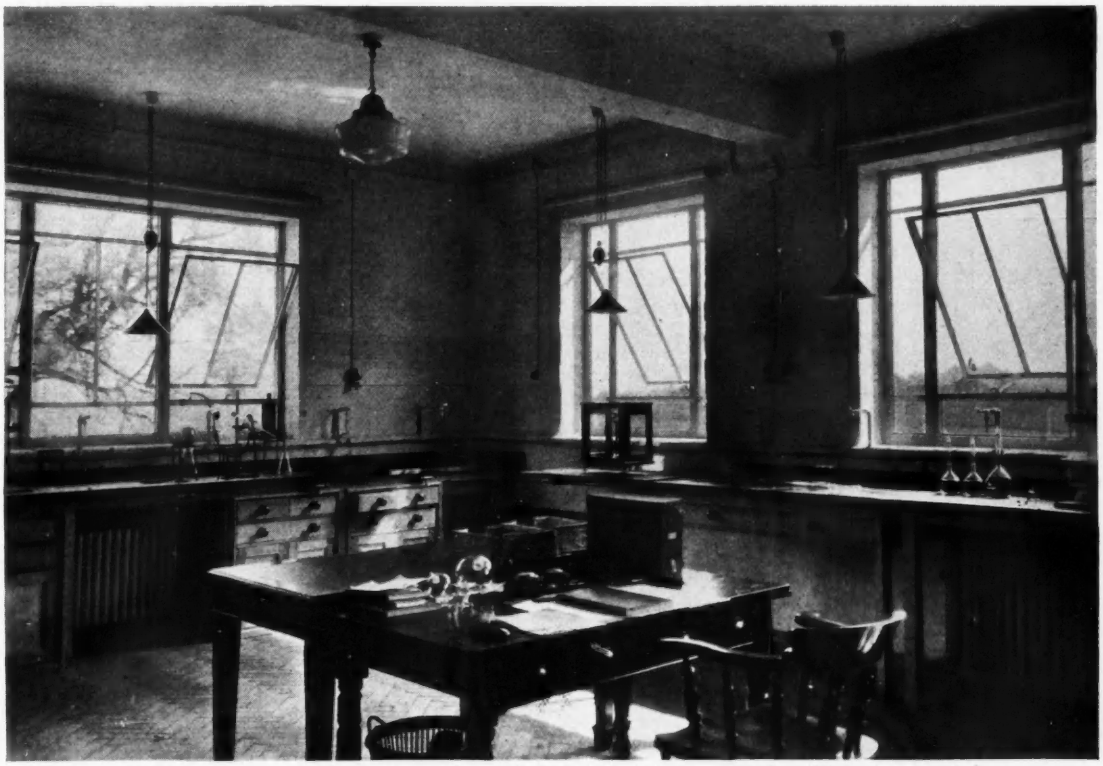
Details of the forecourt and main entrance. The entrance is in English oak with a gilt grille (shown in the top left-hand photograph) over the door. The right-hand photograph shows the main doors folded back into the jambs. The forecourt is finished with Farnham red gravel, and the treillage is painted white.



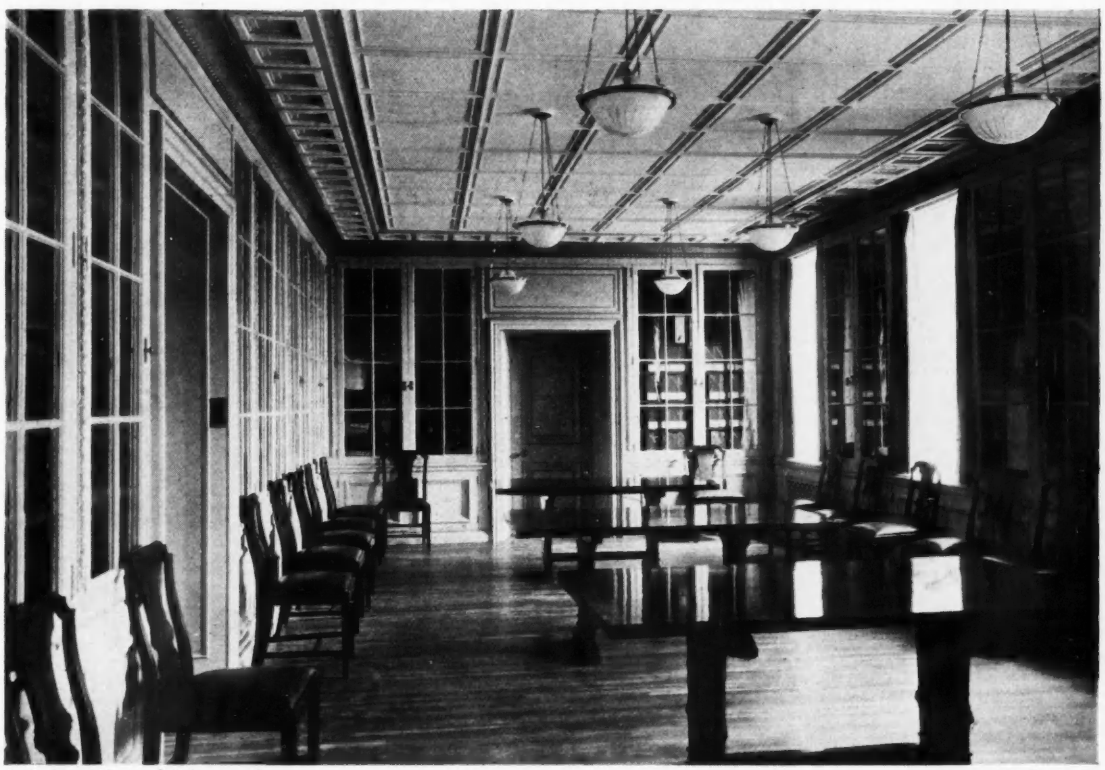
Agricultural Research Laboratory.]

[*By L. H. Bucknell.*

[By L. H. Bucknell.



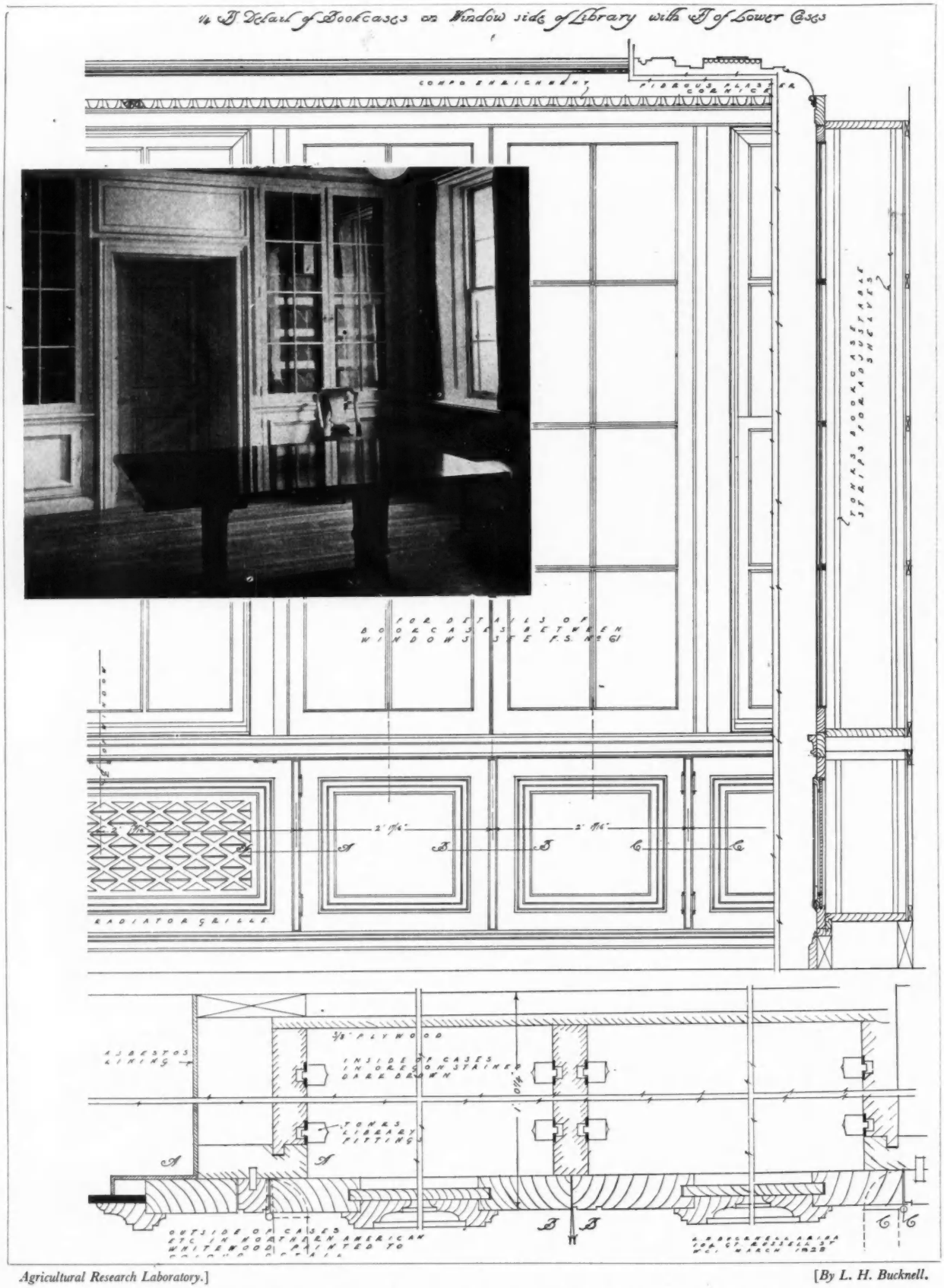
Most of the rooms are kept rigidly simple, and devoted to laboratory work. The laboratory fittings were arranged by the head of the laboratory, Mr. H. J. Page.



Agricultural Research Laboratory.]

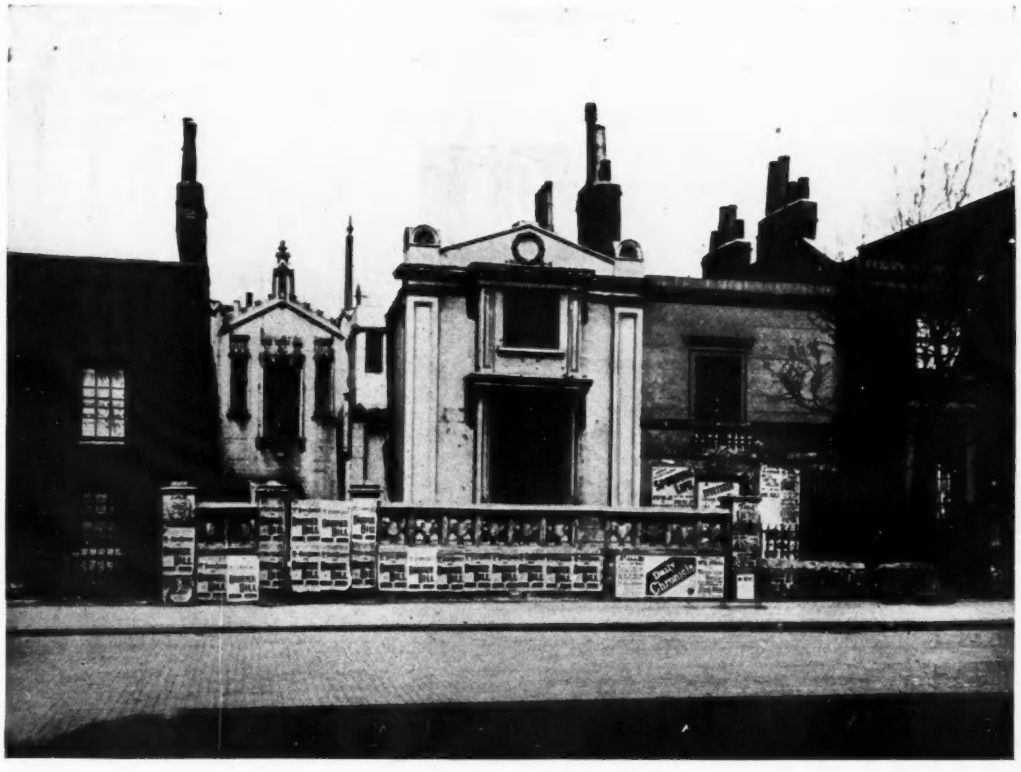
Agricultural Research Laboratory.] [*By L. H. Bucknell.*

The library is designed to be used as a conference-room and a lecture-room, and is acoustically treated accordingly. It is painted with a general colour of pale, cool grey, with a certain amount of lemon gold in bands. The cornice has viridian and green-blue for the cove and enrichment, with gold and tones of grey, cream and white in the coffers, etc.



Agricultural Research Laboratory.] [*By L. H. Bucknell.*

Detail of bookcases in library. These and the other furniture have been specially designed by the architect. The tables, one of which is shown in the photograph, are made to be used as four separate units or as one long unit for conferences, etc.



ENGLISH PRECEDENT No. 70

FORMERLY No. 24 PENLINGTON PLACE, LAMBETH, THE WORKSHOP OF AN EARLY-NINETEENTH-CENTURY PLASTERER.

This interesting photograph shows a minor preliminary bout in the "Battle of the Styles" which developed at a later stage to wordy conflict. Mr. Robert Armstrong, the original worker in plaster and stucco, sought to attract architect clients by exhibiting on his workshop his taste in the Greek and the Gothic manner. That he paid tribute to the works of Sir John Soane and the school of Rickman goes without saying. There are still a few examples of tradesmen's shops of the type in the older suburbs of London.—[A. E. RICHARDSON.]

THE HONEYWOOD FILE

BY KARSHISH

XVII: The Affair of the Spring

The walls are going up. Spinlove, the architect, has made complaints which the builder, Grigblay, resents. Sir Leslie Brash, the client, is concerned for his rights to use of a spring.

GRIGBLAY TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 28/5/25

Bloggs reports that he finds that the heads of window-frames come 1½ in. too high to allow top of brick-on-edge head to line with horizontal joint of facings. The frames are made as figured on your detail No. 11, but we think you overlooked that ground floor is now 1¼ in. below bench mark datum from which the height of brick cills were figured. We might have saved it out of the joints, but we are up twenty courses now. Shall be glad of your early instructions.

Yours faithfully,

SPINLOVE TO GRIGBLAY

Dear Sirs, 30/5/25

I am annoyed to hear of the mistake with the frames. If the detail had been checked with the actual work this would not have happened. I shall be going on to the site next Tuesday and will see what can be done.

Yours faithfully,

It is difficult to see what exactly has happened, but the mistake has arisen from Spinlove having confused the ground-floor line with the bench datum with which it was originally identified. The builder is here at fault. All joiner's details are—or should be—sent on to the site so that they may be checked and figured up to agree with the actual work. It is likely that Spinlove's blunder trapped Bloggs; and it is also likely that the detail of the brick cills was prepared after the detail of the window-frames which had to be made early for building in. There are plenty of openings for slips and mistakes, but the builder who allows any joinery to be prepared which will not fit the building is to blame.

SPINLOVE TO BRASH

Dear Sir Leslie Brash, 30/5/25

I have received report of the analyst, Sir Geoffrey Whittle, and enclose his account. The report is quite satisfactory, but it will be necessary to use specially lined pipes and lead tanks; and a water softener, at least for drinking and special purposes, is recommended. I should like to discuss this with you at an early opportunity. I shall be on the site on Tuesday.

Yours sincerely,

P.S.—Since dictating the above I rang you up and have now received your message and will arrange to meet you on site at 5.30 on Tuesday and stay to dinner. I will bring analyst's report with me.

SPINLOVE TO GRIGBLAY

Dear Sirs, 3/6/25

I was on site yesterday and arranged with your foreman to adjust error in height of window-frames by building a 6½ in. brick-on-end flat arch in place of 4½ in. brick-on-edge, so that the top of flat arch will now come one course higher than originally intended and shown on ½ in. detail.

I approved the bricks in facings marked by your foreman as to be cut out. I agree to an extra (daywork) for this work.

I also approved sample of pointing. A flat joint makes the joint appear too wide, and the irregularity of the bricks makes it untidy. The mortar is, therefore, to be slightly pressed back into the joint with a rounded piece of wood. This is to be done *as the work proceeds*. Facings already built to be raked and pointed to match.

The work looks very well and Sir Leslie Brash, you will be glad to hear, expressed himself as delighted with all that has been done and with the progress being made.

Yours faithfully,

There is a healthy change of tone in this letter. "The band has come." Probably the Brashes, now first able to see the house taking understandable shape, are appreciative, and Spinlove's heart is lightened. It will be noticed that he has admitted his responsibility for the faulty bricks by allowing Grigblay an extra for replacing, and has found a satisfactory way of getting over the undue height of window-frames without the loud lamentations and complaints we have learnt to expect from him.

SPINLOVE TO THUMPER AND CO.

Dear Sirs, 5/6/25

I enclose analyst's report and recommendations, and shall be glad to receive an amended specification and estimate for ram installation and piping to storage tank, all in accordance with the recommendations of the report. I should also be glad to receive proposal from you, later on, for water softener. This is to serve one bath and bib cocks in pantry and scullery and H.M. closet.

Yours faithfully,

GRIGBLAY TO SPINLOVE

Personal.

Dear Sir, 11/6/25

Rather an awkward thing happened today, but no harm done, I believe, and lucky for us. Just before I got on to site Mr. Witspanner, tenant of Honeywood farm, came on to our ground and wanted to know whether we had right to hay in meadow below, and then he noticed our water tank. "Hullo, you've a nice lot of water," he says. "Yes, and we wants a nice lot, too," Bloggs told him. "That's my water," he says, "and you've no right to take it." Well, I suppose Bloggs gave him a bit back, and off he goes saying he'd complain to Mr. Rallingbourne.

When I drove up he was just getting over the gate at bottom, but Bloggs sent a whistle after, and he saw me and waited while I went down. Well, to make a short story, I took him to the hotel, and it's like this. He will not interfere with us taking the water, but he wants that bit of grass which is not of much account, anyway, after horses have been on it, so the business can be put right if Sir Leslie Brash will agree. But I was asking him about his landlord, Mr. Rallingbourne, and he says he's the sort that has got to be cock of his own dunghill. If you're polite, and not unreasonable, and don't presume, he will agree to near anything, but if he thinks you're trying to better him or steal an advantage he gets all his hackles out and nothing will move him. He does not care for money; it's bossing up he values.

Now, Witspanner knows we are using the water and if the ram is put in your client will be at his mercy, and he's a sour-tempered fellow and no mistake. What I suggest is that Sir Leslie should get Rallingbourne's consent to the ram by offering to pipe the spring on to his land. More water is lost travelling the ditch than the ram will pump.

With apologies for troubling you.

Yours faithfully,

The remarkable lucidity and completeness of Grigblay's presentment of the position will be noticed. Not only do we get the facts, but Bloggs, Witspanner, and Rallingbourne stand before us as actual persons, and we have an intimate and minute understanding of the state of affairs. Brash could not do it; the whole forces of Russ & Co. could not attempt it, nor could Spinlove. Grigblay has no educated knowledge of the use of words; but he has humour, practical insight, and the habit of single-minded frankness.

SPINLOVE TO BRASH

Dear Sir Leslie Brash, 12/6/25

The letter of which the enclosed is a copy is marked private, but I have Mr. Grigblay's permission to show it to you. It seems important to open negotiations with Mr. Witspanner at once and get in touch with Mr. Rallingbourne. I estimate cost of

piping ditch, which is 320 yds. long, at £20.

Yours faithfully,

Oh, do you, Mr. Spinlove!

This estimate is wildly at sea. One can only suppose that Spinlove has light-heartedly mixed up yards with feet and made no allowance for consolidating and levelling ditch and filling in with earth, wheeled or carted, and making good to ram waste and spring-head. Assuming that a 4 in. pipe will serve, a reasonable estimate is from £60 to £100.

Spinlove has here airily tossed a trifle from his richly-stored bins of knowledge to Brash as he might throw a scrap from his plate to a dog; but Brash will make the figure the basis of his negotiations with Rallingbourne. Facile, off-hand estimates ought not to be given. Spinlove would do well to notice the stolid ignorance of Bloggs, who, in common with every other foreman, never has any idea of the value of any kind of work and, when rallied, merely grins wisely. Spinlove's lapse is here quite inexcusable; he has not been confronted by a sudden demand for an estimate, but offers it gratuitously; he does not describe his figure as a rough approximation and he has not paused to visualize the work involved or even to scrutinize his absurd figure.

BRASH TO SPINLOVE

Dear Mr. Spinlove, 15/6/25

I thank you for your communication transmitting copy of Mr. Grigblay's letter. Will you please convey to him my sensible appreciations of his action. I have indited a letter to Mr. Witspanner, which I have entrusted to a gentleman who will call and negotiate with him, and I will open the subject with Mr. Russ tomorrow on the lines suggested in Mr. Grigblay's proposal.

Yours sincerely,

SPINLOVE TO BRASH

Dear Sir Leslie Brash, 17/6/25

I have received the enclosed from Grigblay. Perhaps you, or your solicitors, will write to Grigblay direct, as there appears to be no time to lose.

Yours sincerely,

(Enclosure) GRIGBLAY TO SPINLOVE

Personal.

Dear Sir, 16/6/25

Bloggs writes that Witspanner was on site today and wants 5s. a thousand gallons for all water used past and future. We do not hold with this, but would rather pay than be stopped, though we are using a thousand gallons a day or more while the hot weather lasts. We do not want, however, to prejudice your client's position, so write to ask instructions. Bloggs held him off for a day or two, but he means to have the money so we shall have to agree to something.

Yours faithfully,

This impudent claim by Witspanner is, frankly, blackmail. It is rather a highly-coloured instance of the subtle undercurrents that constitute business, with a big B, in which concessions are made in one matter on the tacit understanding that mischievous interferences will be withheld in another. Witspanner has no property in the spring; and even if Grigblay diverted the whole of it, his claim would be against his landlord, Rallingbourne, and not against Grigblay or Brash. The price he is asking is such as he might charge if he were pumping as well as supplying the water.

It is to be noticed that if Grigblay had not adopted a false position by drawing the water secretly, he could not thus be victimized by Witspanner.

BRASH TO SPINLOVE

Dear Spinlove [*sic*], 20/6/25

I am happy to say that all future anxiety anent the spring is finally eliminated.

My secretary saw Mr. Witspanner, and offered the hay for nothing if he would desist from objecting to use of spring, but he said the crop would not be worth taking and wants us to pay him for mowing and carrying. He has also a claim against Grigblay for the water he has used.

This evening I met Mr. Rallingbourne, quite unexpectedly, at the house of friends by whom Lady Brash and myself were being entertained at a dinner-party. I found an opportunity of telling him that the builder was using water from the spring. I found him a most affable gentleman. He said he had no objection so long as Witspanner had enough flowing to him. I then asked if he would come to an arrangement for me to use the water, and told him what our proposal was. He said he thought there would be no objection, but would have to send a surveyor to report, and, of course, some agreement will have to be drawn up. He made a note of your address, and I will request you to represent me and meet this surveyor.

I desire to record my appreciation of the great assistance you have been in enabling me to secure the spring for my use, and which would never have eventuated but for your initiation of the proposal.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

This letter is in autograph, written at night and after a very pleasant dinner-party. The champagne is not out of Brash's veins and the glow of a social triumph newly fills them. These facts account for the unusual warmth and intimacy of the letter, and for the generosity of its concluding acknowledgment, but Spinlove has well earned appreciation and gratitude. He could not have been more concerned for Brash to benefit by the spring if the house had been his own.

GRIGBLAY TO SPINLOVE

Dear Sir, 22/6/25

On receipt of your telephone message yesterday telling us that rights to spring were agreed and not to deal with Witspanner, we wired to Bloggs to warn him. We enclose his letter received today, which you may like to see.

Yours faithfully,

(Enclosure) BLOGGS TO GRIGBLAY

Sir, 21/6/25

Your wire received and noted. Two o'clock Witspanner clomb over fence so I thought better use a bit of tack. What are you bargin in for I says dont you see the notice board. What do I care for you and your blinking notice boards he says, when are you going to pay me for my water he says. Blinking yourself I says you can go to blazes out of here you lousy tup I says or I'll chuck you out. After that he began to get a bit saucy and I admit we add a few words till Alf Cheese chipped in and offered him a thick ear and I thought it would come to a scrap, but the men wouldnt have it and he cleared off saying as how he was going to talk to Mr. Rallingbourne on the telephone.

Yours humbly,

[We regret that Karshish is unluckily laid on his back with a severe attack of sciatica; and the continuation of the Honeywood File must be postponed for a few weeks. —Ed. A.J.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The directors of the Midland Bank Limited have elected Colonel H. Le Roy-Lewis, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., to a seat at their Board.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, Miss Susan Lawrence, M.P., has appointed Mr. D. C. L. Ward to be her private secretary.

The governing body of the Manchester Municipal College of Technology (University of Manchester) offers a limited number of research scholarships in technology. The value of the scholarship will not exceed £100. These will be tenable during the session 1929-30 in the college. The research which may be undertaken includes: mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, municipal and sanitary engineering, and applied chemistry. Forms of application and all information may be obtained by written application to the Registrar of the College. Applications must be received on or before July 6.

YOUNGER HALL ST. ANDREWS

DESIGNED BY PAUL WATERHOUSE



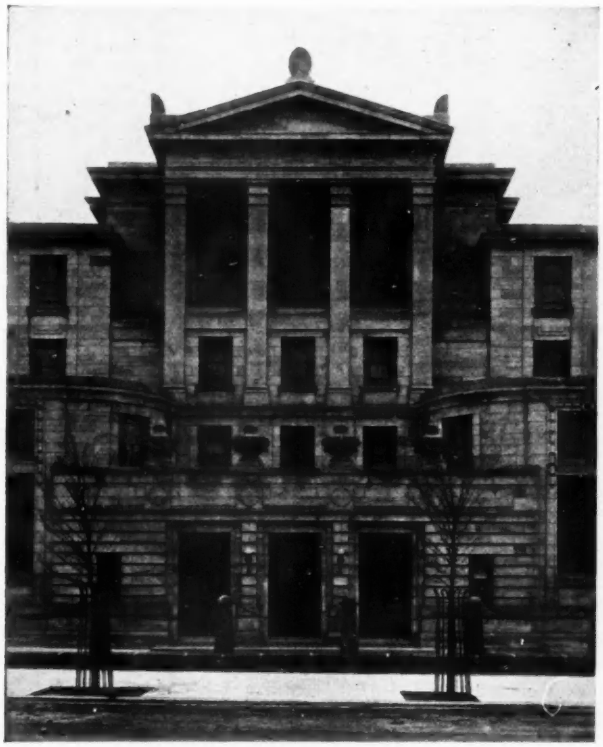
A general view of the entrance front of the new Graduation Hall at St. Andrews University, seen from a south-western aspect in North Street. The building, which is to be opened by the Duchess of York on June 28, has been erected, from designs prepared by the late Paul Waterhouse, under the direction of his son and partner, Michael Waterhouse.

For the new Graduation Hall, presented by James Younger, LL.D., and Mrs. Younger, the designs were made in 1923, by Mr. Paul Waterhouse, when President of the R.I.B.A. After his death, in 1924, their execution was entrusted to his son and partner, Mr. Michael Waterhouse, A.R.I.B.A., and the building to be opened by the Duchess of York on June 28 is substantially as originally designed.

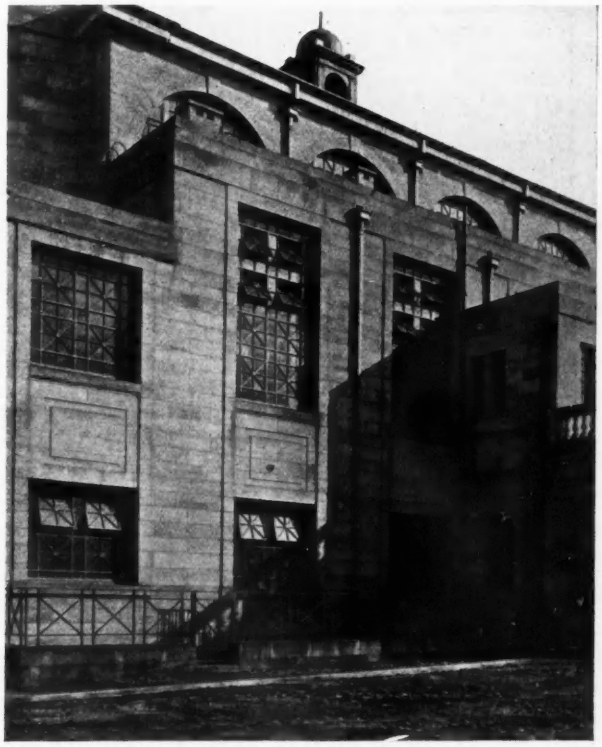
Its outward form expresses the function of the whole. The great hall runs north and south to a depth of 190 ft., with its stage at the northern end, while at the southern end are grouped the main entrance, vestibule, and foyer, from which rise the double staircases.

This façade, on a frontage of 170 ft. to North Street, forms a continuation to the other university buildings. A great portico, surmounted by a classic pediment, articulates the main front of the hall, and this is flanked on either side by the club rooms and robing-rooms. Secondary entrances and staircases form features of the long east and west elevations. Advantage has been taken of the natural fall of the ground to place a large supper-room, seating eighty persons, with service-room, pantry, and kitchen, etc., under the stage of the hall.

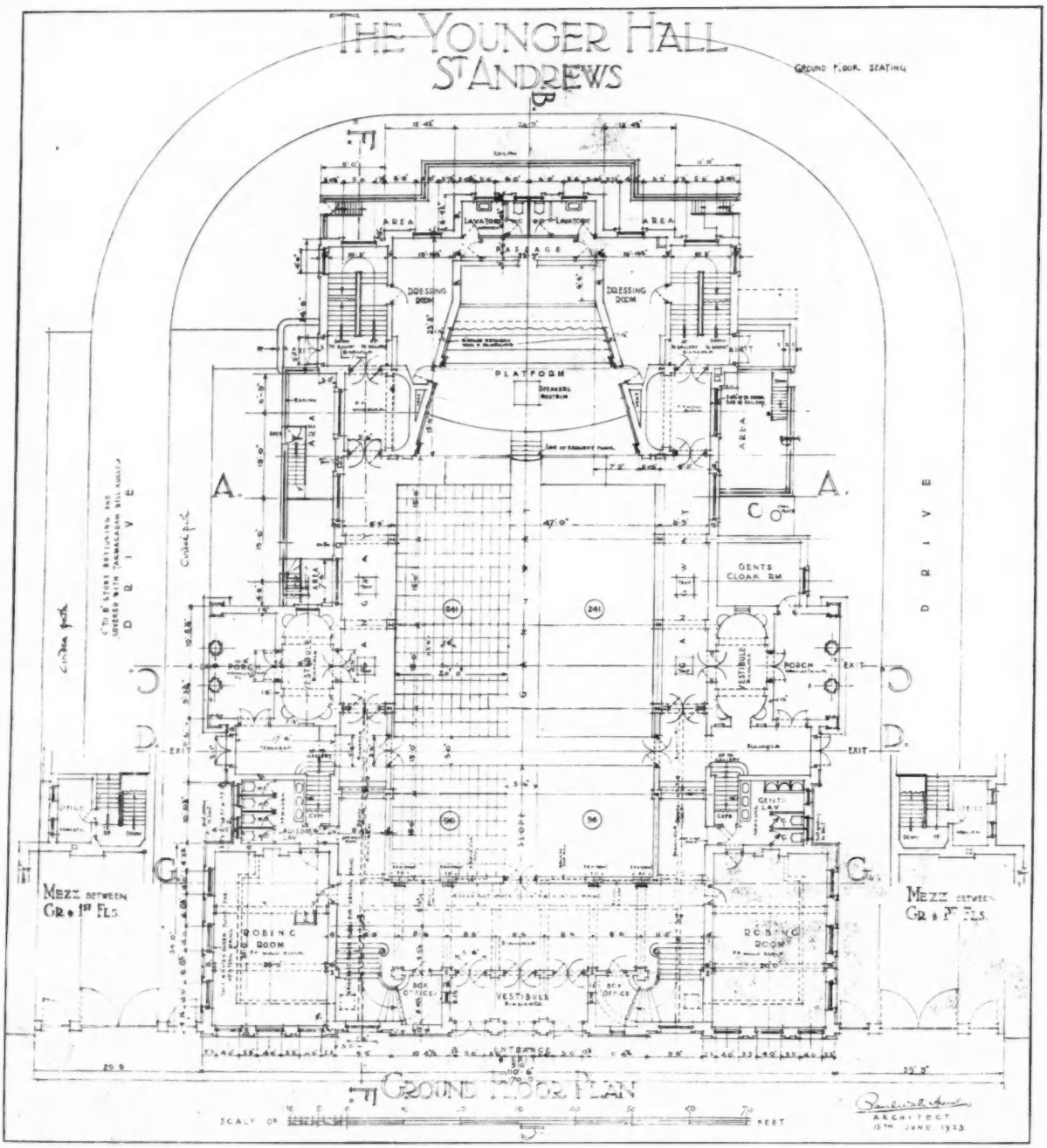
The external stonework, with the exception of the columns, entablature, and pediment of the south portico, is in Cullaloe stone, from quarries near Aberdour, chosen for its excellent weathering properties and pleasing deep buff tone. Many of the window-heads and sills run to 11 ft. in a single stone. The columns and pediment are executed in white Portland stone. The carving was carried out by Mr. A.



The main entrance, from North Street. The columns and entablature, in white Portland stone, contrast effectively with the buff Cullaloe stone of the remainder.



Part of the west elevation. To the right of this view is an entrance porch, the fellow of that on the east front, which is illustrated on page 990.



Younger Hall, St. Andrews.] [*By Paul Waterhouse.*

The architect's ground-floor plan, showing the compact grouping of the accommodation around the Great Hall.

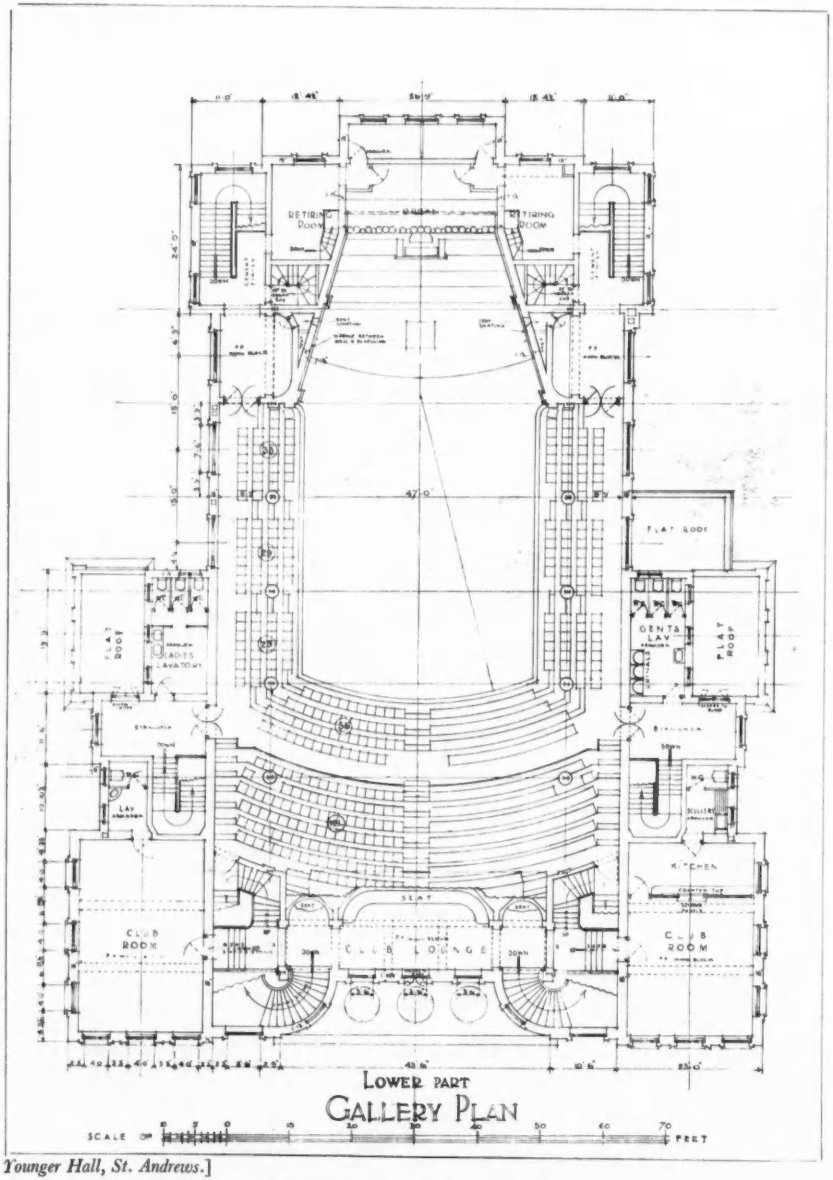
Carrick, A.R.S.A., of Edinburgh. The roofs are covered with red Lombardic tiles laid to a low pitch.

Internally, as externally, the great hall dominates the whole structure. It is surrounded at first-floor level by the main gallery, which projects over the floor at the southern end. Above this again is a standing gallery. The hall (exclusive of stage) seats comfortably 624, and the main gallery 436 persons.

As it is to be used for university graduations and ceremonies, speeches, orchestral performances, stage plays, cinemas, dances, and examinations, exceptional care had to be taken with the acoustics. The expert services of Mr. Hope Bagenal were retained, and the form of the interior modelled accordingly. For instance, the stage in plan and section is formed as a great trumpet mouth. The form of the main ceiling and the galleries is designed to assist reflective value, and the walls have, where necessary, been treated with special acoustic plaster.

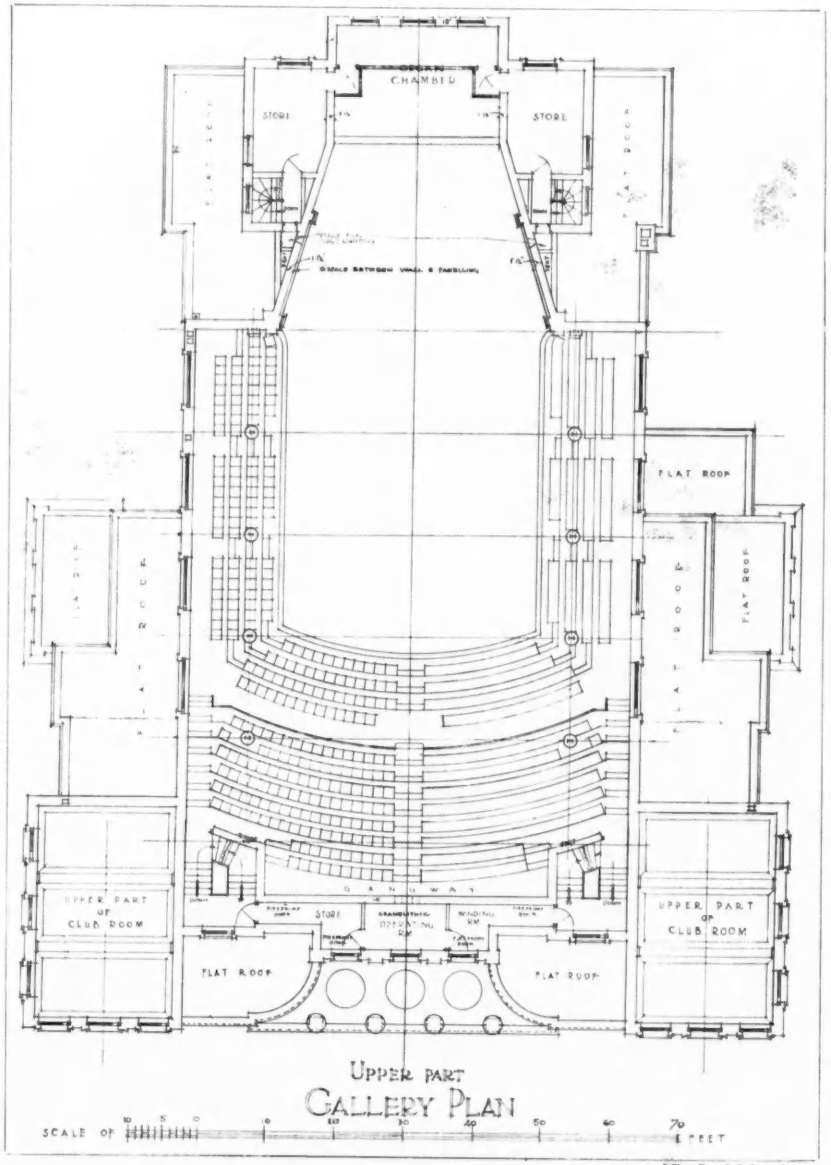
Decoration has been kept simple and depends on proportion and the fine quality of the joinery work, which is of Italian walnut, with columns of mahogany. Space has been left at the rear of the stage for an organ.

The cost of the whole building and site is approximately £95,000.



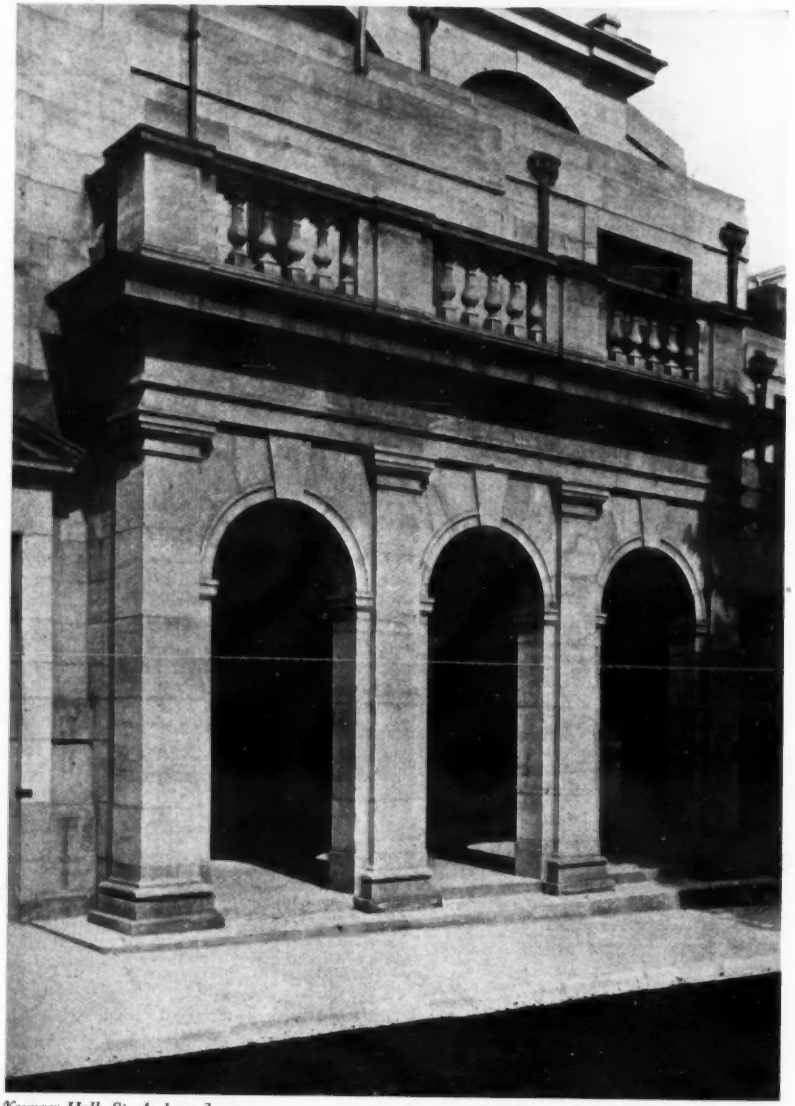
Younger Hall, St. Andrews.]

Plan of lower part of gallery. The outlines of the platform end show very clearly the trumpet-shape adopted in the interests of acoustics. A kitchen gives direct service to one of the club-rooms.



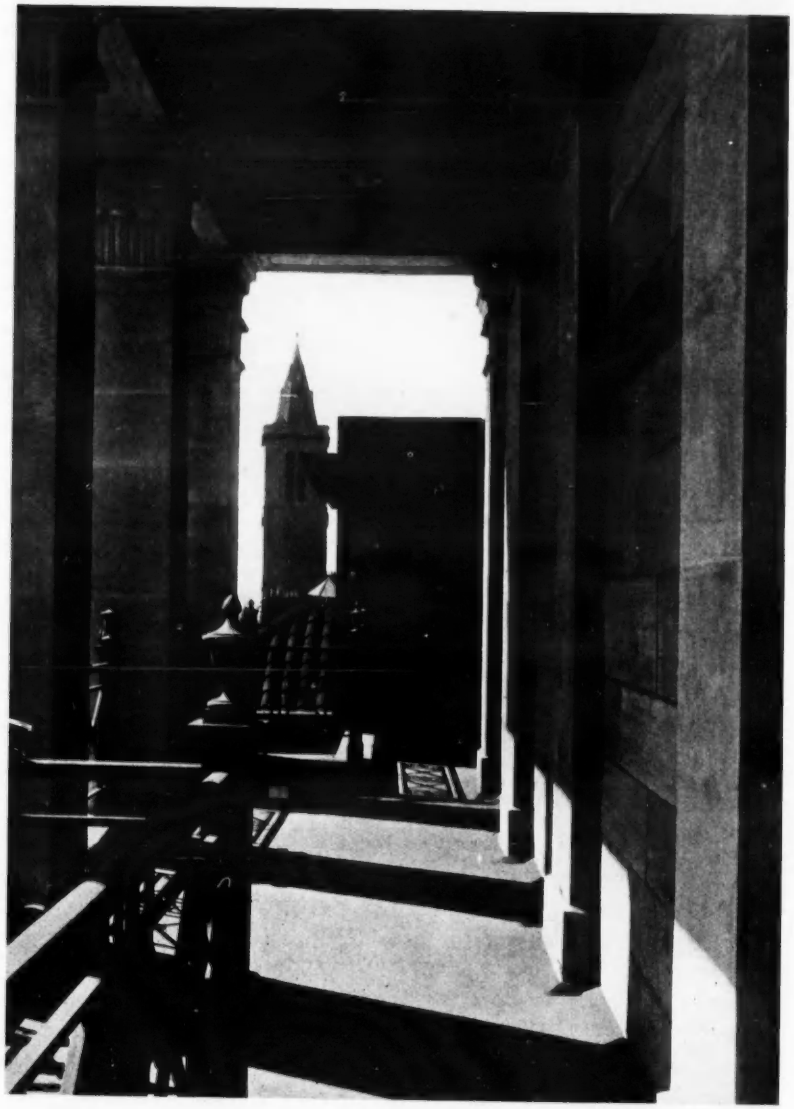
[*By Paul Waterhouse.*

Plan of upper part of gallery. The hall is to be used for many purposes; a cinema operating-room is provided, together with lighting and scenery facilities for theatrical purposes.



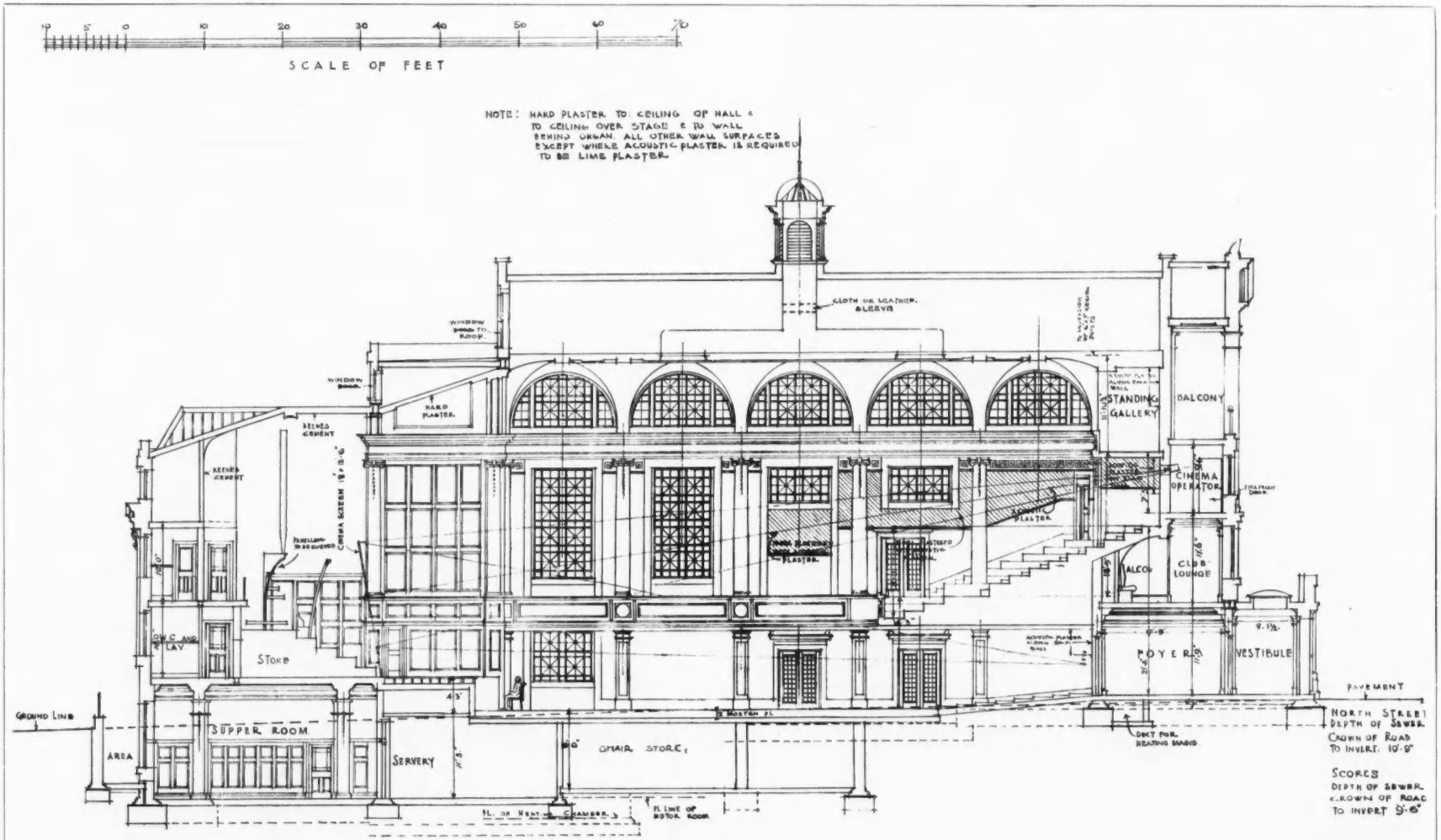
Younger Hall, St. Andrews.]

The eastern entrance porch, the central feature of this side elevation. It is balanced by a similar one on the west.



[By Paul Waterhouse.

A study of the front balcony on the third-floor level of the North Street or main front, looking westwards.



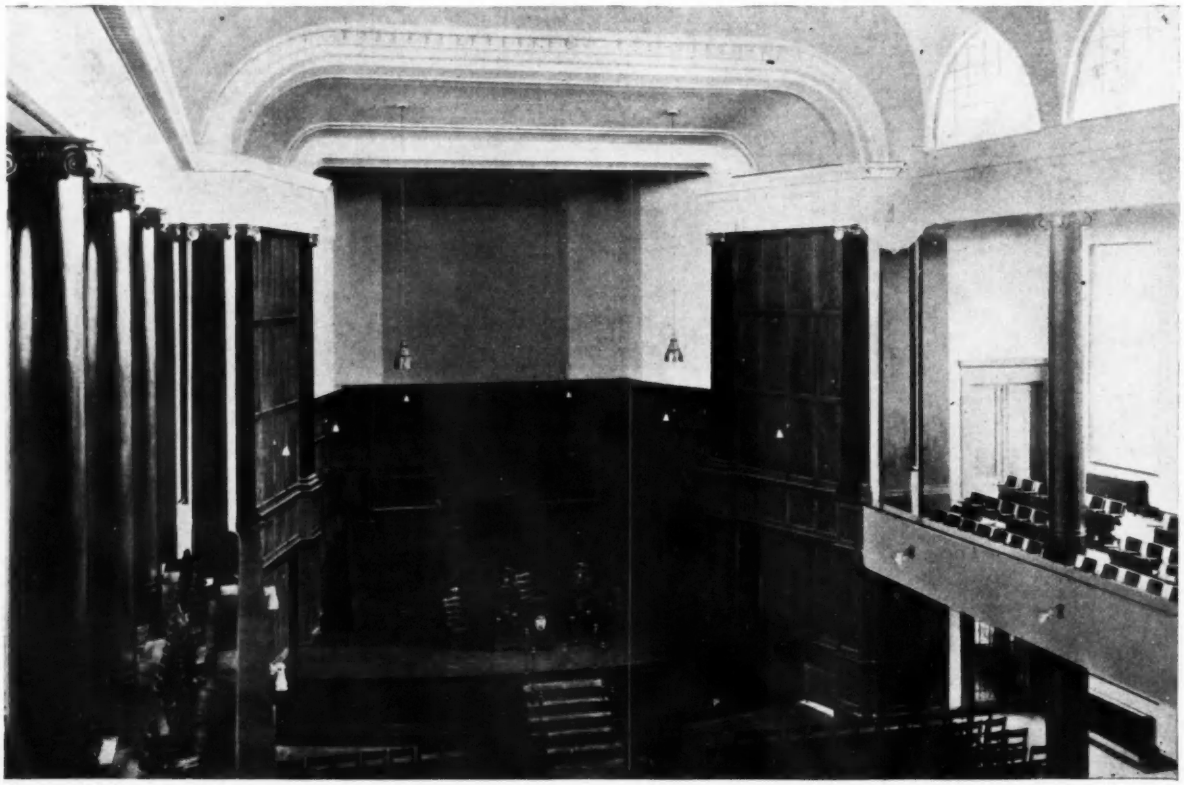
LONGITUDINAL SECTION

Younger Hall, St. Andrews.] [*By Paul Waterhouse.*

This section on the line BB of ground-floor plan (see page 988) illustrates further the care expended to secure good acoustic properties. It also shows sight lines; and how the slope of the site has been turned to account to provide a supper-room, etc., beneath the platform.



The foyer on the ground floor, showing the entrance doorways and the beginning of one of the two symmetrical main staircases. The half-open door leads to a robing-room ; facing it, across the foyer, is a second, similar thereto.



Younger Hall, St. Andrews.] [*By Paul Waterhouse.*

In the main hall, looking towards the platform from the gallery. The recess at the back of the proscenium is to be occupied eventually by an organ. Platform seats, etc., can be stowed in the store-space at the rear.

SHADOW PROJECTION

A Holiday Course for Architectural Students: iv

BY JOHN M. HOLMES

Previous diagrams (Preliminary: A—W) have been limited to the shadows of forms which may be adequately described by means of a plan and elevation only. The following examples are not susceptible of such simple analysis; the difficulty is overcome by "slicing." The numbering of these more complex diagrams starts anew from 1.

Diagrams 1-4: Shades and Shadows of Complex Forms

All shadows are determined in precisely the same way, by projecting the plan and elevation of points in the dividing line, through the *XY* line, at 45 deg, but whereas the dividing line may be readily determined on simple forms, a complex form, such as a sphere, presents greater difficulty, because its plan and elevation leave large areas of its surface undefined. The more complex the form, the more inadequate will its plan and elevation be. Before drawing the dividing line on such a form it is necessary to represent by additional surface lines the complex form on flat paper. The method here adopted is that of representing the form as it would appear if cut into parallel slices as one cuts a loaf of bread. The plane of the rays of light is 45 deg. to the spectator in plan; the slices or sections are therefore made vertically at that angle. The line representing every slice on the surface of the form appears as a straight line in plan and as an ellipse in elevation.

EXAMPLE OF ONE SLICE LINE AT 45 DEG. ON THE SURFACE OF A SPHERE

DIAGRAM 1. A slice line *SL* at 45 deg. is first drawn through any part of the plan circle. The elevation of this line is determined as follows. A circle of any radius less than that of the sphere is drawn on the plan. The circle ABCD on the plan and the circle on the lower part of the sphere which the same line represents are shown in the elevation as the straight lines AC and A^1C^1 drawn on the surface of the sphere. The plan of the slice line *SL* at 45 deg. cuts the plan circle ABCD at X. This point is projected in elevation to give X^1 and X^2. The slice line *SL* also cuts the plan circle of the sphere at T. The elevation of T is at TE. The plan slice line *SL* also cuts the line NO, which represents the elevation outline of the sphere, at the point M. The projection of this point to the elevation gives the two points M^1 and M^2. The line joining points M^1, X^1, TE, X^2, M^2, is half the elevation of the plan slice line *SL*. The other half of the ellipse is projected in the same way. By drawing other circles on the sphere in plan and elevation, and by indicating other slice lines in plan, other elevations of slice lines may be determined in a similar way, thus enabling the position of chosen points in the plan to be identified in the elevation, or *vice versa*.

The two rays of light which are tangent at 45 deg. to each elevation slice line will each mark a point in the dividing line. Thus, points D^1 and D^2 are points in the dividing line, and other points in the dividing line may be found by drawing other slice lines as in the next diagram.

SHADE AND SHADOW OF A SPHERE

DIAGRAM 2. A convenient number of slice lines are obtained in plan and elevation by the method described with diagram No. 1. To avoid confusion the construction lines for one slice line *SL* only are shown. Two tangent lines at 45 deg. are drawn through each slice line. Points so obtained, viz. E, D, G, etc., are then joined by a line, which is the dividing line on the sphere. The further half of the ellipse may be drawn symmetrically or projected from plan in the same way. The shape so produced is always a perfect ellipse on a major axis of 45 deg. The ellipse which forms the dividing line in plan is produced by projecting on to each plan slice the points where the elevation dividing line touches the elevation of each slice line. Thus, point G, projected to the plan, gives point GP, through which the dividing line is drawn. The ellipse so obtained is identical with that of the elevation, but its major axis is at right angles with rays of light in plan. When the dividing line in plan and elevation has been thus obtained, its shadow on the background is projected as in diagram H (instalment ii).

QUADRISPHERICAL NICHE

DIAGRAM 3. Consideration of the elevation, section, and plan of the niche, and of the direction of light in plan and elevation, will show that the vertical edge AB and the curved edge BD will cast a shadow on to its inner surface. D is the point on the curved edge in the front elevation where a ray of light is tangent to the curve. The shadow of the line AXBC is found on the inner surface by direct projection of points A B and C, etc., through the semicircular plan line. When the shadow line has reached the point CS in the elevation it begins to fall on the concave surface, which cannot be represented by any one line in plan. As points on this surface are not easily identified, slicing is necessary. The slice line LLM is obtained in the plan and elevation in the same way as shown in diagram No. 1. A ray of light drawn in elevation through the point L where the slice line LM begins will strike the inner surface at P. Point P is therefore one point in the edge of the shadow. Other points are obtained by making other slices and other elevations of rays, viz. slice NO produces point Q. The shadow on the plan is that of the edge AX.

TORUS MOULDING

DIAGRAM 4. The torus moulding may be considered as a flattened sphere. It is sliced in the same way as the sphere, and lines representing rays of light are drawn at 45 deg. tangent to the curved slice lines in elevation, as at V, W, X, etc. Points so obtained are joined together to form the dividing line. The plan of the dividing line is found by projecting points where its elevation crosses the elevations of slice lines on to the same slice lines in plan. The cast shadow is obtained as usual by projecting convenient points in the dividing line in plan and elevation through the *XY* line on to the shadow surface, viz. points T, V, W, X, and Y, in elevation, with their plans at TP, VP, WP, XP, and YP.

Diagrams 1, 2, 3, and 4 are given to illustrate the principles of "slicing," which, however, is laborious, and may be avoided on the three forms in diagrams 2, 3, and 4 by methods to be demonstrated in future diagrams 10, 12, and 13.

(*To be continued*)

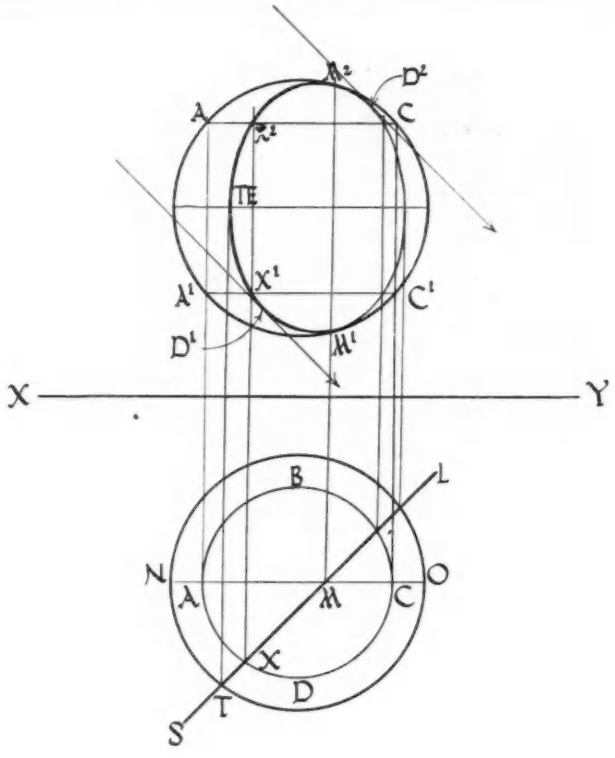


DIAGRAM 1.

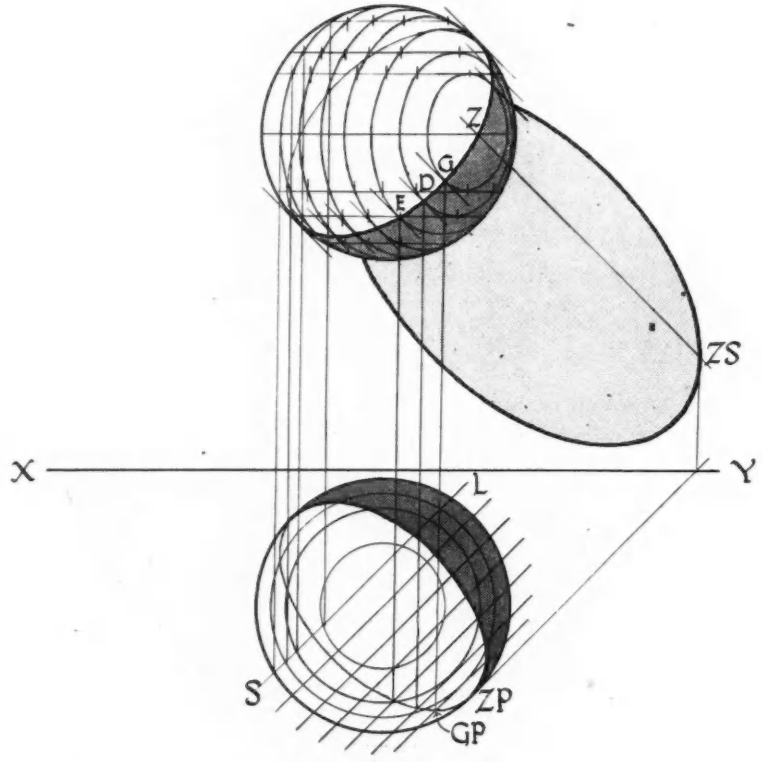


DIAGRAM 2.

Shadow Projection.] [*By John M. Holmes.*

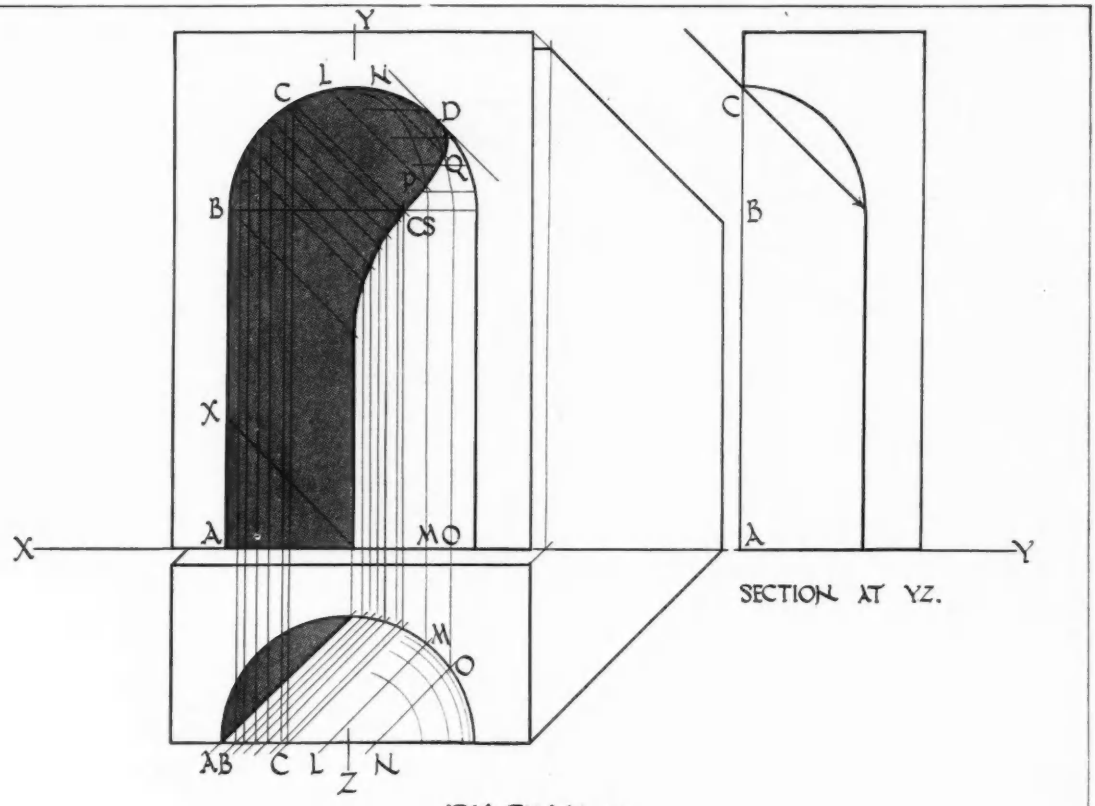


DIAGRAM 3

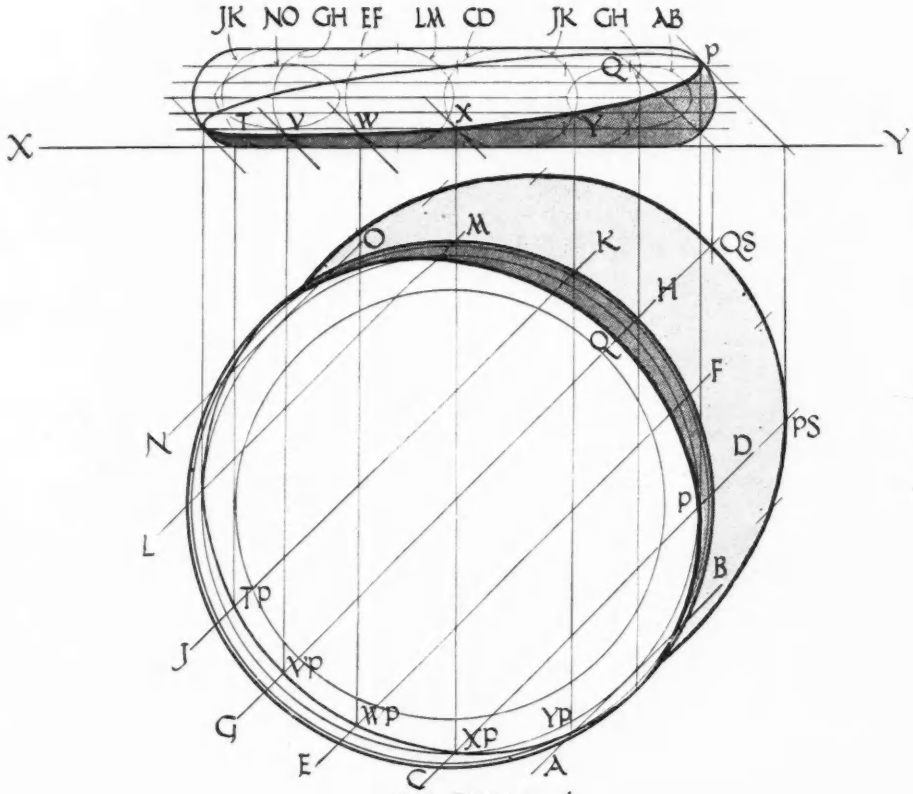


DIAGRAM 4

Shadow Projection.] [*By John M. Holmes.*

LITERATURE

FRESH HOUSES

The original English house was built as a defence against pirates and wolves, the modern home as a screen from bores. Formerly also, being a rustic people, we saw too much of the sun and the rain, and were forced to make a shelter from the weather. Today we see not enough of them, and enlarge our windows, form suntraps, construct roof gardens and balconies, and add garages for wheels to the country. The modern doctor increases our nervous fear of losing fresh air, and urges the massacre of microbes by the ultra-violet ray. The modern house must preserve our health, nourish our optimism, fortify our divine personality, so liable to be milk-and-watered down to the dead-level of human unkindness in these rabbling days, be our parlourmaid and cook in the sense of making these merely of the *bene esse* instead of the *esse;* and by its traditional style be a memorial of our ancestors and of the comforts which we imagine they enjoyed; lastly, and of most importance, must it not fail to be our modest screen from the abashless inquisition of tax-collectors, the in-laws, and the outlaws.

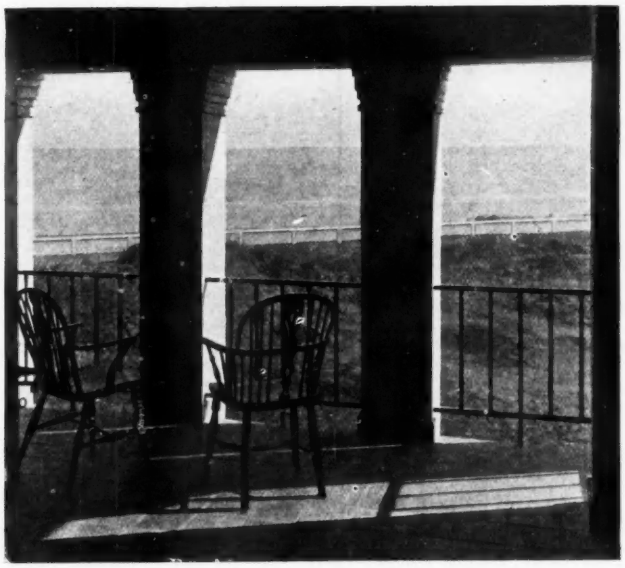
How does the modern house, as shown in the many and varied examples collected with such a discerning eye by Mr. H. de C. Hastings, stand this test of being modern? On the whole, remarkably well, and we wish all the other English houses were up to this sample.

The new necessities have been met, and with an astonishing disregard of style, in the sense that the style does not seem to matter very much. For instance, Messrs. Imrie and Angell give us a beautiful sixteenth-century farmhouse with the car in the "outshut" or lean-to, where originally the farmer would have kept his cart. Their loggia, on the left, is not quite so satisfactory as that of Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis in a Palladian villa at New Romney. Mr. Evelyn Simmons, in a remarkably compact house on Kingston Hill, has made his garage balance his kitchen offices, all on the front elevation—a graceful performance. Mr. T. S. Tait has given a sense of enclosure to his garage-opening by colouring the doors the same ivory white as the walls, making the frames flush, and placing a hood overhead. He also gives his client a sun-room, and angle windows for early rays in the living-room, and includes two baths in the £3,000 cost. This is surely the perfect retreat for the sun worshipper.

"Style" continues too often to be settled by the client. He (or she) it is who has the audacity to ask for Tudor or Georgian or even Modernist, because he has felt drawn thereto, and thinks it expresses his personality. Having seen it somewhere, his slow and snail-like mind fancies it as his shell. This book shows how the artists in houses twist the shell of each house into a fresh perfection.

P. M. STRATTON

Recent English Domestic Architecture. Edited by H. de C. Hastings, Editor of *The Architectural Review.* The Architectural Press. Price 15s. net.



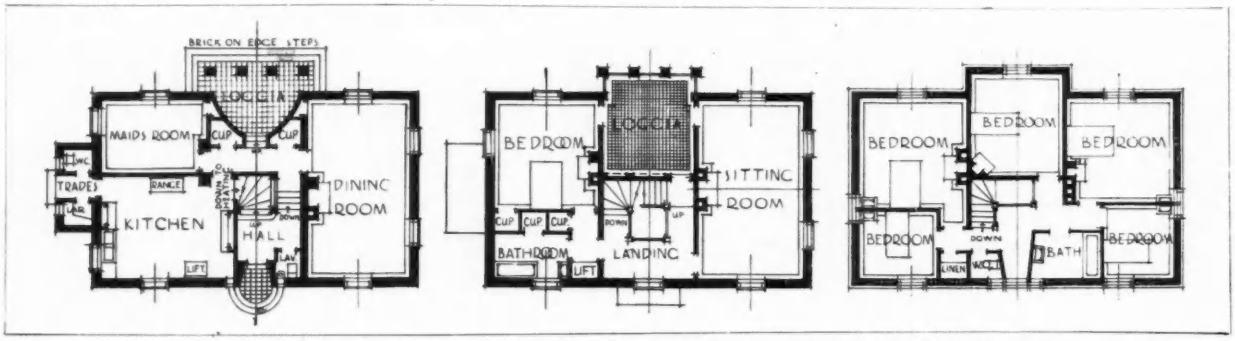
A house at New Romney, Kent. By Clough Williams-Ellis. The loggia on the first floor. [*From* Recent English Domestic Architecture.]

SKYSCRAPERS AND THE MEN WHO BUILD THEM

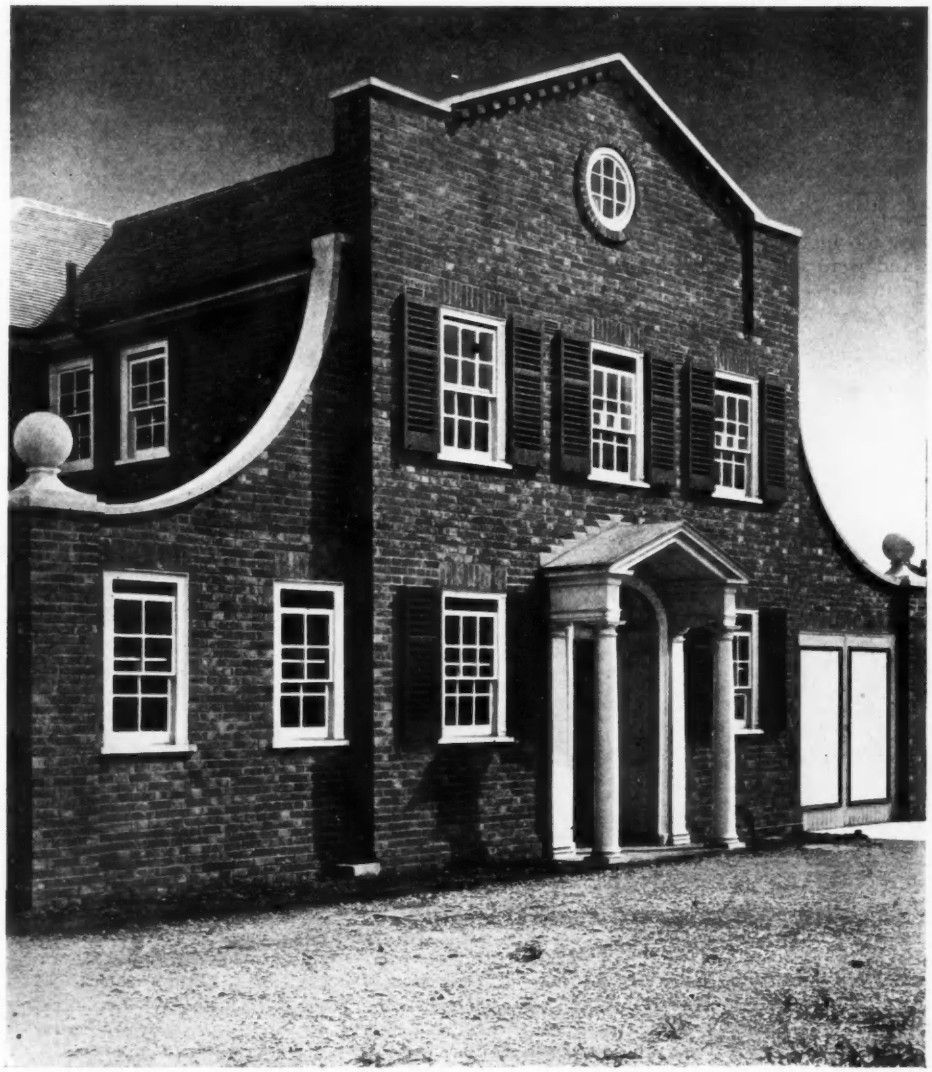
This book is at once extraordinarily interesting and extraordinarily irritating. It is obviously written for that vast section of the American public which is interested in technical processes but is without technical training, and to which the assimilation of half-digested knowledge is a form of parlour-game.

In this country we do not have such a class—or, if we have, its literature is not so prominent. The Englishman, technically speaking, appears to be either an enthusiast and an expert or a frankly disinterested ignoramus.

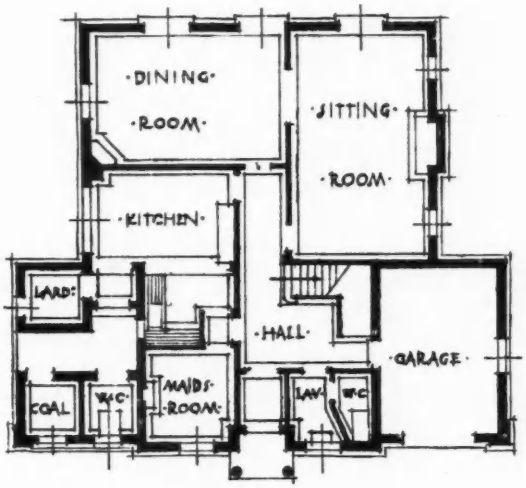
This is not Col. Starrett's fault; indeed, for America, it is a great virtue. His book reads like a series of articles from that greatest of all popular American educators, *The Saturday Evening Post.* But its style will not find a ready public here. It is too technical for the layman, who would be interested maybe in the design and architectural features of the skyscraper, but whose interests fall short of curtain walls, methods of brick setting, and the manufacture of structural steelwork; for



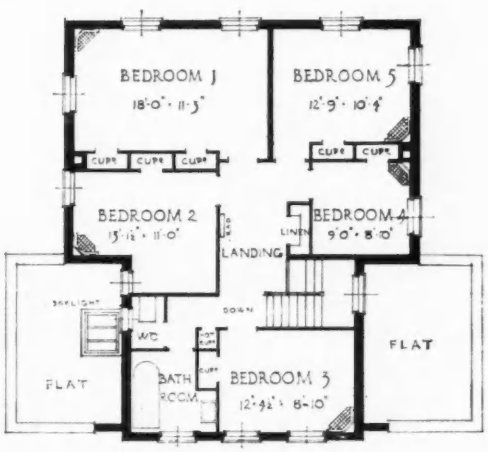
Ground, first- and second-floor plans of the house at New Romney, Kent, by Clough Williams-Ellis.



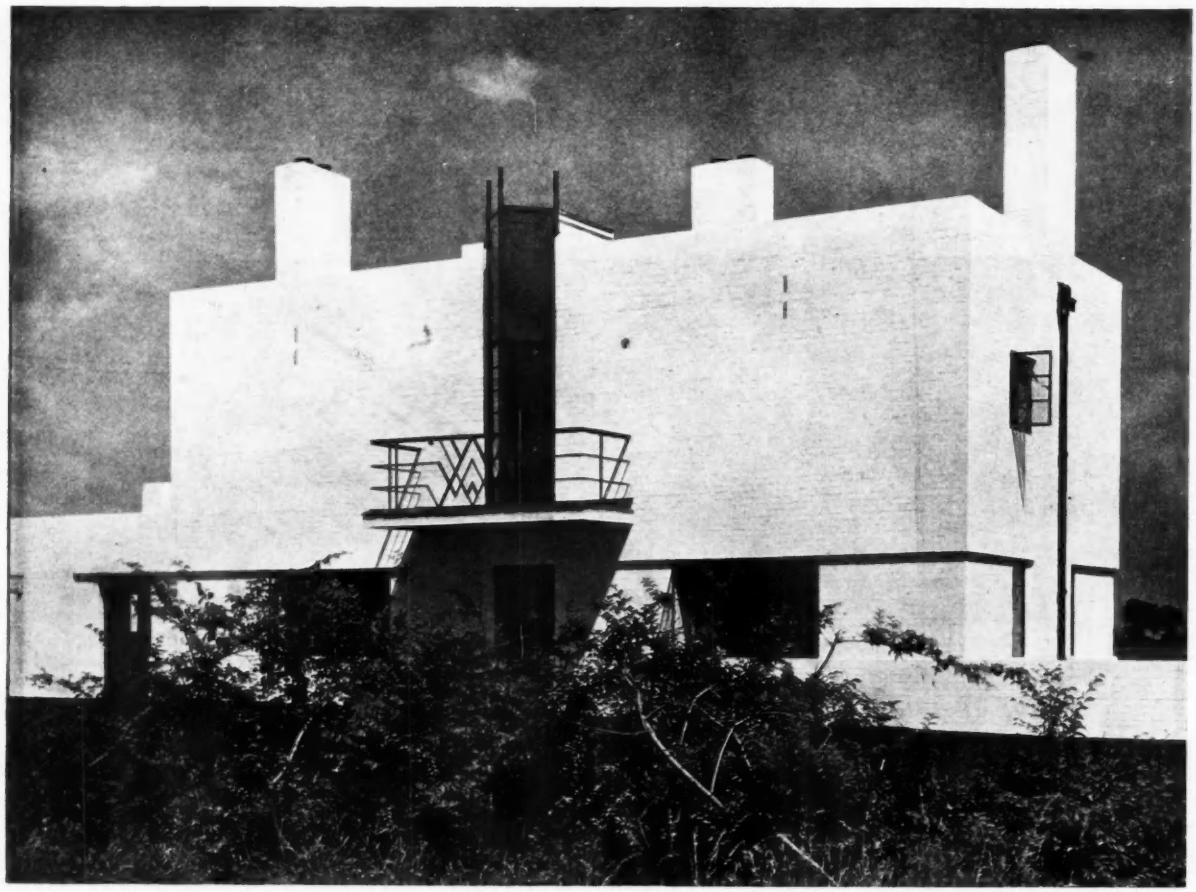
A House at Kingston Hill, Surrey. By Evelyn Simmons. [*From* Recent English Domestic Architecture.



Ground-floor plan.



First-floor plan.

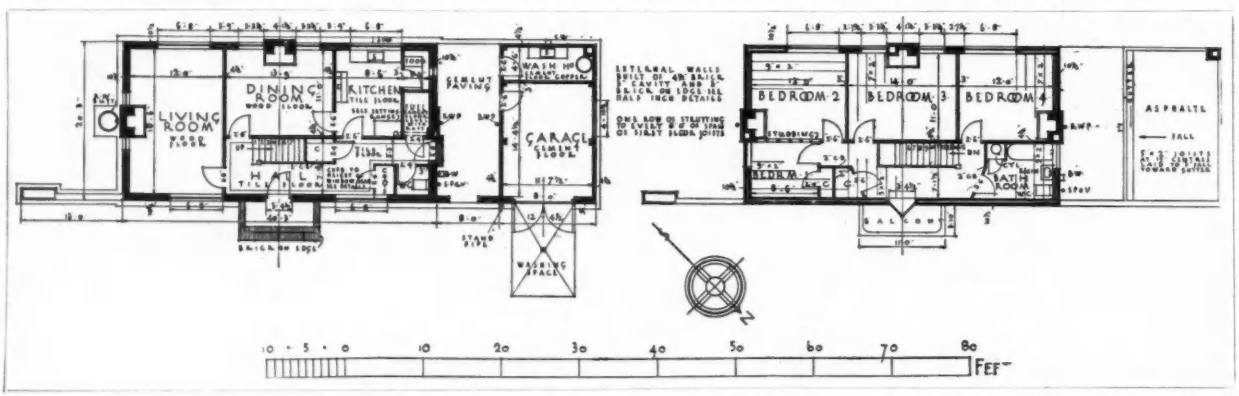


House at Silver End Garden Village, Essex. By Thomas S. Tait, of Sir John Burnet and Partners. A view from the north-east. [*From* Recent English Domestic Architecture.]

the practising architect it is too diffuse and sentimental.

This is a pity. Col. Starrett is associated with one of the greatest building companies in the United States and has lived and worked with the pioneers of the skyscraper, which is, perhaps, the most virile and developing architectural form of the present day. And what he has to say of the new methods of building construction is extraordinarily interesting. He traces the development of the skyscraper, by which he means the steel-framed building with curtain walls of masonry or brickwork only incidental to the structure, from its earliest pioneers in Chicago—whom he names as William Le Baron Jenney, David H. Burnham, John W. Root, and William Holabird, in the order named—up to the present day. He describes for the layman the mysteries of foundations, underpinning, structural steelwork, the intricate system of time-keeping in a great modern building, the American law of contracts, and something of the problems of costing and organization essential to it, and all with a great and genuine enthusiasm that makes up to a great extent for a certain lack of literary attractiveness. He discusses the zoning laws and makes a few conservative flights into the future. In short, he covers every phase of his vast and fascinating subject. L. F. E.

Skyscrapers and the Men who Build Them. By Col. W. A. Starrett. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York and London.



The ground-floor plan of the house at Silver End Garden Village, Essex, by Thomas S. Tait.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE HONEYWOOD FILE

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—May I, in sending a line of appreciation at this brilliant series of letters that conveys in humorous wise much excellent advice, say that I am disturbed at the footnote to Spinlove's letter of 25/5/25 (issue of June 19)? The notion that an architect must wait to be asked to send in his fees seems to be extraordinary, and if I were a peppery client I should either say to my wife: "When is that —— Spinlove going to send in his account?" Or I might forget all about it. The implied pretence that an architect does work for nothing and then gets an *ex gratia* payment from a client—which is what this procedure amounts to—is foreign to Karshish's habitual distaste towards humbug. It suggests genteel subservience and a degree of mendicancy. Spinlove asked for his money (in a tentative and servile manner) because he had earned it and wanted it: reasons that would appeal to Brash. Should he not have written to his client: "I have sent the builder certificate No. 2 for £2,500 and I enclose my own account on this certificate, which at 6 per cent. comes to £150"? Brash would understand this business-like method and would send it at once, and Spinlove would already have had his 6 per cent. on his first certificate.

Nowadays, when every gradation of society is in every kind of trade and profession, it can surely no longer be a gaucherie to bandy accounts about as is in fact done by the nobility and gentry themselves, not to mention solicitors, doctors, and dentists. I imagine that if architects act on the waiting principle much of their work must be rewarded with pheasants, or at the best they must be kept for months waiting for their money. Karshish stands for straight dealing and no humbug, and he will surely admit that people who work for money ought to be quite candid about it and not put their clients, patients, or customers to the trouble of writing unnecessary letters about it.

I. C. CASHDOWN

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—It appears from the bridge designs now exhibited in the London Museum that a solution by the aid of traffic circulating in a new large open space at the Strand has now gained several converts.

One design, No. 20, shows three gyratory circuses, including Leicester Square, and with Piccadilly Circus four would have to be traversed to convey Regent Street and Piccadilly traffic to the bridge! This, however, seems to be rather overdoing it.

Another design, No. 19, described as a straightforward plan, entirely ignores the question of cost. Disregard of this essential renders the problem quite easy! The enormous circus shown at the Strand would remove very valuable property which would cost about four millions and leave very little surplus property for recoupment. The bridge across the river is placed immediately over the tube railway tunnels, the diversion of which would cost at least three millions and take at least three years to accomplish. Some loss of tube railway traffic profits should also be added. This plan would, therefore, necessitate a huge expenditure before commencing to buy the railway company's property south of the Strand!

Surely a more practical and modest solution is possible that will have sufficient regard to cost.

The key, however, to the layout at Waterloo depends upon the solution at the Strand and the position of the bridge across the river.

JOHN MURRAY

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE R.I.B.A.

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—My attention has been called to an unsigned post card which has apparently been sent to members of the R.I.B.A. all over the country urging them to vote against the Council's proposals and to "support the opposition of the Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association and Central District Branch of the Northern Architectural Association by voting against the proposal."

The words quoted above might be read as suggesting that the post card was sent out with the approval of the two Associations mentioned or with their authority, but letters have been received from both the Associations, stating that the post card was sent out entirely without their knowledge or authority, and, in fact, the Berks Bucks and Oxon Association have, on further consideration, passed a unanimous resolution in favour of the scheme. Neither the Association nor the Northern Architectural Association have in any way authorized the post cards to be sent out.

If, on the strength of the post card, any members have already voted against the scheme and now wish to revise their decision, please advise the secretary of the R.I.B.A., when new voting papers will be sent to them and those already sent in will be returned.

R. GOULBURN LOVELL,
Hon. Gen. Sec., the South-Eastern Society of Architects.

Following is a copy of a letter sent by Mr. Wm. F. Andrews to the secretary of the R.I.B.A.:

Dear Sir,—I enclose herewith my voting paper. Although I have voted in favour of the resolution, I do so because I am a believer in the principle of registration, and that by roping in all members of the profession (both outside and inside the Institute) that end may the sooner be accomplished. At the same time, I am of opinion that those members of the Institute who have earned their letters by study, and have sat for and successfully passed the Institute examination, should have some recognition.

I therefore make a suggestion which would be one method of attaining this object:

When registration comes, all members to be called registered or chartered architects, but only those members who have actually earned their letters by examination to be designated with the qualifying letters, thus:

1: J. Smith,
Registered Architect.

2: T. Jones, A.R.I.B.A.,
Registered Architect.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) WM. F. ANDREWS

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

DURHAM CASTLE

An appeal on behalf of Durham Castle was made in the presidential address of Professor Hamilton Thompson, of Leeds, at the annual meeting of the Durham and Northumberland Archæological and Architectural Society held in Durham.

Referring to Durham Castle, the professor said he doubted whether, in spite of all the efforts that have been made, Englishmen as a whole are really alive to the unique value of that noble monument. There is no building of the kind in this country which, apart from the majesty of its position and outward appearances, exhibits the history of military and domestic architecture in such rich variety.

After describing in detail some of the most historic features of the castle, Professor Thompson said there was no appeal which was half so urgent as that which was being made for Durham Castle, and it called for an answer from all who realized the part which the castle had played in the development of education and the maintenance of a stronghold of sound learning in the North of England.

SPOLIATION OF SCOTLAND

At the annual convention dinner of the Scottish Incorporation of Architects, Mr. W. Tapper stated that during the last two years they had been endeavouring to educate the British laity in the beauty of architecture. Discussion, he said, had been going on in Parliamentary circles with a view to damming the Scottish rivers in order to achieve cheap electric power. It would not be long, if this scheme were sanctioned, before the Scottish people would find that their beautiful country had been ruined in the same way as England was ruined today. Scotland had to protest, to a man, in order to prevent that terrible thing happening. He appealed to the Society to exercise its influence in protesting against the spoliation of Scotland.

In future the Scottish Incorporation of Architects will be known as The Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland.

R.I.B.A. COUNCIL MEETING

Following are notes from the minutes of the last Council meeting of the R.I.B.A.:

It was decided to appoint a committee representative of all the interests concerned to consider the question of the architectural design of aerodromes.

The Council have received a recommendation from the Allied Societies' Conference that they should consider, in endeavouring to bring back a greater love of craft and a higher order of workmanship, the question of awarding certificates of superior workmanship to workers in the building and allied trades. The Council have referred the proposal to the Architects' and Builders' Consultation Board and the Architects' and Operatives' Consultation Board for their sympathetic consideration.

On the recommendation of the Board of Architectural Education the age limit for the post-graduate prizes has been altered from twenty-three to twenty-one years.

The report of the sub-committee appointed by the Science Standing Committee to investigate and report on the question of damp houses was approved and will be published at an early date.

At the invitation of the Council of the Essex Society of Architects, the Council have nominated Sir Charles Nicholson, F.R.I.B.A., to act as the chairman of the Jury of Award of the R.I.B.A. Architecture Medal for Essex.

The Council have appointed Mr. C. P. Walgate, A.R.I.B.A., president of the Cape Provincial Institute of Architects to represent the R.I.B.A. at the celebration of the centenary of the South African College (now incorporated in the University of Cape Town), which will take place at Cape Town in October next.

The Council, by a unanimous vote, elected the following architects to the Fellowship under the powers defined in the Supplemental Charter of 1925: Messrs. J. T. Halliday, A.R.I.B.A. (Manchester), Christian Doll (London), and C. F. A. Voysey (London).

The following member was transferred to the Retired Fellowship: Mr. Samuel Francis Hynes, Fellow, 1888.

The following resignation was accepted with regret: Mr. John Standen Adkins, F.R.I.B.A.

ROYAL CHARTER FOR GAS ENGINEERS

The Institution of Gas Engineers has been granted a Royal Charter. The petition states that the members of the institution have either originated or been intimately connected with all the principal developments of gas science in the world since the establishment of the institution, and goes on to point out the benefits the public derive from the gas industry—in domestic and industrial heating, in smoke abatement, and in the facilitation of road transport.

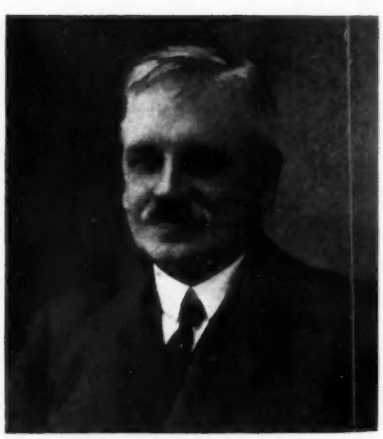
The charter states that an honorary life member shall be entitled to the exclusive use after his name of the initials "Hon. Life M.Inst. Gas E."

OBITUARY

JOHN FINDLAY McRAE: 1856-1929

John Findlay McRae joined the staff of the Architectural Press in 1907, when he became associated with the editorial conduct of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL (then THE BUILDERS' JOURNAL). Formerly he had held an appointment on the now defunct *Building World*. During his fifteen years' association with the publications of the Architectural Press he must have written many thousands of articles and notes.

He was a man of prodigious learning and a master of vigorous and flexible English. An excellent Latin scholar, he could read fluently in several modern European languages. A richly-stored mind enabled him to write quickly and informatively, and he was never happier than when dealing with subjects of æsthetic, philosophical or literary interest.



The late John Findlay McRae.

He was a great reader and haunted the second-hand bookstalls. Scarcely a luncheon interval went by without his returning to the office with a number of "captures" under his arm.

His library was remarkable, both in size and content, for McRae was generous, almost universal, in his literary outlook. He got together a rare collection of old architectural books, many of which provided subjects for articles in THE JOURNAL or the REVIEW, and his collection of works on London alone must have run into many scores of volumes.

Some of his best writing of recent years will be found in the necessarily slender volumes of THE JOURNAL produced towards the end of the war and just after, in which, over the signature, "Diogenes," he wrote an essay on some subject of architectural interest nearly every week. He possessed a great sense of humour, and enlivened many a comparatively dry subject with his wit.

He contributed to a large number of magazines and periodicals, and was responsible for the building section of the *Harmsworth Encyclopædia*.

All his life he maintained a great interest in, and affection for, the printing trade, with which he was connected during his early manhood. He was a great authority on typography, and for many years edited the publications of Caslon & Co., the historic firm of typefounders.

Under the title "Rough Impressions" and with the signature "Spero," he contributed a page of lively and informative gossip to the *London Typographical Journal* for many years.

He took part in the founding of the *Daily Herald* (originally a printers' strike paper), the editorship of which was offered to him when, later, it was turned into a national daily. This, however, he refused.

As a man and a colleague he earned the respect and affection of all who came into touch with him. He never spared himself in helping others, and many a young man in the journalistic profession and the printing trade had reason to be grateful for the friendship of John F. McRae. Genial, kindly, generous and lovable, and, with all his great knowledge and ability, modest and unassuming, he made a wide circle of friends in many walks of life. His death will be widely and deeply regretted.

He leaves a widow and three daughters. He was seventy-three years of age.

G. J. H.

COMPETITION CALENDAR

July 15. The Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland invite designs for an appropriate device for use on all their publicity literature. The competition is open to any British subject. Designs should be submitted both in black and white and in not more than three colours. They will be judged by a committee of three, presided over by Sir William Orpen, R.A. Premiums: £50, £20, and £15. All designs, complete with pseudonym, should be sent in to the Secretary, Travel Association of Great Britain, 35 Old Queen Street, S.W.1, by July 15.

No date. International Competition, promoted by Thonet Bros. Ltd., for the creation of new designs in furniture to be executed either wholly or partially in bentwood technique. Prizes to the total amount of 2,000 dollars will be distributed for the four competition groups as follows: For each of the four groups one first prize of $225; for each of the four groups one second prize of $125; for each of the four groups two third prizes of $75. It is reserved to the jury to allocate the total amount destined to each group in four prizes of different amounts. Furthermore, Thonet Bros. are at liberty to purchase any designs not awarded a prize for the sum of $50 each. All prize-winning or purchased designs become the property of Thonet Bros., who reserve the right to make any alterations necessitated by technical requirements during production. The jury is composed of the following: Mr. Oliver P. Bernard, London; Architects Le Corbusier-Pierre Jeanneret, Paris; Architekt Prof. Dr. Josef Frank, Vienna; Prof. Edmund Farago, Budapest; Prof. Joseph Gocar, Rektor der Akademie der Bildenden Kuenste, Prague; Architekt Prof. Bruno Paul, Berlin; Prof. Enrico Griffini, Milan; Architekt Gerrit Rietveld, Utrecht; Architekt Gustav Siegel, Vienna; Ing. Architekt Rudolf Swierczynski, Warsaw; Architekt Prof. Adolf G. Schneck, Stuttgart; Direktor Hans Weill, Vienna; Baumeister Ernst Wiesner, Akademischer Architekt, Bruenn. The presence of at least five of the above gentlemen constitutes a quorum. Particulars from Thonet Bros. Ltd., 64 Great Eastern Street, London, E.C.2, or from any of the firm's other branches.

THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

Following is a list of the specialists, contractors, and some of the sub-contractors for the buildings illustrated in this issue:

Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Agricultural Research Laboratory: (pages 978 to 982). D. Cameron, quantity surveyor; H. Bagenal, acoustic consultant; E. C. Hughes, general contractors. Sub-contractors: Best and Lloyd, electric lamps in library; May Construction Co., and Celotex Co., acoustic materials; Mander Bros., Ltd., paint; Bath Artcraft, Ltd., furniture in library; J. L. Emms, lead rainwater pipes and heads; W. A. Baker & Co., radiator grilles; Comyn Ching & Co., ventilators; G. Mathews, firegrates; Diespeker & Co., Ltd., terrazzo; Fenning & Co., marblework; The Art Pavements and Decorations, Ltd., cork flooring; The Indented Bar and Concrete Engineering Co., reinforced concrete floors; Wood & Co., steelwork; Crittall Manufacturing Co., metal windows; Medway's Safety Lift Co., lift; Dent and Hellyer, sanitary fittings; Jackson and Sons, Ltd., fibrous plaster; N. F. Ramsay & Co., ironmongery; Benham and Sons, Ltd., kitchen equipment; R. J. Jefferys and Sons, blinds and curtains.

Younger Hall, St. Andrews (pages 987 to 992). J. Watherston and Son, mason and joiner; Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd., steelwork; Melville, Dundas and Whitson, concrete; British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., reinforced concrete fabric; J. Gibbons, Ltd., steel windows and door furniture; Hart, Sons, Peard & Co., balustrades and railings; T. Hadden, ironwork; Farmer and Brindley, marble; W. Greig, and Ames and Finnis, roof tiling; A. and J. Howie, plasterer; D. Fisher and Sons, fibrous plaster; May Construction Co., acoustic plaster; Galbraith and Winton, tiling; D. S. Munro, electric lighting; Osler and Faraday, electric light fittings; Art Pavements and Decorations, Ltd., Biancola; Mackenzie and Moncur, heating; W. Nicol and Son, plumber.

TRADE NOTES

A very interesting building is now being erected at Cundy Cross, near Barnsley. This is the senior and junior school, which is situated in an area liable to colliery subsidence. The building will be of the single-story type, and in order to eliminate or at least to limit the effect of the colliery subsidence, the structure will be divided into a number of comparatively small units. There will be twenty-six of these, each of which will be constructed on a separate stiff reinforced concrete raft, the size of each raft being approximately 45 ft. by 30 ft. The design of the raft and the supply of the reinforcements has been entrusted to the British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., of Stafford. Other reinforced concrete work being executed by the firm includes contracts at the Astoria Cinema, Old Kent Road, London, the new Royal Naval College at Holbrook, and at Desford Colliery, near Leicester.

Among the multitude of interesting things to claim attention at the North-East Coast Exhibition, is the stand of the Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., in the Palace of Industries. No exhibition these days is complete without a concrete exhibit of some description. The reason for this is obvious. New uses are being found almost daily for this versatile building material, and manufacturers must of necessity bring them before the notice of architects, builders, and surveyors. Indeed, so varied are these uses that there is not one section of the community which is not interested to some degree in concrete, and the Cement Marketing Company's stand will be well worth a visit. An interesting booklet has just been issued by the firm in connection with the exhibition. It is profusely illustrated and describes in an interesting manner the many uses of concrete and cast stone.

Messrs. Winget, Ltd., have issued a new catalogue of their crushing and screening plants. These include a complete range of stone crushers, granulators, and brick breakers, together with the latest designs in the screening plants now demanded where the gravel for roads and other purposes calls for carefully graded material. The single toggle eccentric crusher is manufactured in two sizes, with 10 in. by 5 in. and 12 in. by 7 in. jaw mouth. It is supplied as a separate unit fitted with a special guard to prevent choking of material, or engine-driven; as well as portable, and with screening plant and engine complete. The jaws are of manganese steel, fitted with white metal buttons, to form perfect seating. No packing or running-in with metal is required. Both jaws, it should be added, are reversible, and cheap to renew.

NEW INVENTIONS

[The following particulars of new inventions are specially compiled for THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office. All inquiries concerning inventions, patents, and specifications should be addressed to the Editor, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. For copies of the full published specifications here enumerated readers should apply to the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.2. The price is 1s. each.]

LATEST PATENT APPLICATIONS

16102. Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij. Reinforced concrete. May 24.

15921. Barr, J. F., and Wolfsholz, A. Construction of docks, locks, &c. May 23.

15997. Koninklijke Stearine Kaarsenfabriek Gouda. Manufacture of pavement material. May 23.

15880. Marix, R. L. G. Windows. May 22.

15983. Mitchell, F. G. Reinforced-concrete flooring. May 23.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED

311904. Auld, F. H. Building panels or sections.

311952. Speaker, G. R. Means for securing asbestos, cement, or other sheets, slabs, and the like to framing-walls and other supports.

311994. Barr, J. F., and Wolfsholz, A. Construction of docks, locks, and the like structures.

295658. Smith, W. H. Wall structures.

312004. Wade, S. E., and Wade Transfer Co. Proprietary, Ltd. Preparation of shaded drawings, designs, and the like.

ABSTRACT PUBLISHED

309083. Schlagintweit, F., 2 Kronprinzenstrasse, Baden-Baden, Germany. Ferro-concrete girders; floors.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

LONDON AND DISTRICT

The L.C.C. is to extend the stores department at STAMFORD HILL at a cost of £15,500.

The L.C.C. is to erect a sanatorium ward at Long Grove Hospital, EPSOM, at a cost of £13,110.

The Middlesex C.C. has obtained sanction for a loan of £3,000 for the erection of a tuberculosis dispensary in Pound Lane, WILLESDEN.

The Surrey Education Committee is to obtain a site for the erection of a central school at CATERHAM Hill.

The Surrey Education Committee is acquiring a site at NEW MALDEN for the erection of a central school.

The CROYDON Education Committee is seeking sanction to borrow £3,400 for erecting and furnishing office extensions.

The L.C.C. Education Committee has acquired land at DEPTFORD for the extension of the South-east London Technical Institute.

The L.C.C. Education Committee is to enlarge the BRIXTON School of Building at a cost of £33,400.

The KENSINGTON B.C. has received sanction to borrow £23,500 for the layout, etc. of the new cemetery at Gunnersbury.

The BATTERSEA B.C. has adopted a revised scheme for extensions at the maternity hospital at a cost of £3,898.

The Surrey Education Committee is purchasing an alternative site for the erection of a new central school at CARSHALTON.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have obtained a site in Primula Street, HAMMERSMITH, for the erection of a mission hall.

Plans passed at SELSDON: Twenty-eight houses, Littleheath Road, for Messrs. R. Costain; thirty-four houses and club-house, Addington Park estate, for Mr. W. G. Lewis.

The Surrey Education Committee has promised to consider the provision of additional elementary and secondary schools for the CARSHALTON district.

The Surrey County Council has authorized various works at the BROOKWOOD and NETHERNE mental hospitals at a total estimated cost of £5,535.

The CROYDON Corporation has arranged terms with the railway company for the reconstruction of the railway bridge at Ashburton Road at a cost of £7,000.

The CROYDON Corporation has arranged terms with the Surrey Garden Village Trust for the construction of roads on the Garden Village estate, Addiscombe.

The British American Tobacco Co., Ltd., is to rebuild Nos. 10, 11, and 12 Smith Square so as to make them part of the company's main building known as Westminster House, MILLBANK.

The L.C.C. Education Committee has approved preliminary plans for rebuilding the John Ruskin (Avenue Road) School, SOUTHWARK, at an estimated cost of £32,519.

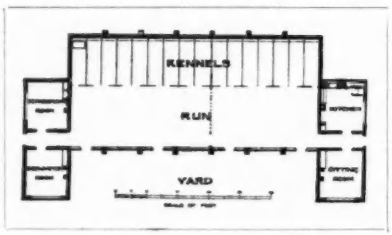
The Ministry of Transport has approved revised plans of the Surrey C.C. for the widening of STREATHAM Road railway bridge at a cost of £24,787.



Kennels at Reigate. By E. Penfold. The kennels have a south and west aspect, and interior and exterior exercise yards for use in winter and summer respectively.

The Surrey Education Committee has passed detailed plans for the erection of a new secondary school for 300 girls at EAST SHEEN. The total estimated cost is £35,200.

The L.C.C. has prepared a scheme for the improvement of the junction of SHOREDITCH High Street, Old Street, and Kingsland Road at a cost of £73,000.



Plan of the kennels. The central building has a range of sixteen kennels. Separate rooms are provided for puppies.

Mr. A. Rubens Cole, F.R.I.B.A., has been instructed to prepare drawings for the rebuilding of 32 and 33 Great Marlborough Street, WESTMINSTER.

The senate of the University of London is to erect an electrical laboratory at EAST LONDON College, for which purpose a grant of £10,000 is being sought from the L.C.C.

The BATTERSEA B.C. has passed plans for the reconstruction o the Lurline Gardens library for the institution of the open access system in the lending department thereat at a cost of £4,763.

Messrs. Thompson and Walford, of Leadenhall Buildings, E.C.3, are to erect a building on the site of 36–37 Newcomen Street, 84–86 Snowfields, and Great Maze Pond, SOUTHWARK, in connection with the Guy's Hospital extension.

The Surrey Education Committee has instructed its architects to prepare plans for the erection on the COULSDON Court site of a secondary school for boys to accommodate 400, and in laying out the site to keep in mind the possibility of erecting a girls' secondary school on this site.

The ISLINGTON B.C. Housing Committee recommends the appointment of Mr. E. C. P. Monson and Mr. Frank N. Falkner as architect and quantity surveyor, respectively, in connection with the development of the Waltersville House site for housing purposes.

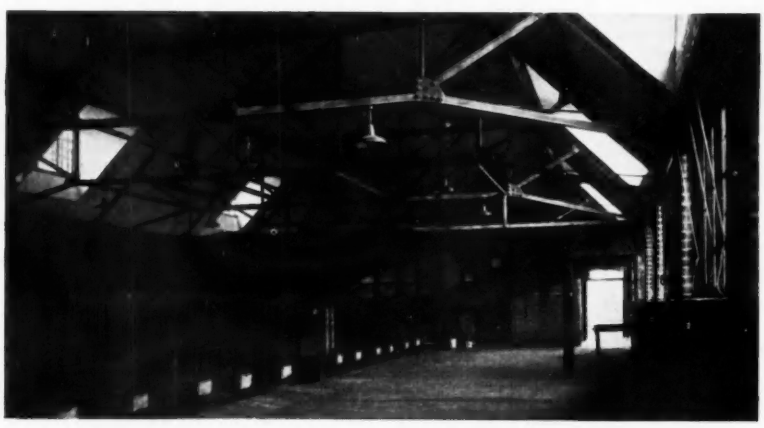
Plans passed by the LAMBETH B.C.: Building, St. Thomas's Church, Westminster Bridge Road, for Mr. R. Elseay Smith; alterations and additions, 68 to 86 Clapham Road, for Mr. E. W. Wallis; building, Church Road, Brixton, for Messrs. Edwin and E. Stanley Hall; temporary building, Vauxhall Walk, for Messrs. Schweppes, Ltd.

Plans passed by the WESTMINSTER City Council: Buildings, Vincent Street, for Sir Edwin L. Lutyens; building, Imperial College of Science and Technology, Prince Consort Road, for Sir Aston Webb and Son; additions, Savoy Hotel, for Mr. Oswald P. Milne; alterations and additions, 1 Grosvenor Gardens, for Mr. H. J. Axten.

Plans passed by the KENSINGTON B.C.: Building, rear of 161 Brompton Road, abutting upon Lloyd's Place; alterations and additions, 6 Lansdowne Crescent; building, site of "Mitre" public-house, 40 Holland Park Avenue, and 1-5a Ladbroke Grove; three blocks of buildings, Kensington High Street, Phillimore Mews, Phillimore Gardens, Argyll Road, and Campden Hill Road.

Plans passed by the LEWISHAM B.C.: Five houses, Woodcombe Crescent, for Mr. F. G. Barnes; houses and shops, Bromley Road and Downham Way, for Mr. A. Frampton; eight houses, Holme Lacey Road, for Messrs. W. J. Scudamore, Ltd.; nine houses, Newquay Road, for Mr. T. A. Boughton; two houses, Perry Hill, for Messrs. Walker, Clinging & Co.; nine houses, Clarendon Road, for Messrs. McColloch and Kingslake; rebuilding, 138 and 140 Rushey Green, for Mr. C. E. Ardley; three houses, Bournville Road, for Mr. Geo. Tyrhorn; twenty houses, Crantock Road, for Mr. H. R. Watt; eight houses, Chinbrook Road, for Messrs. Eldridge and Prowse; four houses, Oakcroft Road, for Mr. G. T. Harman; twelve houses, The Drive and Lawrie Park Avenue, for Messrs. C. H. Gibson, Ltd.

Plans passed by the CROYDON Corporation: Blacksmith's shop, Purley Way, for Messrs. Carter, Paterson & Co.; additions, 10 Bank Buildings, Brighton Road, for Lloyds Bank, Ltd.; additions, Elgin Court Hotel, Elgin Road, for Mr. E. Smith; shops with showrooms over, Bristock and London Roads, for Mr. F. L. Poole; twenty-four houses and twenty-four garages, Ballards Way, for Mr. H. Sheffield; business premises, 87–89 High Street, for Mr. E. Bates; alterations and additions, 69 North End, for Mr. R. Mansell; rebuilding public-house, 134 High Street, for Messrs. H. Berney and Son; church and school, Downsview Road, for Mr. H. Kelsall Armitage; convent additions, Tavistock Road, for Mr. B. J. McAdam; factory, office, garage, etc., Purley Way, for the British Metallic Co., Ltd.; eleven shops, Wickham Road, for Mr. P. Richardson; six shops, Grange Road, for Messrs. Scratchley Bros.; twelve houses, Crescent Way,



The interior run-out yard. It can be divided into two sections by means of revolving shutters. The floors are of asphalt and the walls of red semi-glazed brick.

for Mr. H. Macintosh; ten houses, Duppas Hill Road, for Mr. W. Doddington; five houses, Beauchamp Road, for Mr. H. Weldon; joinery works, 51 Northwood Road, for Mr. H. Mileham.

EASTERN COUNTIES

Plans passed by the BEDFORD Corporation: House, Goldington Road, for Mr. E. H. C. Inskip; house, Winifred Road, for Messrs. H. Young and Son; house and shop, Goldington Road, for Mr. W. Burton; new premises, Midland Road, for Messrs. Usher and Anthony, on behalf of Marks and Spencer, Ltd.

Plans passed by the LOWESTOFT Corporation: Shop and house, Carlton Road, for Mrs. V. D. Uttings; extension to factory, St. Peter's Street, for Messrs. P. W. Watson and Sons, Ltd.; bungalow, Yarmouth Road, for Mr. Knight; house, Yarmouth Road, for Mr. G. W. Beckett; house, The Avenue, for Mr. A. G. Catchpole; alterations and additions, Elephant and Castle Inn, Church Road, for Messrs. Steward and Patteson; two houses, Laurel Road, for Mr. T. H. Lambert; alterations, 35 High Street, for Mr. W. Gaskin; alterations and additions, Factory Arms Inn, Raglan Street, for Messrs. Steward and Patteson.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES

The DARTFORD U.D.C. is to borrow £5,000 for further housing subsidies.

The Surrey Education Committee has passed detailed plans for the erection of a mixed secondary school at FRIMLEY at a cost of £33,382.

The Surrey Education Committee has purchased a site at FARNHAM for the erection of a new secondary school for girls.

The Surrey Education Committee has submi ted detailed plans for the erection of the proposed new mixed secondary school at DORKING to the Board of Education. The total estimated cost is £51,520.

Plans passed by the BEXHILL Corporation: House, De La Warr Road, for Mr. J. E. Maynard; additions to Lloyds Bank, Ltd. (amended plan), Devonshire Road, for Mr. A. G. Johnson; house, Collington Lane, for Messrs. Stevens and Son; bungalow, South Cliff, for Mr. J. E. Maynard; house, Peartree Lane, for Mr. W. Farley; two cottages, Broadoak Lane, for Col. Liddell; six houses, Southland Road, for Mr. H. W. T. Fogden; twelve houses, Westville Road, Cranston Avenue and Holmesdale Road, for Mr. J. E. Maynard; house, Watermill Lane, for Mr. G. H. Treacher.

Plans passed by the DARTFORD U.D.C.: Twelve houses, Sussex Road, for Messrs. W. J. Draper and Son; five houses, Princes Road, for Mr. G. H. Giles; four houses, Carrington Road, for Mr. W. R. Mackney; bungalow, Lawrence Hill Road, for Mr. A. Abnett; bungalow, rear of Princes Road, for Mr. R. J. Clifford; five garages, Rochester Road, for Messrs. W. J. Draper and Son; two houses, Heath Lane, for Mr. A. T. Gray and Mr. A. W. Downer; steel building, Victoria Wharf, for the Zinc Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; fifty-two houses, Dartford Road and Stanham Road, for Mr. W. J. Brise; bungalow, London-Dover Road, for Mr. W. H. Carrier; house, Brent Lane, for Mr. E. Ives; cement store, Steam Crane Wharf, for the Dartford Wharfage Co.; petrol and motor service station, Princes Road, for Refil, Ltd.

Plans passed by the BRIGHTON Corporation: Alterations and additions, "Palladium," 85 King's Road, for Blue Halls, Ltd.; rebuilding shop, 94 Western Road, for Messrs. Plummer Roddis, Ltd.; alterations, 112 Western Road, for Mr. K. West; bungalow, Vernon Avenue, Warren Road, for Elizabeth Henrietta King; house, Newlands Road, for Mr. Arthur Allen; bungalow, Rottingdean Heights, for Victoria Donnithorne; house, Dene Court Avenue, Patcham, for Mr. Horace Pickes; house, Cornwall Gardens, for Ferring-Estate, Ltd.; bungalow, Downs Road, Woodingdea, for Mr. Edwin Leonard Relf; extension, Patcham Memorial Hall, London Road, Patcham, for the trustees; cinematograph theatre, 75-79 East Street, and 8 and 9 Grand Junction Parade, for the Associated British Cinemas, Ltd.; flats maisonette, 129 and 130 Marine Parade, for Mr. Henry Victor Chew; house, Saltdean, Westmeston Avenue, for the Rev. G. W. Grundy.

Plans passed by the BOURNEMOUTH Corporation: Boys' Brigade drill hall, Malvern Road, for Mr. H. Robson; amended plan, Southbourne Cliff Hotel, for Messrs. Eldridge, Pope & Co.; shop and showroom, 191 and 193 Wimborne Road, for Messrs. P. and B. Co-operative Society, Ltd.; additions, "Courtland Hotel," Boscombe Spa Road, for Mr. W. H. Letley; church, Charminster Road, for the Rev. O. H. Shiner; two houses, Brightlands Avenue, for Mr. W. R. Wilkins; six houses, Bower and Brackendale Roads, for Mr. M. Kerr; twenty houses, Broadley Road, for Mr. S. Kermode; two houses, Iford Lane, for Mr. A. Webb; additions, 127 Malmesbury Park Road, for The Chemists Supply Co.; six houses, Broadley Road, for Messrs. M. Brown and Son; nine houses, Claremont Avenue, for Messrs. H. B. and E. Mudge; additions, laundry, Avon Road, for the New Era Laundry Co.; bakery and flour store, Charminster Road, for Messrs. P. Parsons and Sons; three houses, Claremont Road, for Mr. S. G. Ward; shops, Holdenhurst Road, for Messrs. W. Mabey and Son; six houses, Elmes Road, for Mr. W. H. V. Haycroft; six houses, Rosebud Avenue, for Messrs. A. C. Burnes & Co.

SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES

The WEYMOUTH Corporation is considering a scheme for the improvement of the harbour.

The PLYMOUTH Education Committee has acquired premises for the extension of Morice Town School.

The PENZANCE Corporation has instructed the borough engineer to submit draft schemes to the Ministry for the erection of houses on the Park Wartha estate and on the Penalverne estate.

Plans passed by the WEYMOUTH Corporation: Four houses, St. George's Avenue, for Messrs. S. Jackson and Sons; canopy, Clifton Hotel, for Messrs. Crickmay and Sons; central premises, Westham Road, for the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.; house and shop, Crescent Street, for Mr. W. G. Glazby; bungalow, Melcombe Avenue, for Messrs. Andrew and Andrews; shop, Abbotsbury Road, for Messrs. Theo. Conway, Ltd.

Plans passed by the PAIGNTON U.D.C.: Workshop, rear of "Elmside," Cadwell Road, for Mr. S. Bartlett; house, Morin Road, for Mr. C. H. C. Hamblen; house, rear of "Elm Cottage," Totnes Road, for Mrs. Lear; two houses, Elm Park, for Messrs. Maunder and Son; store, rear of 235 Torquay Road, for Mr. S. H. Hill; additions, "Castleton House," Marine Drive, for Mr. H. Lloyd; bungalow, Maidenway Road, for Mr. L. Veale.

NORTHERN COUNTIES

The BLYTH Education Committee has authorized the borough engineer to prepare plans for the erection of the proposed central school.

The BLYTH Corporation has passed plans for the erection of twenty-four flats in Sixth and Fifteenth Avenues, for Messrs. T. S. Hedley and Sons.

The BRADFORD Corporation has asked the city architect to obtain tenders for the erection of forty-four houses on the White Abbet estate.

The YORK National Schools Society is to reorganize the various schools and carry out improvements.

The MANCHESTER Corporation is to erect an additional building at the Mount Road destructor works, for the installation of a filtration plant.

The DURHAM County Education Committee has prepared revised plans for extensions at Benfieldside Council School at a cost of £8,580.

The MANCHESTER Education Committee has obtained sanction to borrow £42,500 for the erection of a branch technical school at Openshaw.

The MANCHESTER Education Committee has obtained sanction for a loan of £10,000 for the erection of a school clinic in Pottery Lane, Openshaw.

Plans passed by the MANCHESTER Corporation: Rebuilding of offices, 4 Commercial Street, Knott Mill; alteration, York Hotel, York Street and Milk Street; addition to stand, dirt track, Hyde, Road, Gorton; conversion of Rivoli Dance Hall into cinema, Denmark Road, Aberdeen Street, and Gladstone Street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock; additions, Ritz Picture House, Raby Street and Darncombe Street, Moss Side; ten houses, Ashfield Grove, Gorton; additions, Christ Church Rectory, Church Lane and Upper Conran Street, Harpurhey; alterations, Victoria Inn, 6 Craston Street and Lodge Street, Miles Platting; 326 houses, Lightbowne Road, Moston Lane, and New Streets, Moston, for the Corporation; warerooms, showrooms, and shops, Market Street, Tib Street, High Street, and Bridgwater Place; seven houses, Albert Road and Boardman Road, Crumpsall; cinema, Parrs Wood Road South and School Lane, Didsbury; revised plan of cinema, Kingsway and Green End Road, Burnage; three houses and shops, Errwood Road and Shawbrook Road, Burnage; additions, classrooms, rear of 327 and 333 Oxford Road, Chorlton-upon-Medlock.

WALES

The SWANSEA Education Committee has asked the borough architect to prepare plans for the new school for infants and juniors mixed on the site reserved at Cockett.

The SWANSEA Corporation Highways Committee has instructed the borough engineer to prepare plans and specifications for the erection of a new bridge at an estimated cost of £7,000 at Ynistawe.

The SWANSEA Corporation has considered alternative schemes (high and low level) for the drainage of the Fforestfach and Waundarlywdd area, and adopted the low-level scheme at an estimated cost of £108,000.

Plans passed by the SWANSEA Corporation: House, Birchgrove Road, Lonlas, for Mr. C. L. Harris; house, Caebadell, Cwmdu, for the Rev. T. H. Morgan; additions, 19 Wellington Street, for Messrs. Ed. Roberts and Son; additions, 85 Pleasant Street, Morriston, for Mr. J. E. Davies; additions, Parry Road, for Mr. W. Samuel; substation, Carmarthen Road, for the Corporation Electricity Committee; house, Neath Road, Peniel Green, for Miss M. R. Daniel; house, Caemawr, Clydach, for Mr. W. J. Percy Player; additions, Station Road, for Mr. J. Roberts; additions, Pwll Street, for Messrs. E. Spooner and Son; bungalow, Mynydd Calde, for Mr. J. Long; house, Llanghfelach Road, Clasemont, for Mr. W. G. Martin; house, Cadwgan Road, for Mr. J. O. Jones; house, Cwmbath Road, for Mrs. R. M. Roberts; two houses, Gower Road, Sketty, for Mr. Wm. Davies; two houses, Glanmor Park, for Messrs. Griff, Davies & Co.; eleven houses, De La Beche Road, for Mr. J. O. Watkins; two houses, Llwyn Arosfa, for Mr. Jenkin Williams; two houses, Sketty Road, for Mesdames Moffatt and Sutherland; bungalow, Whitestone Lane, Newton, for Mr. P. M. Howard; two houses, Goitre Fawr Road, for Messrs. M. Davies & Co.; two houses, Carnglas Road, for Mr. F. Williams; house, Cockett New Road, for Mr. T. M. Jones; house, Lon Mafon, Tycoch estate, for Mr. I. J. Aubrey; bungalow, Langland, for Mr. T. J. Lloyd.



A showroom at Messrs. Rose and Blairman's premises, 34 Margaret Street, W. By A. R. Christopherson. It has been painted with a modernist design on an abstract geometrical basis.

RATES OF WAGES

The initial letter opposite every entry indicates the grade under the Ministry of Labour schedule. The district is that to which the borough is assigned in the same schedule. Column I gives the rates for craftsmen; Column II for labourers; the rate for craftsmen working at trades in which a separate rate maintains is given in a footnote. The table is a selection only. Particulars for lesser localities not included may be obtained upon application in writing.

			I	II
			s. d.	s. d.
A_1	ABERDARE	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_1	Abergavenny	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B	Abingdon ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Accrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Addlestone	S. Counties	1 6	1 2
A	Adlington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Airdrie ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
C	Aldeburgh	E. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Altrincham	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Appleby ..	N.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Atherstone	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Aylesbury ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B_2	BANBURY ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bangor ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Barnard Castle	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barnsley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Barnstaple	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Barrow ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barry ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Basingstoke	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bath ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Batley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Bedford ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Berwick-on-Tweed	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Bewdley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	Bicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Birkenhead	N.W. Counties	*1 9	1 4
A	Birmingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bishop Auckland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackburn	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackpool	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blyth ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Bognor ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Bolton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Boston ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Bournemouth	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Bovey Tracey	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Bradford ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Brentwood	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Bridgend ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Bridgwater	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_1	Bridlington	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Brighouse ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Brighton ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Bristol ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Brixham ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Bromsgrove	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
C	Bromyard ..	Mid. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Burnley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burslem ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Burton-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bury ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Buxton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	CAMBRIDGE	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Canterbury	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Cardiff ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Carlisle ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Carmarthen	S. Wales & M.	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Carnarvon	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Carnforth ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Castleford	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Chatham ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Chelmsford	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Cheltenham	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Chester ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Chesterfield	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Chichester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Chorley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Cirencester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Clitheroe ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Clydebank	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Coalville ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Colchester ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Colne ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Colwyn Bay	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Consett ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Conway ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Coventry ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Crewe ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Cumberland		1 6	1 1½
A	DARLINGTON	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Darwen ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Deal ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Denbigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Derby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Dewsbury	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Didcot ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Doncaster	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Dorchester	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Driffield ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A	Droitwich	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Dudley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Dundee ..	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Durham ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	EAST-BOURNE	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Ebbw Vale	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Edinburgh	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	E. Glamorganshire & Monmouthshire	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Exeter ..	S.W. Counties	*1 6½	1 2
B_2	Exmouth ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	FELIXSTOWE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Filey ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A	Fleetwood ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Folkestone	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Frodsham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Frome ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	GATESHEAD	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Gillingham	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Gloucester	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Goole ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Gosport ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Grantham	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Gravesend	S. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Greenock ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Grimsby ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Guildford ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	HALIFAX	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hanley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Harrogate	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hartlepools	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Harwich ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Hastings ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Hatfield ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Hereford ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	Hertford ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Heysham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Howden ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Huddersfield	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hull ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	ILKLEY ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Immingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Ipswich ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Isle of Wight	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	JARROW ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	KEIGHLEY	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Kendal ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Keswick ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Kettering ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	King's Lynn	E. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	LANCASTER	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Leamington	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Leeds ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leek ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Lewes ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Lichfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lincoln ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Liverpool ..	N.W. Counties	*1 9	1 4
A_2	Llandudno	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Llanelly ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	London (12 miles radius)		1 9	1 4
	Do. (12-15 miles radius)		1 8½	1 3½
A	Long Eaton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Loughborough	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Luton ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Lytham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	MACCLESFIELD	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Maidstone	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Malvern ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Manchester	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Mansfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Margate ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Matlock ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Merthyr ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Middlesbrough	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Middlewich	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Minehead ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Monmouth	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	S. and E. Glamorganshire Morecambe	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	NANTWICH	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Neath ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nelson ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newcastle ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newport ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Normanton	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Northampton	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	North Staffs.	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	North Shields	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Norwich ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Nottingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nuneaton ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	OAKHAM ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Oldham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Oswestry ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Oxford ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	PAISLEY ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Pembroke	S. Wales & M.	1 4	1 0
A	Perth ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Peterborough	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Plymouth	S.W. Counties	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Pontefract	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Pontypridd	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Portsmouth	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Preston ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	QUEENSFERRY	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	READING	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Reigate ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Retford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Rhondda Valley	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Ripon ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A	Rochdale ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Rochester ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Ruabon ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Rugby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Rugeley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Runcorn ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	ST. ALBANS	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	St. Helens ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Salisbury ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_1	Scarborough	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Scunthorpe	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Sheffield ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Shipley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Shrewsbury	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Skipton ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Slough ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Solihull ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	South'pton	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Southend-on-Sea	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Southport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	S. Shields ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Stafford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Stockport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stockton-on-Tees	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stoke-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_1	Stroud ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Sunderland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swadlincote	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swansea ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B	Swindon ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	TAMWORTH	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Taunton ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Teeside Dist.	N.E. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Teignmouth	S.W. Coast	1 5½	1 1½
A	Todmorden	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Torquay ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
C	Truro ..	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
B_1	Tunbridge Wells	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Tunstall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Tyne District	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	WAKEFIELD	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A_1	Walsall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Warrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Warwick ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Wellingborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Weston-s-Mare	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Whitby ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Widnes ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Wigan ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B_2	Winchester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Windsor ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Wolverhampton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A_2	Worcester	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Worksop ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Wrexham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Wycombe ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	YARMOUTH	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_2	Yeovil ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	York ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½

* In these areas the rates of wages for certain trades (usually painters and plasterers) vary slightly from those given.

The rates for every trade in any given area will be sent on request.

PRICES CURRENT

The wages are the Union rates current in London at the time of publication. The prices are for good quality material, and are intended to cover delivery at works, wharf, station, or yard as customary, but will vary according to quality and quantity. The measured prices are based upon the foregoing, and include usual builders' profits. Though every care has been taken in its compilation it is impossible to guarantee the accuracy of the list, and readers are advised to have the figures confirmed by trade inquiry.

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

EXCAVATOR, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* NAVVY, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* TIMBERMAN, 1s. 5½d. *per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour;* WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. *per shift.*

Broken brick or stone. 2 *in., per yd.*	£0 11 6
Thames ballast, per yd.	0 10 0
Pit gravel, per yd.	0 15 0
Pit sand, per yd.	0 12 6
Washed sand, per yd.	0 13 0

Screened ballast or gravel, add 10 *per cent. per yd.*
Clinker, breeze, etc., prices according to locality.

Portland cement, per ton	£2 8 0
Lias lime, per ton	2 0 0

Sacks charged extra at 1s. 9d. *each and credited when returned at* 1s. 6d.
Transport hire per day:

Cart and horse	£1 3 0	*Trailer*	£0 15 0
3-*ton motor lorry*	3 15 0	*Steam roller*	4 5 0
Steam lorry, 5-*ton*	4 0 0	*Water cart*	1 5 0

EXCAVATING and throwing out in ordinary earth not exceeding 6 ft. deep, basis price, per yd. cube . 0 3 0
Exceeding 6 ft., but under 12 ft., add 30 per cent.
In stiff clay, add 30 per cent.
In underpinning, add 100 per cent.
In rock, including blasting, add 225 per cent.
If basketed out, add 80 per cent. to 150 per cent.
Headings, including timbering, add 400 per cent.

RETURN, fill, and ram, ordinary earth, per yd.	£0 1 6
SPREAD and level, including wheeling, per yd.	0 1 6
FILLING into carts and carting away to a shoot or deposit, per yd. cube	0 10 6
TRIMMING earth to slopes, per yd. sup.	0 0 6
HACKING up old grano. or similar paving, per yd. sup.	0 1 3
PLANKING to excavations, per ft. sup.	0 0 5
DO. over 10 ft. deep, add for each 5 ft. in depth, 30 per cent.	
IF left in, add to above prices, per ft. cube	0 2 0
HARDCORE, 2 in. ring, filled and rammed, 4 in. thick. per yd. sup.	0 2 1
DO. 6 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0 2 10
PUDDLING, per yd. cube	1 10 0
CEMENT CONCRETE, 4-2-1, per yd. cube	2 3 0
DO. 6-2-1, per yd. cube	1 18 0
DO. in upper floors, add 15 per cent.	
DO. in reinforced-concrete work, add 20 per cent.	
DO. in underpinning, add 60 per cent.	
LIAS-LIME CONCRETE, per yd. cube	£1 16 0
BREEZE CONCRETE, per yd. cube	1 7 0
DO. in lintels, etc., per ft. cube	0 1 6
CEMENT concrete 4-2-1 in lintels packed around reinforcement, per ft. cube	0 3 9
FINE concrete benching to bottom of manholes, per ft. cube	0 3 0
FINISHING surface of concrete spade face, per yd. sup.	0 0 9

DRAINER

LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* TIMBERMAN, 1s. 5½d. *per hour;* BRICKLAYER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* PLUMBER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. *per shift.*

Stoneware pipes, tested quality, 4 *in., per ft.*	£0 0 10
DO. 6 *in., per ft.*	0 1 3
DO. 9 *in., per ft.*	0 2 3
Cast-iron pipes, coated, 9 *ft. lengths,* 4 *in., per yd.*	0 5 6
DO. 6 *in., per yd.*	0 8 0
Portland cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.	
Leadwool, per cwt.	£2 0 0
Gaskin, per lb.	0 0 4½

STONEWARE DRAINS, jointed in cement, tested pipes, 4 in., per ft. 0 4 3
DO. 6 in., per ft. 0 5 0
DO. 9 in., per ft. 0 7 9

CAST-IRON DRAINS, jointed in lead, 4 in., per ft.	0 8 3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0 10 3

Note.—These prices include digging concrete bed and filling for normal depths, and are average prices.
Fittings in Stoneware and Iron according to type. *See* Trade Lists.

BRICKLAYER

BRICKLAYER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour.*

London stocks, per M.	£4 5 0
Flettons, per M.	2 12 6
White facing bricks, per M.	5 0 0
Multi-coloured facings, per M.	7 7 9
Best red facings, per M.	7 7 9
Rubbers, 9½ *in., per M.*	12 0 6
Staffordshire blue, per M.	9 5 0
Firebricks, 2½ *in., per M.*	9 0 0
Glazed salt, white, and ivory stretchers, per M.	21 10 0
DO. *headers, per M.*	20 10 0
Coloure, extra, per M.	5 10 0
Seconds, less, per M.	1 0 0
Cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.	

Lime, grey stone, per ton	£2 11 6
Mixed lime mortar, per yd.	1 6 0
Dampcourse, in rolls of 4½ *in., per roll*	0 2 6
DO. 9 *in. per roll*	0 4 9
DO. 14 *in. per roll*	0 7 6
DO. 18 *in. per roll*	0 9 6
BRICKWORK in stone lime mortar, Flettons or equal, per rod	32 0 0
DO. in cement do., per rod	34 10 0

DO. in stocks, add 25 per cent. per rod.
DO. in blues, add 100 per cent. per rod.
DO. circular on plan, add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in backing to masonry, add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in raising on old walls, etc., add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in underpinning, add 20 per cent. per rod.

HALF-BRICK walls in stocks in cement mortar (1–3), per ft. sup.	£0 1 0
BEDDING plates in cement mortar, per ft. run	0 0 3
BEDDING window or door frames, per ft. run	0 0 3
LEAVING chases 2½ in. deep for edges of concrete floors not exceeding 6 in. thick, per ft. run	0 0 2
CUTTING do. in old walls in cement, per ft. run	0 0 4
CUTTING, toothing and bonding new work to old (labour and materials), per ft. sup.	0 0 7
TERRA-COTTA flue pipes 9 in. diameter, jointed in fireclay, including all cuttings, per ft. run	0 3 6
DO. 14 ft. by 9 in. do., per ft. run	0 6 0
FLAUNCHING chimney pots, each	0 2 0
CUTTING and pinning ends of timbers, etc., in cement	0 1 0
FACINGS fair, per ft. sup. extra	0 0 3
DO. picked stocks, per ft. sup. extra	0 0 7
DO. red rubbers gauged and set in putty, per ft. sup. extra	0 4 9
DO. in salt white or ivory glazed, per ft. sup. extra	0 5 6
TUCK pointing, per ft. sup. extra	0 0 10
WEATHER pointing, do. do.	0 0 3
TILE creasing with cement fillet each side per ft. run	0 0 6
GRANOLITHIC PAVING, 1 in., per yd. sup.	0 5 0
DO. 1½ in., per yd. sup.	0 6 0
DO. 2 in. per yd. sup.	0 7 0
If coloured with red oxide, per yd. sup.	0 1 0
If finished with carborundum, per yd. sup.	0 0 6
If in small quantities in finishing to steps, etc., per ft. sup.	0 1 4
Jointing new grano. paving to old, per ft. run	0 0 4
Extra for dishing grano. or cement paving around gullies, each	0 1 6
BITUMINOUS DAMP COURSE, ex rolls, per ft. sup.	0 0 7
ASPHALT (MASTIC) DAMP COURSE, ½ in., per yd. sup.	0 8 0
DO. vertical, per yd. sup.	0 11 0
SLATE DAMP COURSE, per ft. sup.	0 0 10
ASPHALT ROOFING (MASTIC) in two thicknesses, ¾ in., per yd.	0 8 6
DO. SKIRTING, 6 in.	0 0 11
BREEZE PARTITION BLOCKS, set in cement, 1½ in. per yd. sup.	0 5 3
DO. DO. 3 in.	0 6 6
BREEZE fixing bricks, extra for each	0 0 3

MASON

MASON, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* DO. *fixer,* 1s. 10d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. per hour; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour.*

Portland Stone:	
Whitbed, per ft. cube	£0 4 6
Basebed, per ft. cube	0 4 9
Bath stone, per ft. cube	0 3 0
Usual trade extras for large blocks.	
York paving, av. 2½ *in., per yd. super.*	0 11 0
York templates sawn, per ft. cube	0 7 6
Slate shelves, rubbed, 1 *in., per ft. sup.*	0 2 6
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.	

HOISTING and setting stone, per ft. cube £0 2 2
DO. for every 10 ft. above 30 ft. add 15 per cent.

PLAIN face Portland basis, per ft. sup.	£0 2 8
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0 4 0
SUNK FACE, per ft. sup.	0 3 9
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0 4 10
JOINTS, arch, per ft. sup.	0 2 6
DO. sunk, per ft. sup.	0 2 7
DO. DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0 4 6
CIRCULAR-CIRCULAR work, per ft. sup.	1 2 0
PLAIN MOULDING, straight, per inch of girth, per ft. run	0 1 1
DO. circular, do., per ft. run	0 1 4
HALF SAWING, per ft. sup.	0 1 0

Add to the foregoing prices, if in York stone, 35 per cent.
DO. Mansfield, 12½ per cent.
Deduct for Bath, 33⅓ per cent.
DO. for Chilmark, 5 per cent.

SETTING 1 in. slate shelving in cement, per ft. sup.	£0 0 6
RUBBED round nosing to do., per ft. lin.	£0 0 6
YORK STEPS, rubbed T. & R., ft. cub. fixed	1 7 6
YORK SILLS, W. & T., ft. cub. fixed	1 10 0
ARTIFICIAL stone paving, 2 in. thick, per ft. sup.	0 1 6
DO. 2½ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0 1 3

SLATER AND TILER

SLATER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* TILER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour.*
N.B.—Tiling is often executed as piecework.

Slates, 1st quality, per 1,200:			
Portmadoc Ladies			£13 0 0
Countess			25 0 0
Duchess			32 0 0
Old Delabole	*Med. Grey*		*Med. Green*
24 in. × 12 in.	£42 11 3		£45 1 0
20 in. × 10 in.	31 4 3		33 0 6
16 in. × 10 in.	20 18 0		22 4 9
14 in. × 8 in.	12 1 0		12 16 3
Green Randoms, per ton			8 3 9
Grey-green do., per ton			7 3 9
Green peggies, 12 *in. to* 8 *in. long, per ton*			5 13 9

In 4-*ton truck loads, delivered Nine Elms station.*

Clips, lead per lb.	£0 0 6
Clips, copper, per lb.	0 2 0
Nails, compo, per cwt.	1 6 0
Nails, copper, per lb.	0 2 2
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.	
Hand-made tiles, per M	£5 18 0
Machine-made tiles, per M.	5 8 0
Westmorland slates, large, per ton	9 0 0
DO. *Peggies, per ton*	7 5 0

SLATING, 3 in. lap, compo nails, Portmadoc or equal:

Ladies, per square	£4 0 0
Countess, per square	4 5 0
Duchess, per square	4 10 0
WESTMORLAND, in diminishing courses, per square	6 5 0
CORNISH DO., per square	6 3 0
Add, if vertical, per square approx.	0 13 0
Add, if with copper nails, per square approx.	0 2 6
Double course at eaves, per ft. approx.	0 1 0

SLATING with Old Delabole slates to a 3 in. lap with copper nails, at per square.

	Med. Grey	Med. Green
24 in. × 12 in.	£5 0 0	£5 2 0
20 in. × 10 in.	5 5 0	5 10 0
16 in. × 10 in.	4 15 0	5 1 0
14 in. × 8 in.	4 10 0	4 15 0
Green randoms	6 7 0	
Grey-green do.	5 9 0	
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long	4 13 6	

TILING, 4 in. gauge, every 4th course nailed, in hand-made tiles, average per square	4 0 0
DO., machine-made do., per square	3 10 0
Vertical Tiling, including pointing, add	18s. 0d. per square.
FIXING lead soakers, per dozen	£0 0 10
STRIPPING old slates and stacking for re-use, and clearing away surplus and rubbish, per square	0 10 0
LABOUR only in laying slates, but including nails, per square	1 0 0

See "Sundries" for Asbestos Tiling.

CARPENTER AND JOINER

CARPENTER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* JOINER, 1s. 9d. *per hour;* LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour.*

Timber, average prices at Docks, London Standard, Scandinavian, etc. (equal to 2nds):	
7 × 3, per std.	£22 0 0
11 × 4, per std.	30 0 0
Memel or Equal. Slightly less than foregoing.	
Flooring, P.E., 1 *in., per sq.*	£1 5 0
DO. *T. and G.,* 1 *in., per sq.*	1 5 0
Planed boards, 1 *in.* × 11 *in., per std.*	30 0 0
Wainscot oak, per ft. sup. of 1 *in.*	0 1 4
Mahogany, Honduras, per ft. sup. of 1 *in.*	0 1 4
DO. *Cuba, per ft. sup. of* 1 *in.*	0 2 6
DO., *African, per ft. sup.*	0 1 3
Teak, per ft. sup. of 1 *in.*	0 1 3
DO., *ft. cube*	0 14 0

FIR fixed in wall plates, lintels, sleepers, etc., per ft. cube	0 5 0
DO. framed in floors, roofs, etc., per ft. cube	0 6 0
DO. framed in trusses, etc., including ironwork, per ft. cube	0 8 6
PITCH PINE, add 33⅓ per cent.	
FIXING only boarding in floors, roofs, etc., per sq.	0 13 6
SARKING FELT laid, 1-ply, per yd.	0 1 6
DO. 3-ply per yd.	0 1 9
CENTERING for concrete, etc., including horsing and striking, per sq.	2 10 0
TURNING pieces to flat or segmental soffits, 4½ in. wide, per ft. run	0 0 4½
DO. 9 in. wide and over per ft. sup.	0 1 2

[continued overleaf

CARPENTER AND JOINER: *continued*

SHUTTERING to face of concrete, per square	£1	10	0
DO. in narrow widths to beams, etc., per ft. sup.	0	0	6
USE and waste of timbers, allow 25 per cent. of above prices.			
SLATE BATTENING, per sq.	£0	12	6
DEAL boarding to flats, 1 in. thick and firrings to falls, per square	2	10	0
STOUT feather-edged tilting fillet to eaves, per ft. run	0	0	6
FEATHER-edged springer to trimmer arches, per ft. run	0	0	4
STOUT herringbone strutting (joists measured in), per ft. run	0	0	6
SOUND boarding, ⅞ in. thick and fillets nailed to sides of joists (joists measured over), per square	2	0	0
RUBEROID or similar quality roofing, one ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., two-ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	6
DO., three-ply, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
TONGUED and grooved flooring, 1¼ in. thick, laid complete with splayed headings, per square	2	5	0
DEAL skirting torus, moulded 1¼ in. thick, including grounds and backings, per ft. sup.	0	1	0
TONGUED and mitred angles to do.	0	0	6
WOOD block flooring standard blocks laid herringbone in mastic:			
Deal 1 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	10	0
DO. 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	12	0
Maple 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	15	0
DEAL moulded sashes, 1¼ in. with moulded bars in small squares, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. 2 in. do., per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DEAL cased frames, oak sills and 2 in. moulded sashes, brass-faced pulleys and iron weights, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
MOULDED horns, extra each	0	0	3
DOORS, 4-panel square both sides, 1¼ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. moulded both sides per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. 2 in. thick, square both sides, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0	3	0
DO. in 3 panels, moulded both sides, upper panel with diminished stiles with moulded bars for glass, per ft. sup.	0	3	6
If in oak, mahogany or teak, multiply 3 times.			
DEAL frames, 4 in. × 3 in., rebated and beaded, per ft. cube	£0	15	0
Add for extra labours, per ft. run	0	0	1
STAIRCASE work:			
DEAL treads 1¼ in. and risers 1 in., tongued and grooved including fir carriages, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DEAL wall strings, 1¼ in. thick, moulded, per ft. run	0	2	6
If ramped, per ft. run	0	5	0
SHORT ramps, extra each	0	7	6
ENDS of treads and risers housed to strings, each	0	1	0
2 in. deal mopstick handrail fixed to brackets, per ft. run	0	1	6
4½ in. × 3 in. oak fully moulded handrail, per ft. run	0	5	6
1¼ in. square deal bar balusters, framed in, per ft. run	0	0	6
FITTINGS:			
SHELVES and bearers, 1 in., cross-tongued, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
1¼ in. beaded cupboard fronts, moulded and square, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
TEAK grooved draining boards, 1¼ in. thick and bedding per ft. sup.	0	4	6
IRONMONGERY:			
Fixing only (including providing screws):			
TO DEAL—			
Hinges to sashes, per pair	0	1	2
DO. to doors, per pair	0	1	7
Barrel bolts, 9 in., iron, each	0	1	0
Sash fasteners, each	0	1	0
Rim locks, each	0	1	9
Mortice locks, each	0	4	0

SMITH

SMITH, *weekly rate equals* 1s. 9½*d. per hour*; MATE, *do.* 1s. 4*d. per hour*; ERECTOR, 1s. 9½*d. per hour*; FITTER, 1s. 9½*d. per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4*d. per hour.*

Mild Steel in British standard sections, per ton	£12	10	0
Sheet Steel:			
Flat sheets, black, per ton	17	0	0
DO., *galvd., per ton*	18	0	0
Corrugated sheets, galvd., per ton	18	0	0
Driving screws, galvd., per grs.	0	1	10
Washers, galvd., per grs.	0	1	1
Bolts and nuts per cwt. and up	1	18	0
MILD STEEL in trusses, etc., erected, per ton	25	0	0
DO., in small sections as reinforcement, per ton	16	0	0
DO., in compounds, per ton	17	0	0
DO., in bar or rod reinforcement, per ton	22	10	0
WROT-IRON in chimney bars, etc., including building in, per cwt.	2	0	0
DO., in light railings and balusters, per cwt.	2	5	0
FIXING only corrugated sheeting, including washers and driving screws, per yd.	0	2	0

PLUMBER

PLUMBER, 1s. 9½*d. per hour*; MATE OR LABOURER, 1s. 4½*d. per hour.*

Lead, milled sheet, per cwt.	£1	13	0
DO. *drawn pipes, per cwt.*	1	13	6
DO. *soil pipe, per cwt.*	1	16	6
DO. *scrap, per cwt.*	1	1	6
Copper, sheet, per lb.	0	1	0
Solder, plumber's, per lb.	0	1	0
DO. *fine, per lb.*	0	1	6
Cast-iron pipes, etc.:			
L.C.C. soil, 3 in., per yd.	0	3	0
DO. *4 in. per yd.*	0	3	8
R.W.P., 2½ in. per yd.	0	1	6
DO. *3 in., per yd.*	0	1	9
DO. *4 in., per yd.*	0	2	6
Gutter, 4 in. H.R., per yd.	0	1	0
DO. *4 in. O.G., per yd.*	0	1	4
MILLED LEAD and labour in gutters, flashings, etc. per cwt.	3	2	6
LEAD PIPE, fixed, including running joints, bends, and tacks, ½ in., per ft.	0	2	2
DO. ⅝ in., per ft.	0	2	5
DO. 1 in., per ft.	0	3	4
DO. 1½ in., per ft.	0	4	5
LEAD WASTE or soil, fixed as above, complete, 2½ in., per ft.	0	6	6
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	7	9
DO. 4 in., per ft.	0	10	6
WIPED soldered joint, ½ in., each	0	2	6
DO. ⅝ in., each	0	3	2
DO. 1 in., each	0	3	8
BRASS screw-down stop cock and two soldered joints, ½ in., each	0	11	0
DO. ⅝ in., each	0	13	6
CAST-IRON rainwater pipe, jointed in red lead, 2½ in., per ft. run	0	1	4
DO. 3 in., per ft. run	0	1	8
DO. 4 in., per ft. run	0	2	0
CAST-IRON H.R. GUTTER, fixed, with all clips, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	6
DO. O.G., 4 in., per ft.	0	1	9
CAST-IRON SOIL PIPE, fixed with caulked joints and all ears, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	2	0
Fixing only:			
W.C. PANS and all joints, P. or S., and including joints to water waste preventers, each	2	5	0
BATHS, with all joints	1	3	6
LAVATORY BASINS only, with all joints, on brackets, each	1	10	0

PLASTERER

PLASTERER, 1s. 9½*d. per hour (plus allowances in London only)*; LABOURER, 1s. 4*d. per hour.*

Chalk lime, per ton	£2	17	0
Hair, per cwt.	2	5	0
Sand and cement see "Excavator," etc., above.			
Lime putty, per cwt.	£0	2	9
Hair mortar, per yd.	1	7	0
Fine stuff, per yd.	1	14	0
Sawn laths, per bdl.	0	2	5
Keene's cement, per ton	5	15	0
Sirapite, per ton	3	10	0
DO. *fine, per ton*	3	18	0
Plaster, per ton	3	0	0
DO. *white, per ton*	3	12	6
DO. *fine, per ton*	5	12	0
Lath nails, per lb.	0	0	4
Ferrocrete, per ton	2	15	6
LATHING with sawn laths, per yd.	0	1	7
METAL LATHING, per yd.	0	2	6
FLOATING in Cement and Sand, 1 to 3, for tiling or woodblock, ⅜ in. per yd.	0	2	4
DO. vertical, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER, on brickwork, 1 to 3, per yd.	0	2	0
RENDER in Portland and set in fine stuff, per yd.	0	3	3
RENDER, float, and set, trowelled, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER and set in Sirapite, per yd.	0	2	5
DO. in Thistle plaster, per yd.	0	2	5
EXTRA, if on but not including lathing, any of foregoing, per yd.	0	0	5
EXTRA, if on ceilings, per yd.	0	0	5
ANGLES, rounded Keene's or Portland, per ft. lin.	0	0	6
PLAIN CORNICES, in plaster, per inch girth, including dubbing out, etc., per ft. lin.	0	0	2
WHITE glazed tiling set in Portland and jointed in Parian, per yd., from	1	11	6
FIBROUS PLASTER SLABS, per yd.	0	1	10

GLAZIER

GLAZIER, 1s. 8*d. per hour.*

Glass: 4ths in crates:			
Clear, 21 oz.	£0	0	4½
DO. 26 oz.	0	0	5
Cathedral white, per ft.	0	0	7½
Polished plate, British ¼ in., up to 2 ft. sup. per ft.	0	1	2
DO. 4 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	2	3
DO. 6 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	2	6
DO. 20 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	1
DO. 45 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	3
DO. 65 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	5
DO. 100 *ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	10
Rough plate, ¾ in., per ft.	0	0	6½
DO. ¼ *in., per ft.*	0	0	6½
Linseed oil putty, per cwt.	0	15	0
GLAZING in putty, clear sheet, 21 oz.	0	0	11
DO. 26 oz.	0	1	0
GLAZING in beads, 21 oz., per ft.	£0	1	1
DO. 26 ozs., per ft.	0	1	4

Small sizes slightly less (under 3 ft. sup.).

Patent glazing in rough plate, normal span, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per ft.

LEAD LIGHTS, plain, med. sqs. 21 oz., usual domestic sizes, fixed, per ft. sup. and up	£0	3	0

Glazing only, polished plate, 6½d. to 8d. per ft. according to size.

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER

PAINTER, 1s. 8*d. per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4*d. per hour*; FRENCH POLISHER, 1s. 9*d. per hour*; PAPERHANGER, 1s. 8*d. per hour.*

Genuine white lead, per cwt.	£3	1	6
Linseed oil, raw, per gall.	0	3	4
DO., *boiled, per gall.*	0	3	6
Turpentine, per gall	0	4	9
Liquid driers, per gall.	0	15	0
Knotting, per gall.	1	4	0
Distemper, washable, in ordinary colours, per cwt., and up	2	5	0
Double size, per firkin	0	3	6
Pumice stone, per lb.	0	0	4½
Single gold leaf (transferable), per book	0	2	0
Varnish, copal, per gall, and up	0	17	6
DO., *flat, per gall.*	1	5	0
DO., *paper, per gall.*	1	5	0
French polish, per gall.	0	16	0
Ready mixed paints, per cwt. and up	3	10	6
LIME WHITING, per yd. sup.	0	0	3
WASH, stop, and whiten, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
DO., and 2 coats distemper with proprietary distemper, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
KNOT, stop, and prime, per yd. sup.	0	0	7
PLAIN PAINTING, including mouldings, and on plaster or joinery, 1st coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
DO., subsequent coats, per yd. sup.	0	0	8
DO., enamel coat, per yd. sup.	0	1	0
BRUSH-GRAIN, and 2 coats varnish, per yd. sup.	0	3	8
FIGURED DO., DO., per yd. sup.	0	5	6
FRENCH POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	1	2
WAX POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	0	6
STRIPPING old paper and preparing per piece	0	1	7
HANGING PAPER, ordinary, per piece	0	1	10
DO., fine, per piece, and upwards	0	2	4
VARNISHING PAPER, 1 coat, per piece	0	9	0
CANVAS, strained and fixed, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
VARNISHING, hard oak, 1st coat, yd. sup.	0	1	2
DO., each subsequent coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	11

SUNDRIES

Fibre or wood pulp boardings, according to quality and quantity.			
The measured work price is on the same basis . . . per ft. sup.	£0	0	2½
FIBRE BOARDINGS, including cutting and waste, fixed on, but not including studs or grounds, per ft. sup. . . . from 3d. to	0	0	6
Plaster-board, per yd. sup. . from	0	1	7
PLASTER-BOARD, fixed as last, per yd. sup. . . . from	0	2	8
Asbestos sheeting, 3/32 in., grey flat, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., *corrugated, per yd. sup.*	0	3	3
ASBESTOS SHEETING, fixed as last, flat, per yd. sup.	0	4	0
DO., corrugated, per yd. sup.	0	5	0
ASBESTOS slating or tiling on, but not including battens, or boards, plain "diamond" per square, grey	2	15	0
DO., red	3	0	0
Asbestos cement slates or tiles, 3/32 in. punched per M. grey	16	0	0
DO., *red*	18	0	0
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION FLOORING: Laid in two coats, average ¾ in. thick, in plain colour, per yd. sup.	0	7	0
DO., ½ in. thick, suitable for domestic work, unpolished, per yd.	0	6	6
Metal casements for wood frames, domestic sizes, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO., *in metal frames, per ft. sup.*	0	1	9
HANGING only metal casement in, but not including wood frames, each	0	2	10
BUILDING in metal casement frames, per ft. sup.	0	0	7

Waterproofing compounds for cement. Add about 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. to the cost of cement used.

PLYWOOD, per ft. sup.

Thickness	1/16 in.			¼ in.			⅜ in.			½ in.		
Qualities ..	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7	6
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	—	1 0½	10	—
Figured Oak 1 side	5½	7	—	10	8	—	11½	—	—	1 6	—	—
Plain Oak 1 side	5½	4	—	7½	7	—	9½	—	—	1 0	—	—
Oregon Pine	3	4	—	5½	5	—	8	—	—	—	—	—